REPORT RESUMES

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POWER SEWING.

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DESCRIPTORS- *TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, *SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS, SPECIAL EDUCATION, *DEAF EDUCATION, *SEWING INSTRUCTION, *STUDY GUIDES,

ALTHOUGH THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY GUIDE IS TO PROVIDE A TEXT IN POWER SEWING FOR DEAF PUPILS, IT CAN ALSO BE USED FOR STUDENTS WITH READING OR LEARNING DIFFICULTIES. DEVELOPED BY AN INSTRUCTOR WITH FACULTY HELP, THE TEXT FOLLOWS A COURSE OF STUDY APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND HAS BEEN TESTED IN VARIOUS CLASSROOMS. UNITS ARE -- (1) LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE, (2) THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE, (3) PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS, (4) SINGLE NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS, (5) THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE, (6) THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE, (7) SPECIAL MACHINES, AND (8) MISCELLANEOUS. THE TEXT IS ILLUSTRATED WITH CARTOONS AND DRAWINGS, AND THE INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION ARE IN SIMPLE LANGUAGE. TERMS OR NEW WORDS ARE DEFINED AND WRITTEN PHONETICALLY FOR EASE IN PRONUNCIATION. MOST TESTS ARE OF PRACTICAL NATURE, ASKING THE STUDENTS TO PERFORM WHAT THEY HAVE LEARNED. SAFETY IS EMPHASIZED, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC SKILLS IS STRESSED FOR THIS COURSE WHICH IS RECOMMENDED FOR 10 - 15 PERIODS PER WEEK FOR 1 YEAR. THE TEACHER SHOULD BE CERTIFIED IN THE NEEDLE TRADES. THE STUDENTS ARE SELECTED FROM AMONG THOSE WHO ARE DEAF OR HAVE READING OR LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES. A POWER SEWING SHOP WOULD BE REQUIRED. THIS DOCUMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR $2.00 FROM VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL CURRICULUM LABORATORY, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, 10 SEMINARY PLACE, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY 08903. (MS)

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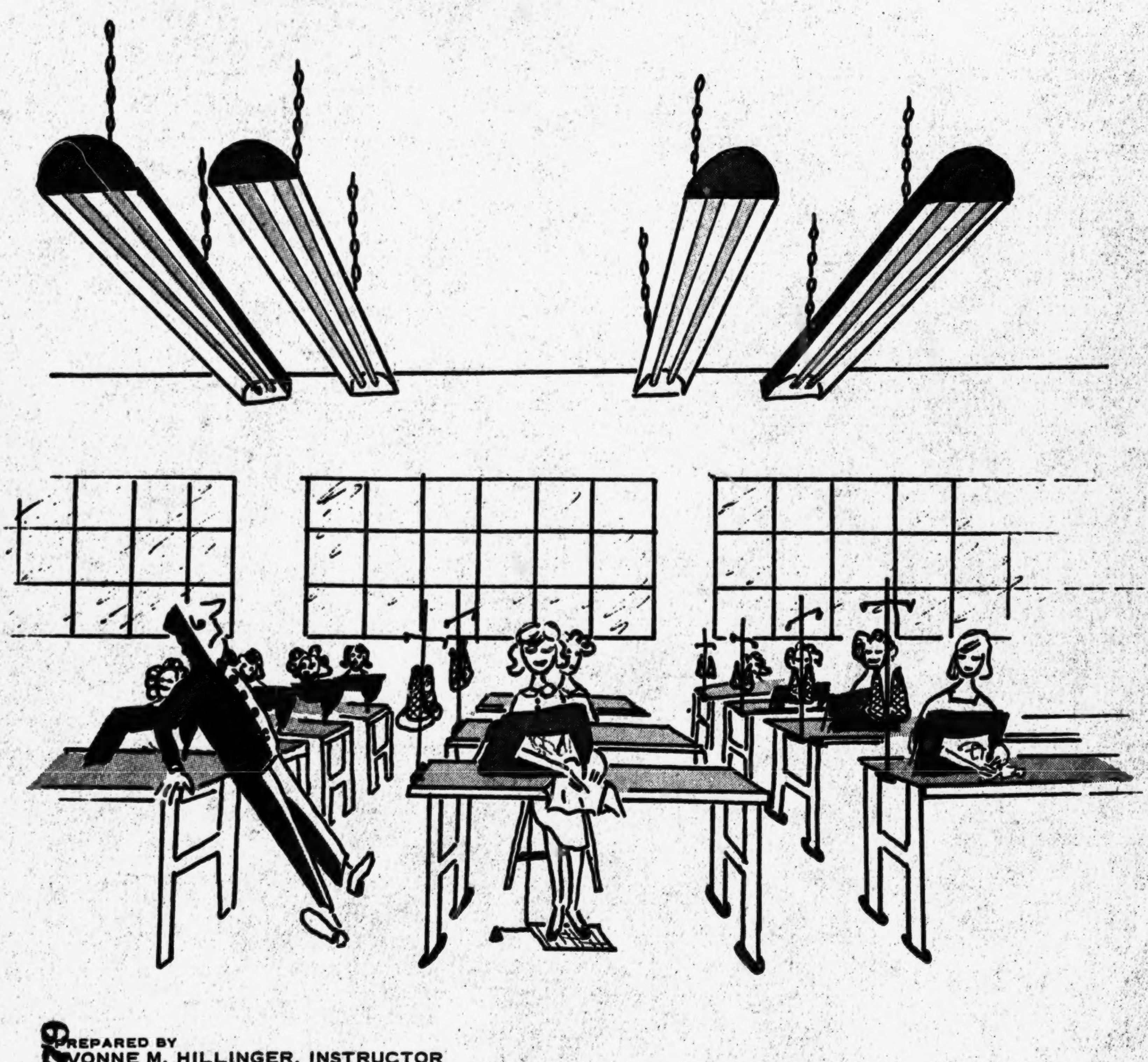
POWER SEWING



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POWER SEWING

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OCTOBER, 1967

TO THE TEACHER

As a text this book was written to fill a specific need: to teach power sewing to deaf students. To do this, several specifications had to be met. In the first place, the scope of the book must be wide enough to make the student familiar with the basic knowledge of power sewing. At the same time, it must be intelligible to students with language and reading difficulties.

For this reason the book had to be written in the simplest possible language. In order to catch the student's eye, I have made free use of cartoons and drawings. These are meant to arouse the student's curiosity, and make her read the captions and text.

In the same vein, I have substituted drawings for available photographs. The virtue of the drawing is that it can reduce something complex to its basic essence. This simplicity also makes drawings easier to grasp.

Most of the tests at the end of the lessons are of a practical nature. The students are asked to do what they have just learned rather than to answer questions about it.

The lessons are set up so as to allow the teacher to work with each student at her own speed. They are short, and the students grouped according to their ability and their state of progress. While most of the class practices a skill, the teacher can work on the lesson with a small group. There is no danger that the fast student will get bored, or that the slow ones will act as a drag on the class.

The length of the lesson also allows the teacher to give the entire lesson to different groups at different times during the same class hour, and to give all the students individual attention.

The primary purpose of this book is to provide a text for deaf children. Its usefulness need not end there, however. Since the need for verbal skills is kept at a minimum, the text could be used for hearing children with reading difficulties as well.

Texts currently in use in this field are few and tend to be highly technical in language. As a result, the materials they present often pass over the heads of the children they are supposed to teach.

My special thanks go to my fellow teacher, Richard Dames, who was kind enough to help with my drawings and cartoons.

Y. M. H.

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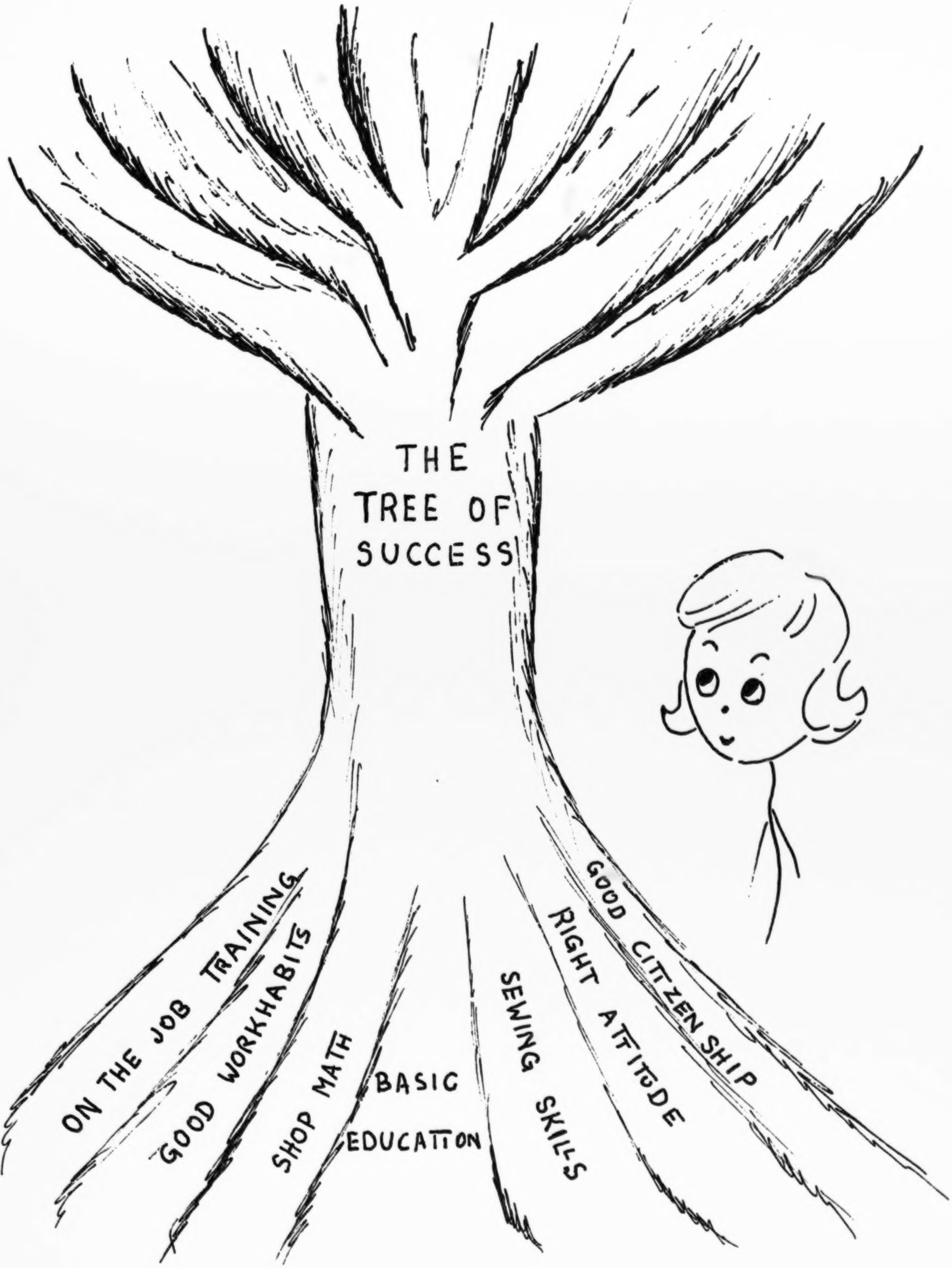

THE TREE OF SUCCESS
ON THE JOB TRAINING
GOOD WORKHABITS
SHOP MATH
BASIC EDUCATION
SEWING SKILLS
RIGHT ATTITUDE
GOOD CITIZENSHIP

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

1. The power sewing machine
2. The machine table
3. Safety - machines
4. Safety - Tools
5. Care of the machine
6. Cleaning
7. Oiling - A
8. Oiling - B
9. Care of the work area

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

The Power Sewing Machine — Lesson 1

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the power sewing machine.

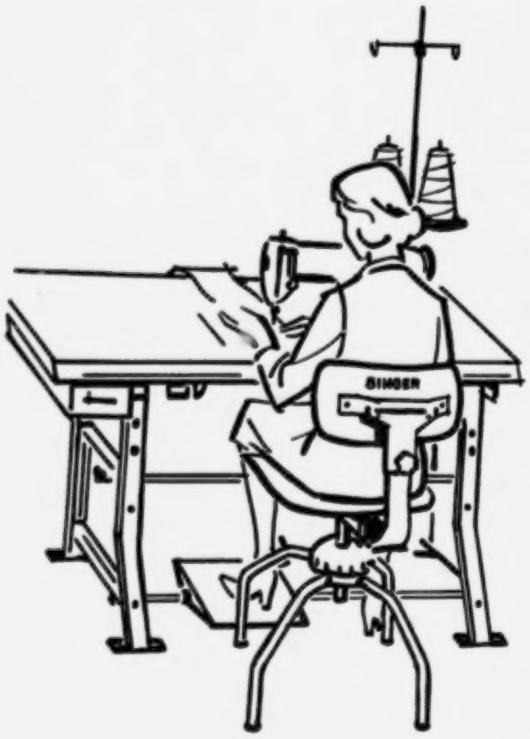
Words to learn for this lesson:

power machine	(pou′ ər mə shēn′)
factory	(fak′ t ə ri)
operator	(op′ ər ā ·tər)
machine table	(mə shēn′ tā′ bəl)
machine head	(mə shēn′ hed)

The machines in the FACTORY are called power machines

The power machine is like the machine you use in homemaking.

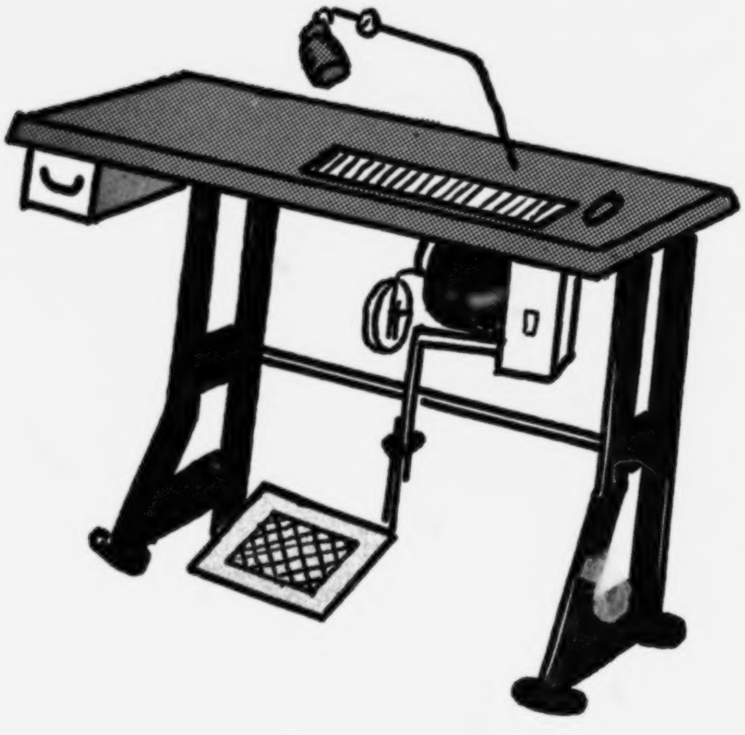
The power machine must be stronger because it is used all day.



The girls or women who work on the power machine are called OPERATORS.

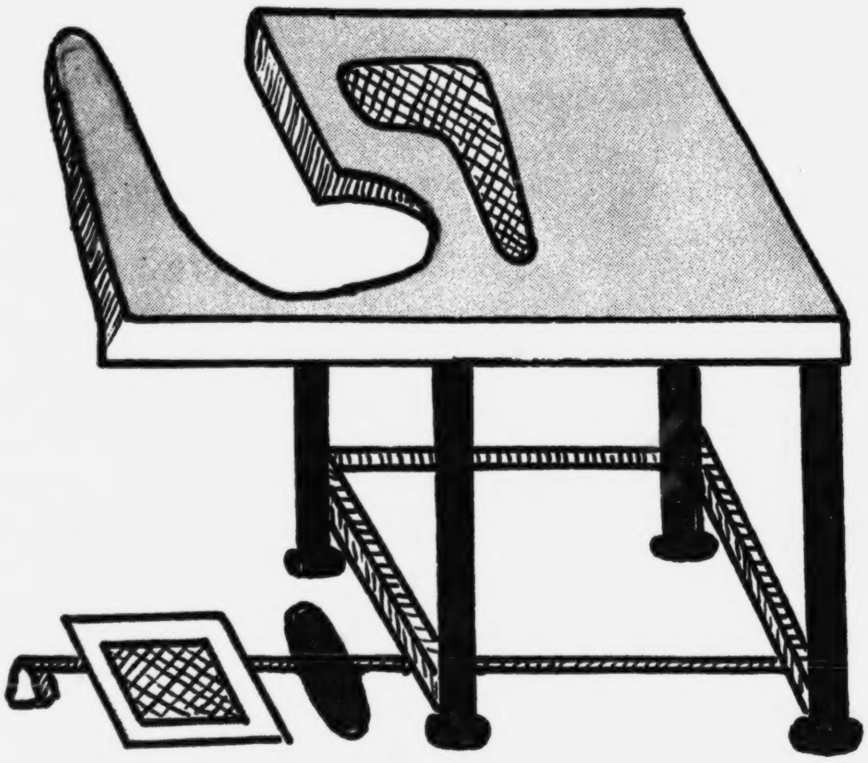
The machine has 2 parts:

1. The table
2. The head



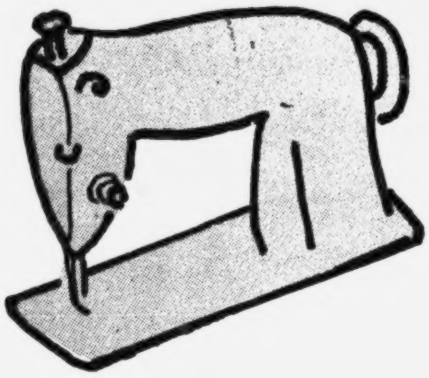
This is a machine table. Most tables in the factory look like this.

THE MACHINE TABLE



For some seams you need a different kind of table. It is called OFF-THE-ARM TABLE.

This table is used to sew together sleeves and the legs of pants.



Machine Head

On top of the table is the machine head.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is the difference between the power machine and the homemaking machine?
2. What are the two parts of the machine?
3. What is an operator?
4. Name five seams that are sewn on the off-the-arm machine.

UNIT I

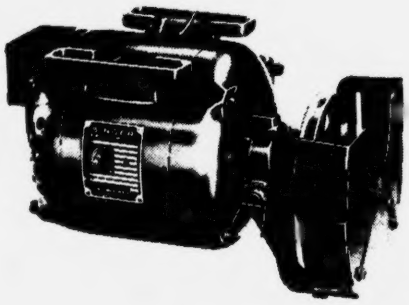
LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

The Machine Table — Lesson 2

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the machine table and its parts.

Words to learn for this lesson:

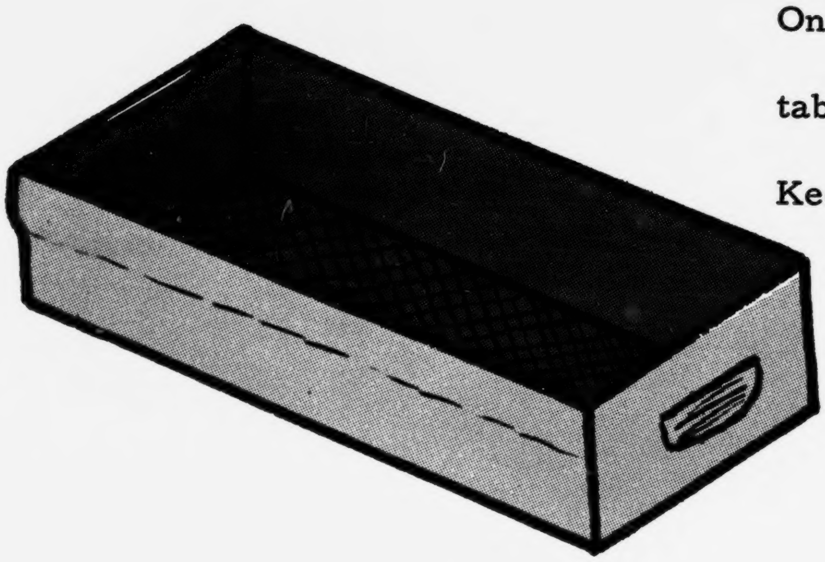
motor	(mō´ tər)
drawer	(drô´ ər)
bin	(bin)
switch	(swich)
kneelift	(nē´lift)
treadle	(tred´l)



Under the table is the motor.

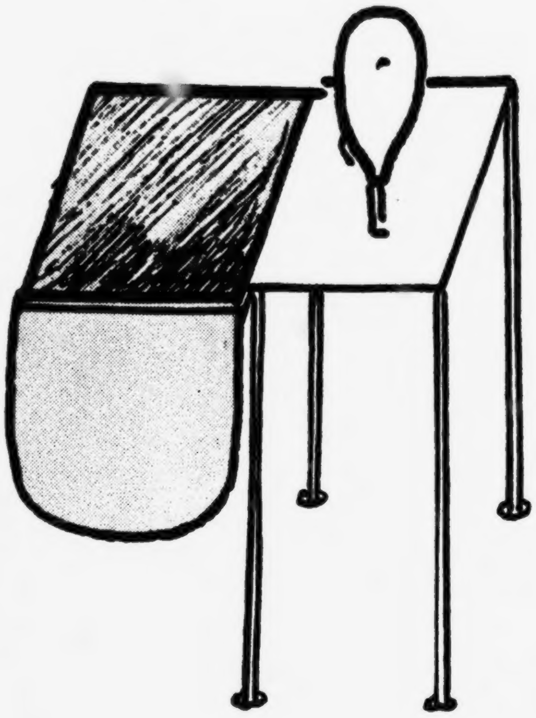
The motor gives the machine the power to sew.

This is like the motor in a car.

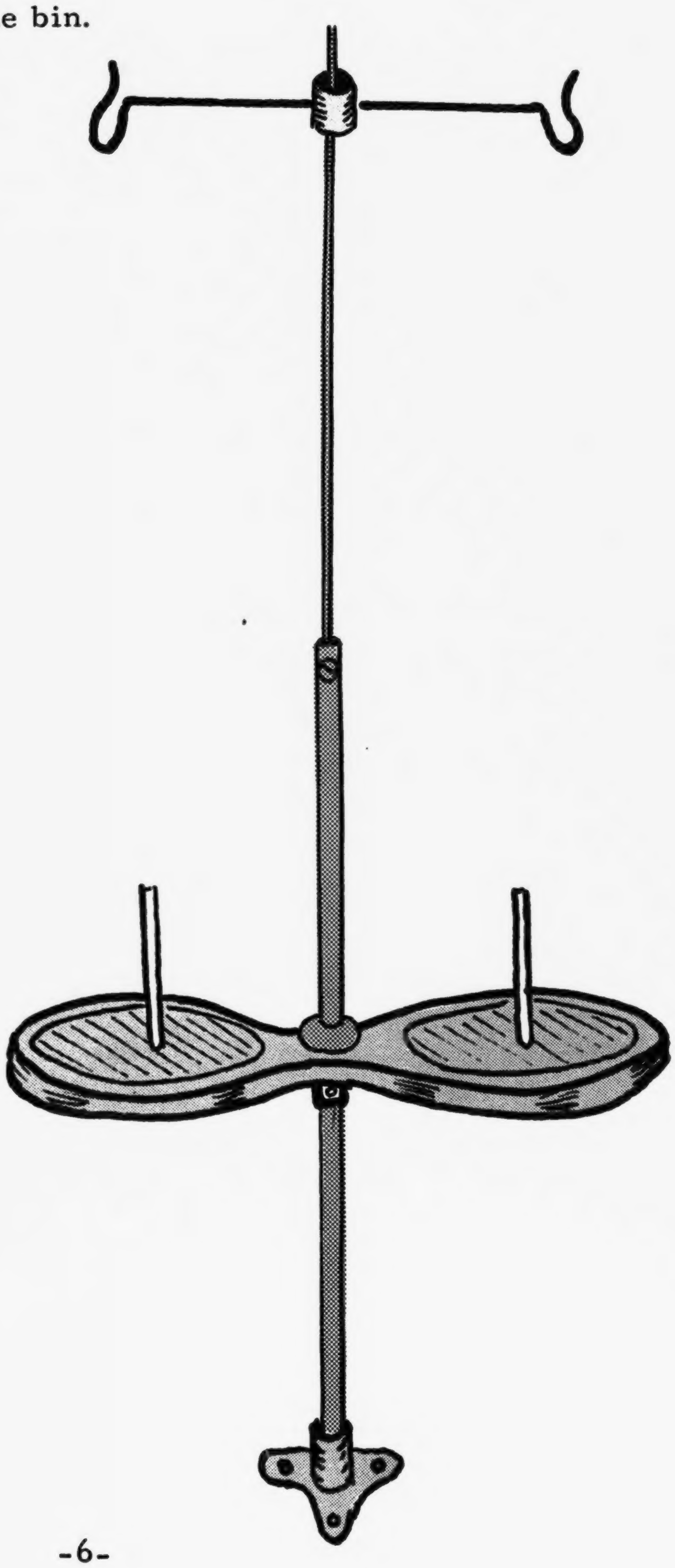


On the left side under the table is the drawer.

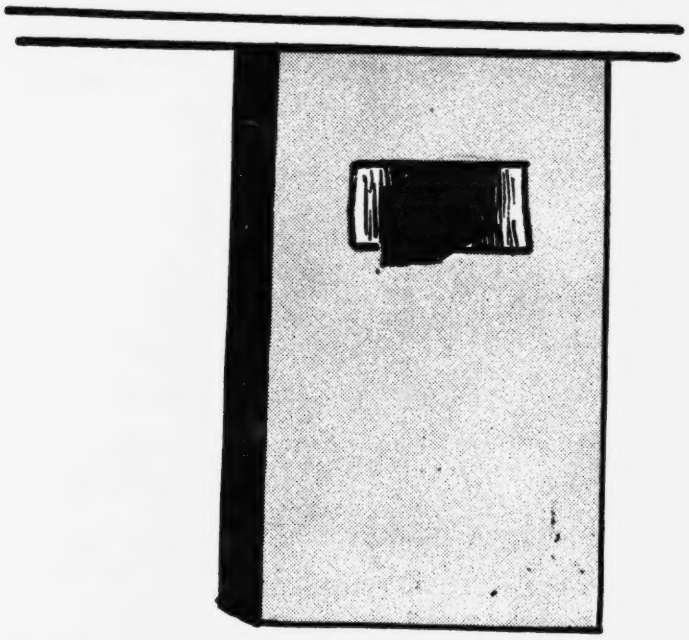
Keep your tools in the drawer.



Most machines have a bin. This bin helps the operator not to waste her time. She does not have to cut and fold every piece of work. As the operator sews, her work falls into the bin.



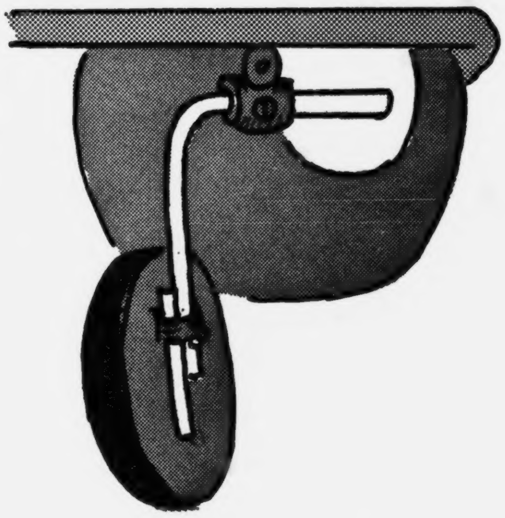
In the back of the machine is the thread stand. This stand holds your thread and keeps it away from your work.

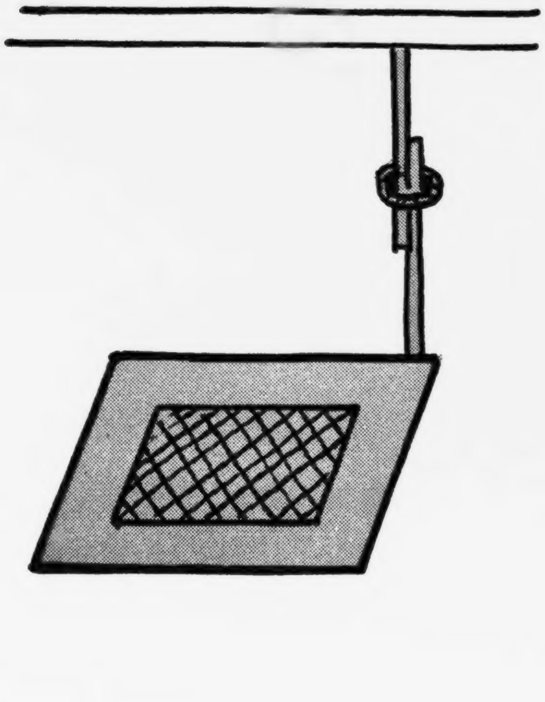


On the right side under the table is the switch. This is like a light switch. You turn the machine ON when you want to sew.

Always turn the machine OFF when you are finished.

The kneelift hangs under the table. You will learn how to use the kneelift later.





On the floor is the treadle. When you step on the treadle the machine starts to work. It is the same as a gas pedal on a car.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Why do we need a motor?
2. What happens when we step on the treadle?
3. Does the operator cut and fold every piece of work?
4. What do you keep in the drawer?

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

Safety - Machines **Lesson 3**

OBJECTIVE: To learn about safety.

Words to learn for this lesson:

safety	(sāf´ ti)
accident	(ak´ sə dənt)
careless	(kãr´ lis)
safety rules	(sāf´ ti rüls)
habit	(hab´ it)
fingerguard	(fing´ gər gärd)

Most accidents happen because someone is careless.

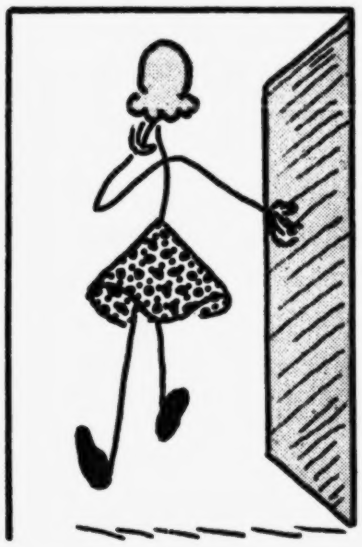
DANGER

Power machines are DANGEROUS!

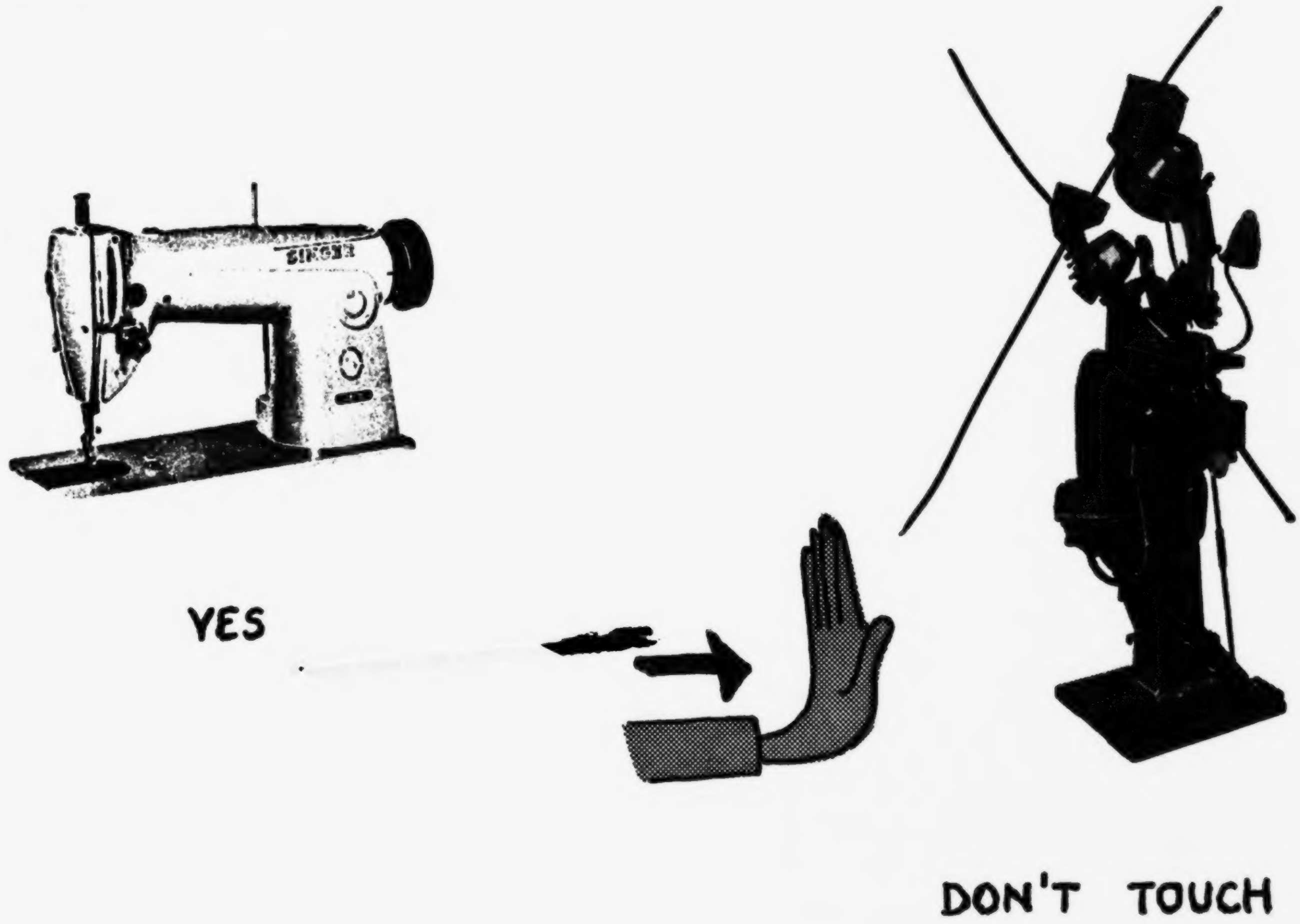
Always follow the safety rules.

Safety must be a habit.

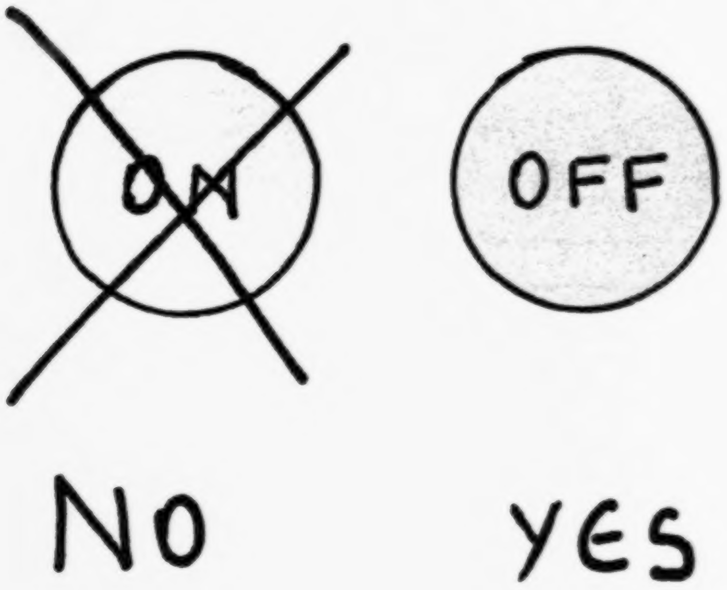
Do not use the machines when the teacher is not in the room.



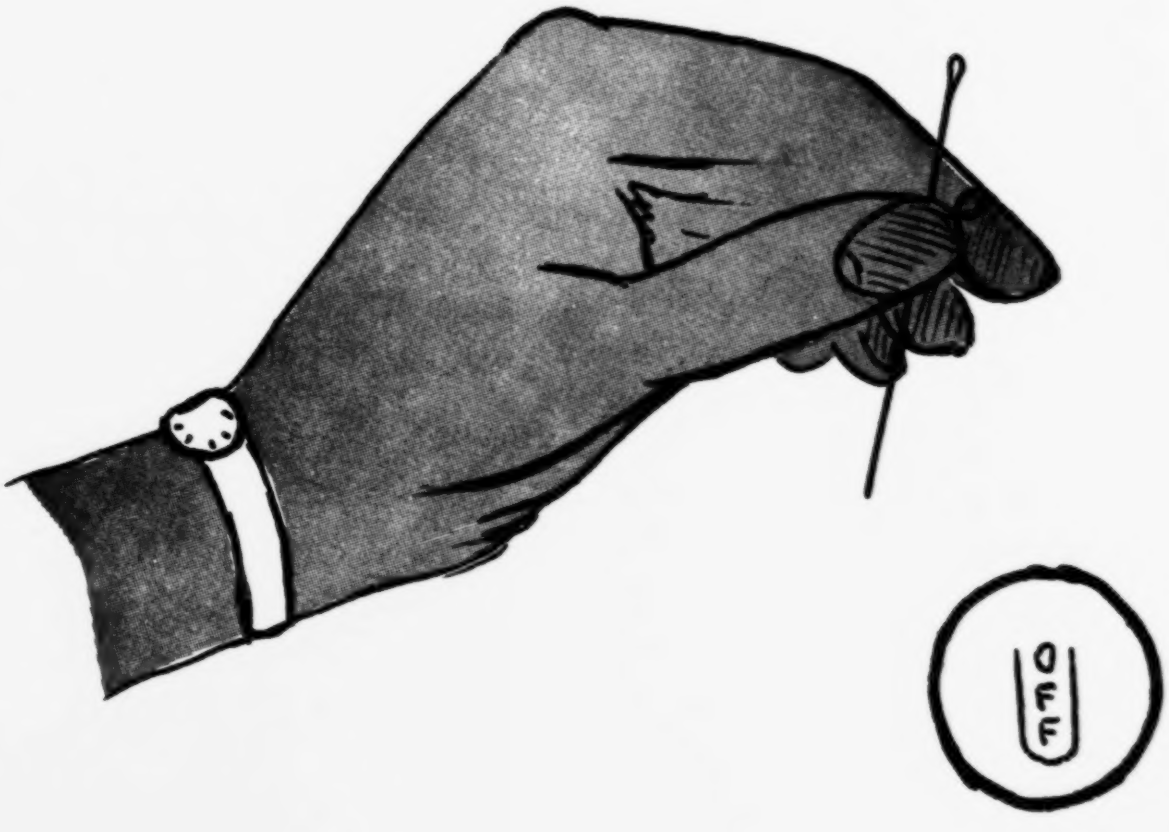
Work only on the machines you know. Strange machines can cause accidents.

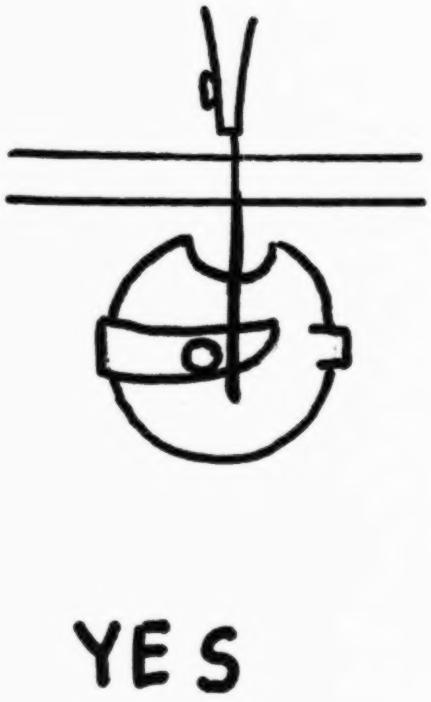


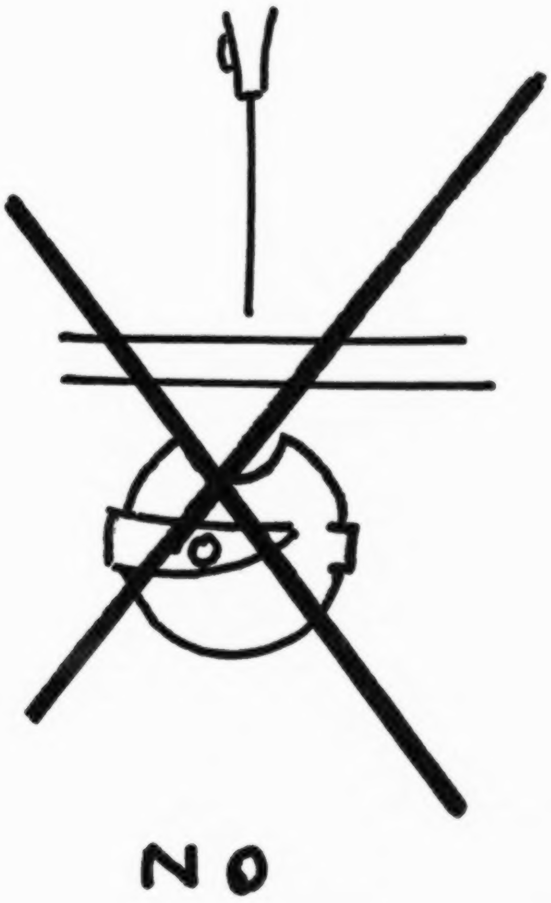
When your machine needs a repair, shut off the motor and call the teacher.


ON
OFF
NO
YES

Turn the machine off when you change a needle.

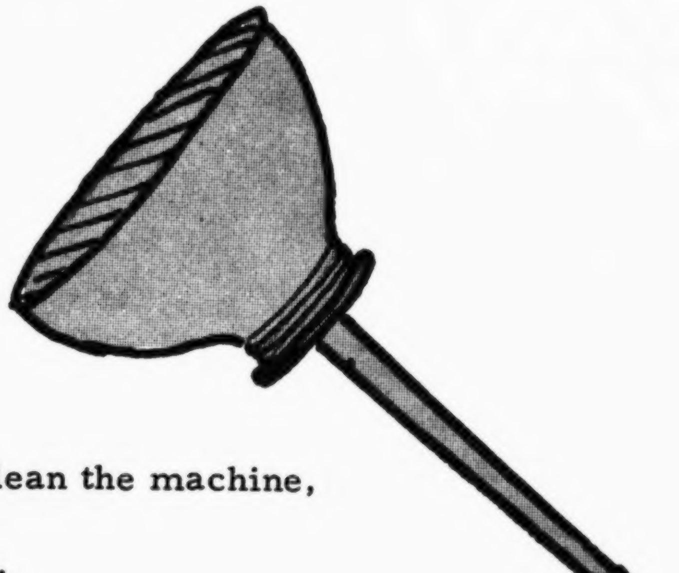


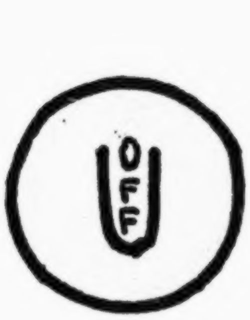




When you put the bobbin case in the machine, the needle must be at the lowest point.

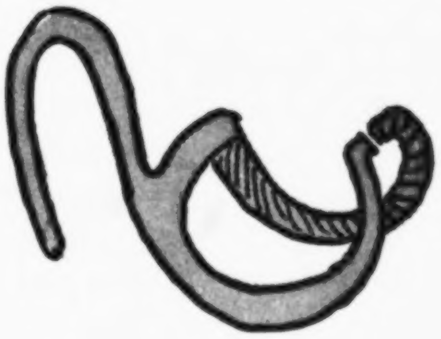
When you oil or clean the machine, shut off the motor.





Always use the fingerguard.

Keep your fingers flat on the machine.



Keep your eyes on the machine.

The "Dizzi Lizzi" will sew her fingers to her work.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. When you change a bobbin, where is the needle?
2. Why do you need a fingerguard?
3. May you use any machine?
4. Why do we shut off the motor when we oil the machine?

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

Safety - Tools **Lesson 4**

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to use tools safely.

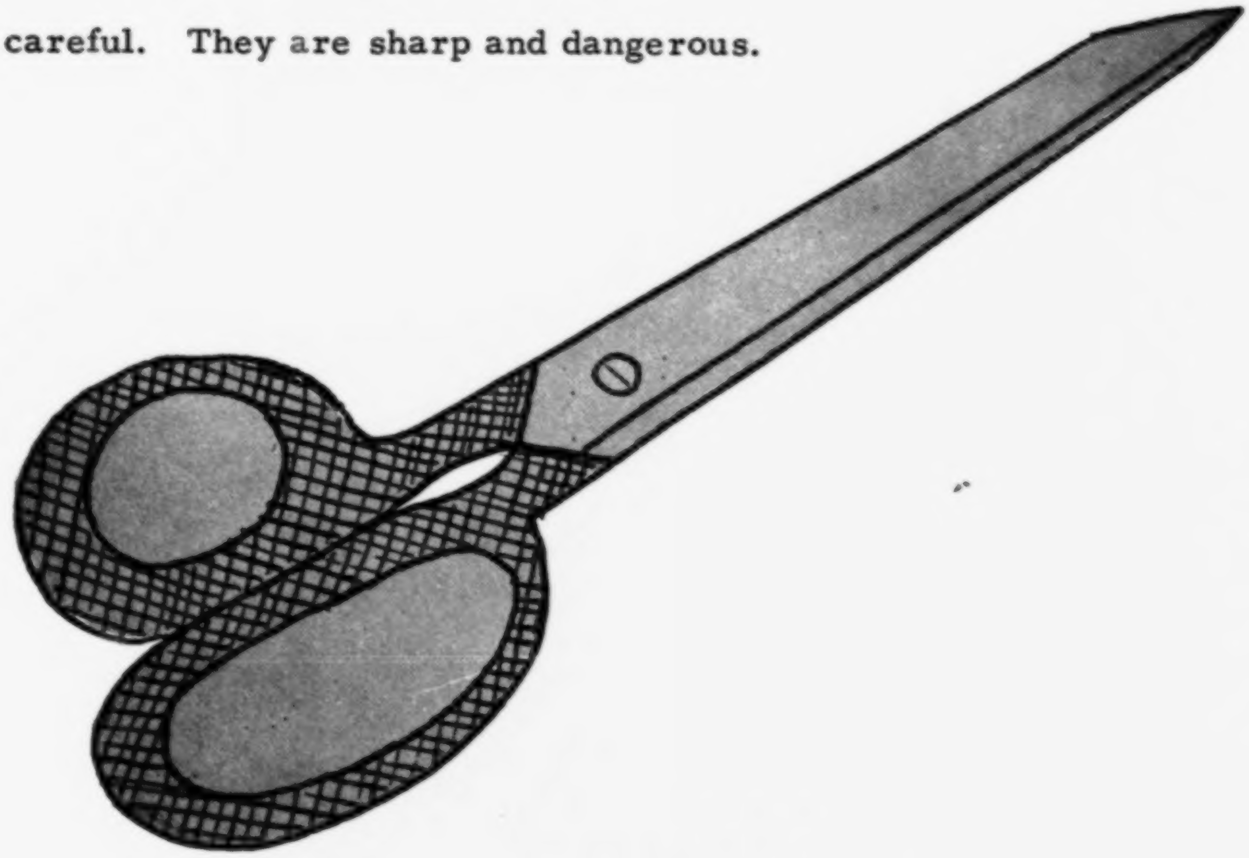
Words to learn for this lesson:

scissors	(siz′ ərz)
tool	(tül)
sharp	(shärp)
dull	(dul)
dangerous	(dān′ jər əs)

Tools can cause accidents if they are not used carefully.

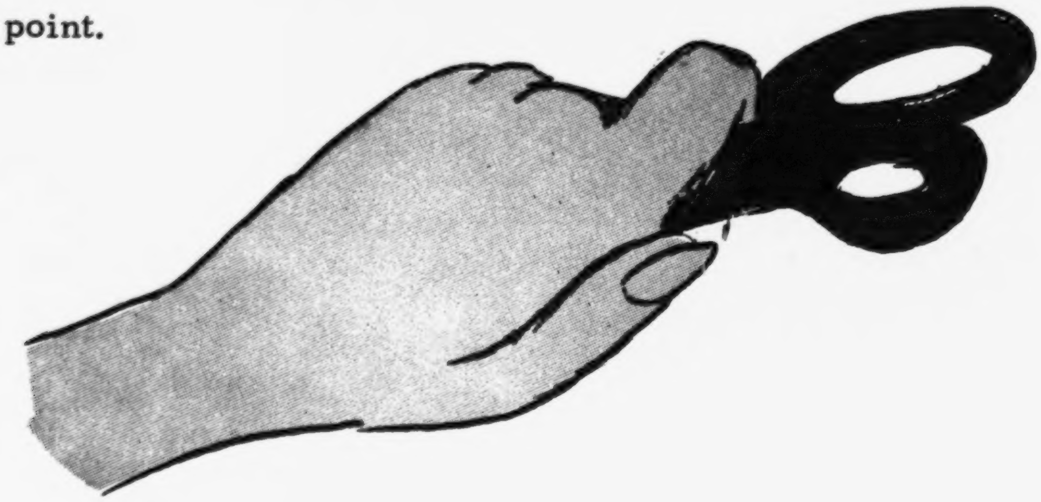
You use your scissors all the time.

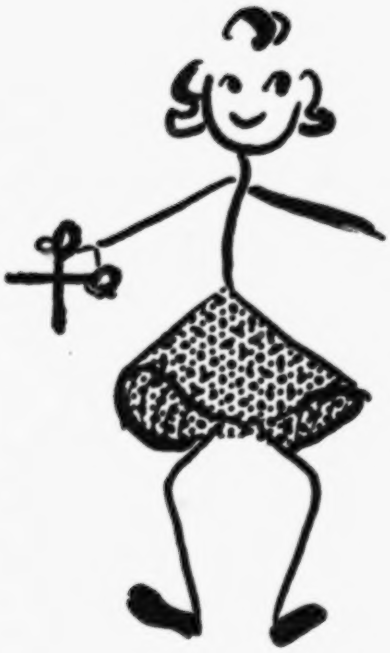
Be careful. They are sharp and dangerous.



When you give scissors to another person,

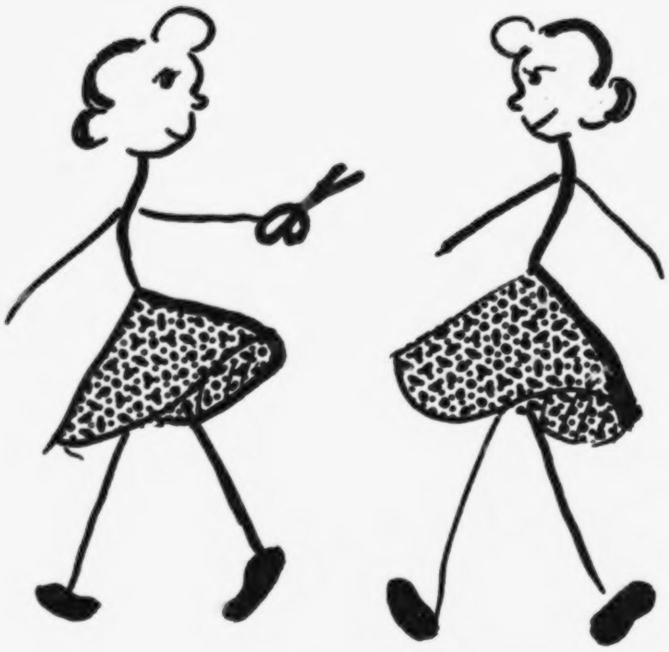
hold them by their point.





When you walk, do not hold your scissors open.

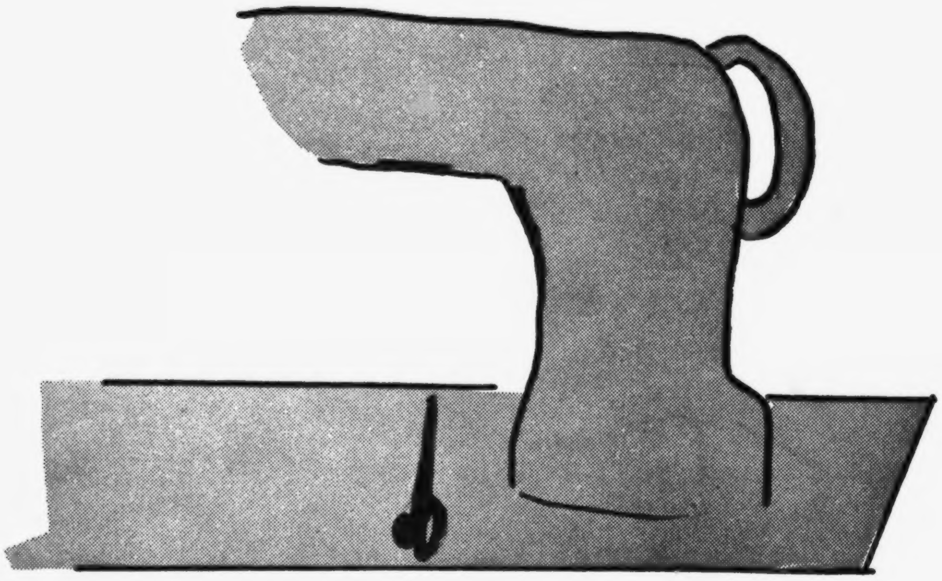
Do not run with scissors in your hand.



Do not point scissors at another person.

Screwdrivers are as dangerous as your scissors.

When you work, have the scissors point away from you.



Your scissors must be sharp. Dull scissors are more dangerous.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Give your scissors to the girl next to you.
2. Give a screwdriver to the girl next to you.
3. Get up and walk with your scissors to your machine.
4. Put your scissors on your machine.

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

Care of the Machine — Lesson 5

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to take care of the machine.

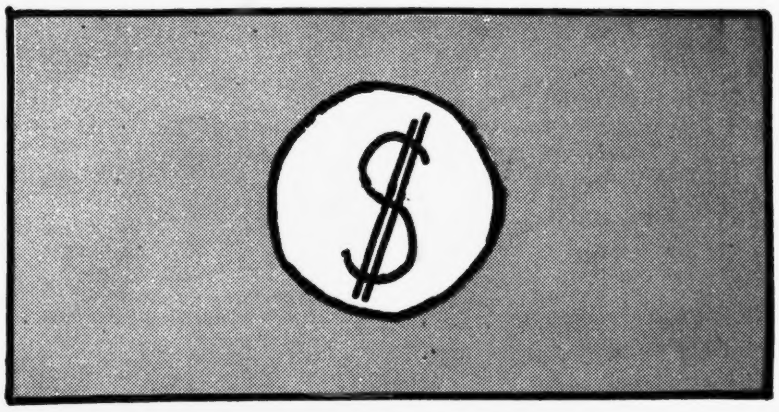
Words to learn for this lesson:

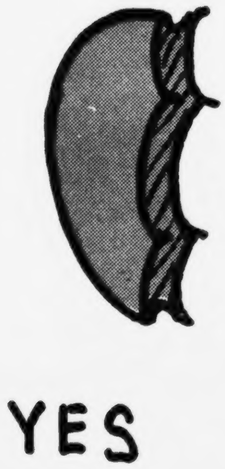
expensive	(eks pen′ siv)
replace	(ri plās′)
attachment	(ə tach′ mənt)
machine belt	(mə shēn′ belt)
special	(spesh′ əl)
wheel	(hwēl)

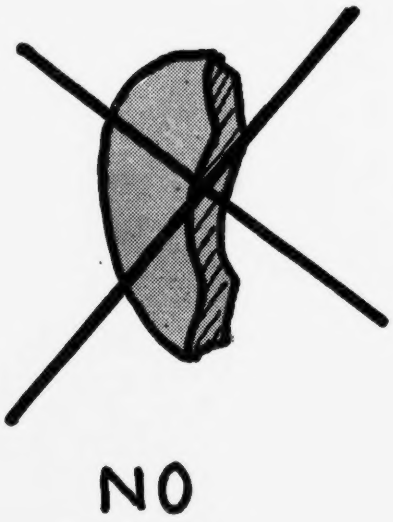
Your machine is very expensive.

Take good care of your machine.

Only a clean machine works well.

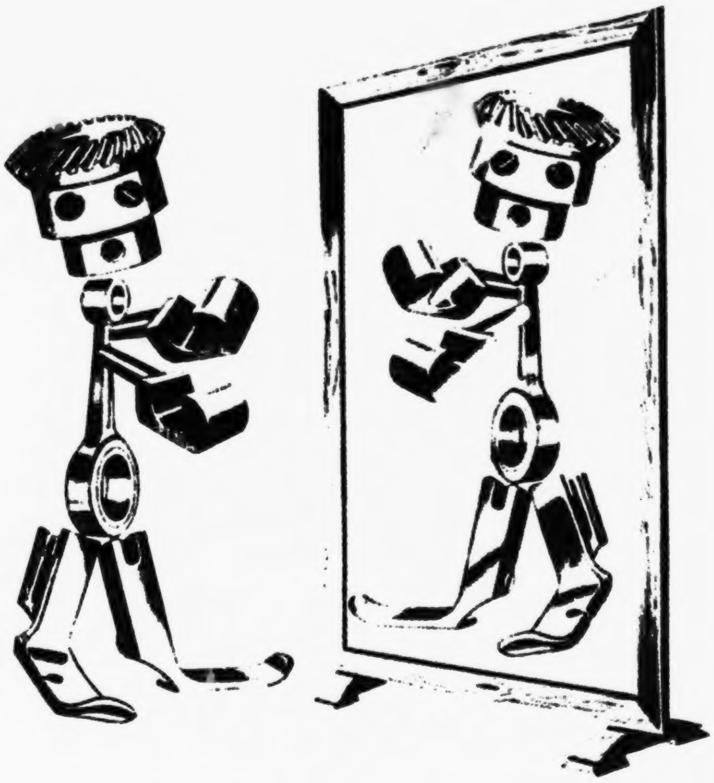


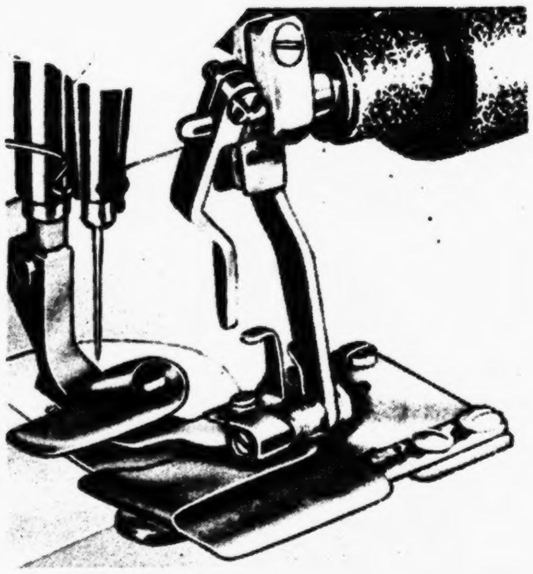




When a part is old and "no-good," it must be replaced. It can cause trouble.

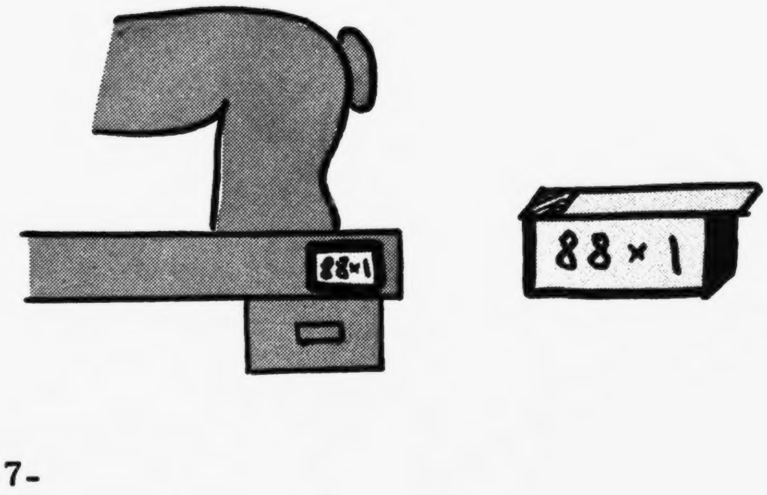
Always replace the part with the same part.

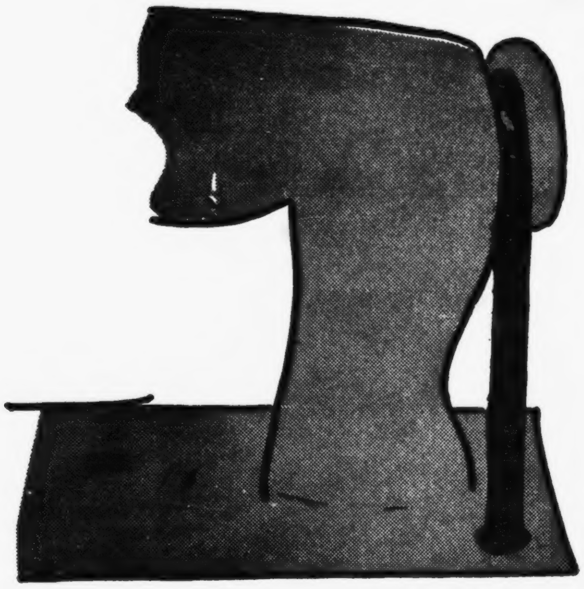




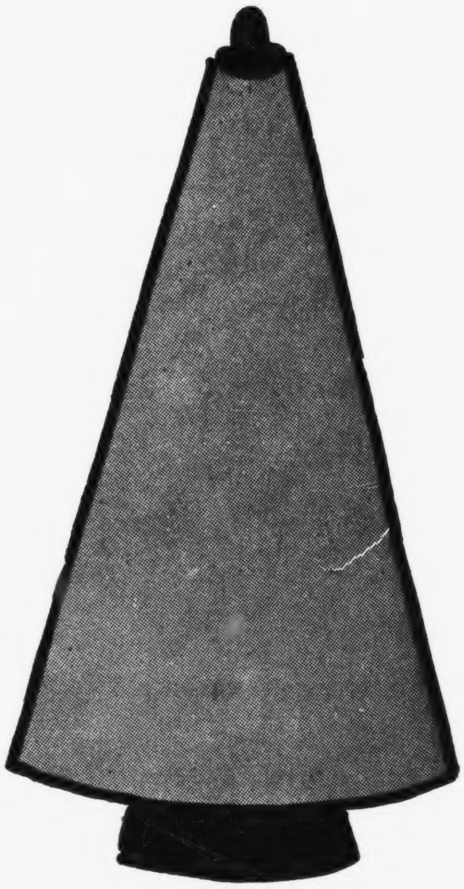
When you use an attachment, be sure it is right for your machine.

Every machine has a label with a number on it. This is the number of your needle.
When you replace a needle, be sure that it is the same number.





The machine belt must be tight.
If the belt is loose, the wheel
turns slowly or not at all.



Be sure to use the right thread.
Every machine has an operator's
handbook.
This book will tell you what the
right thread is.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Check the machine belt and tighten it if it needs it.
2. Find the right needle for your machine.
3. Find the right needle for two special machines.
4. Get the right thread for your machine.
5. Find the right hemmer for your machine.

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

Cleaning — Lesson 6

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to clean a machine.

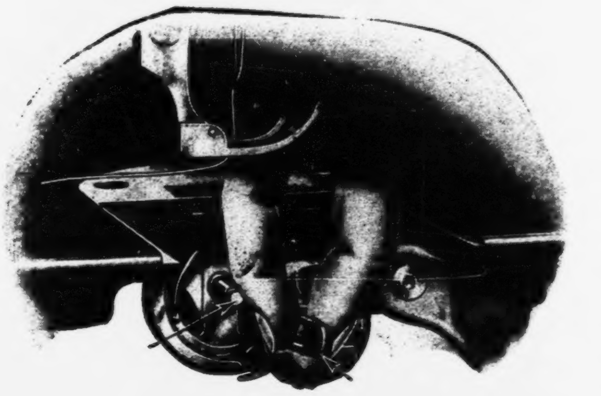
Words to learn for this lesson:

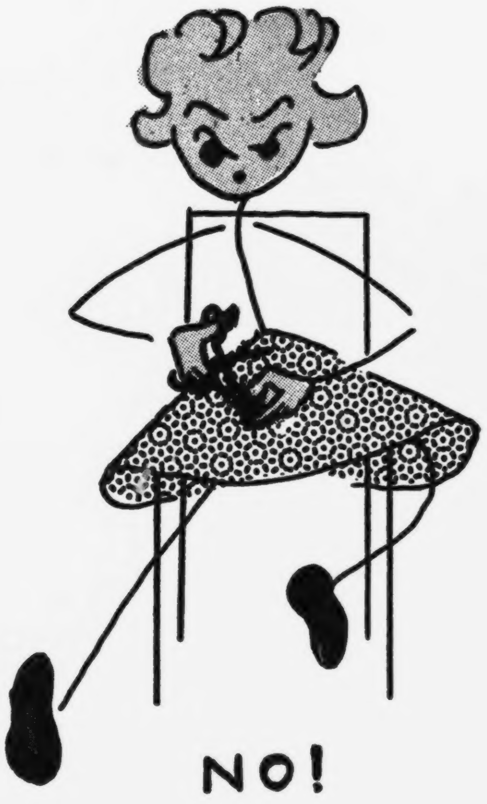
cleaning	(klēn′ ing)
thread	(thred)
wood	(wu̇d)
screws	(skrüs)
machine belt	(mə shēn′ belt)

Before you start oiling, you must clean the machine.

Take the thread out of the machine.

Take the bobbin case out of the machine.



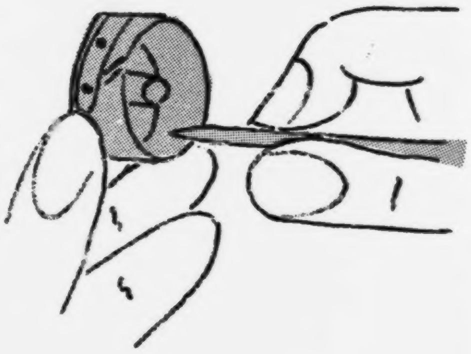


Clean the bobbin case.

Use a small piece of

wood (a match).

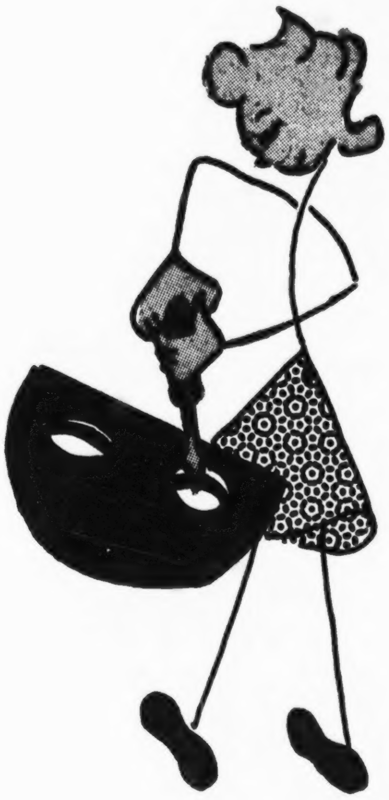
Do not use your scissors.



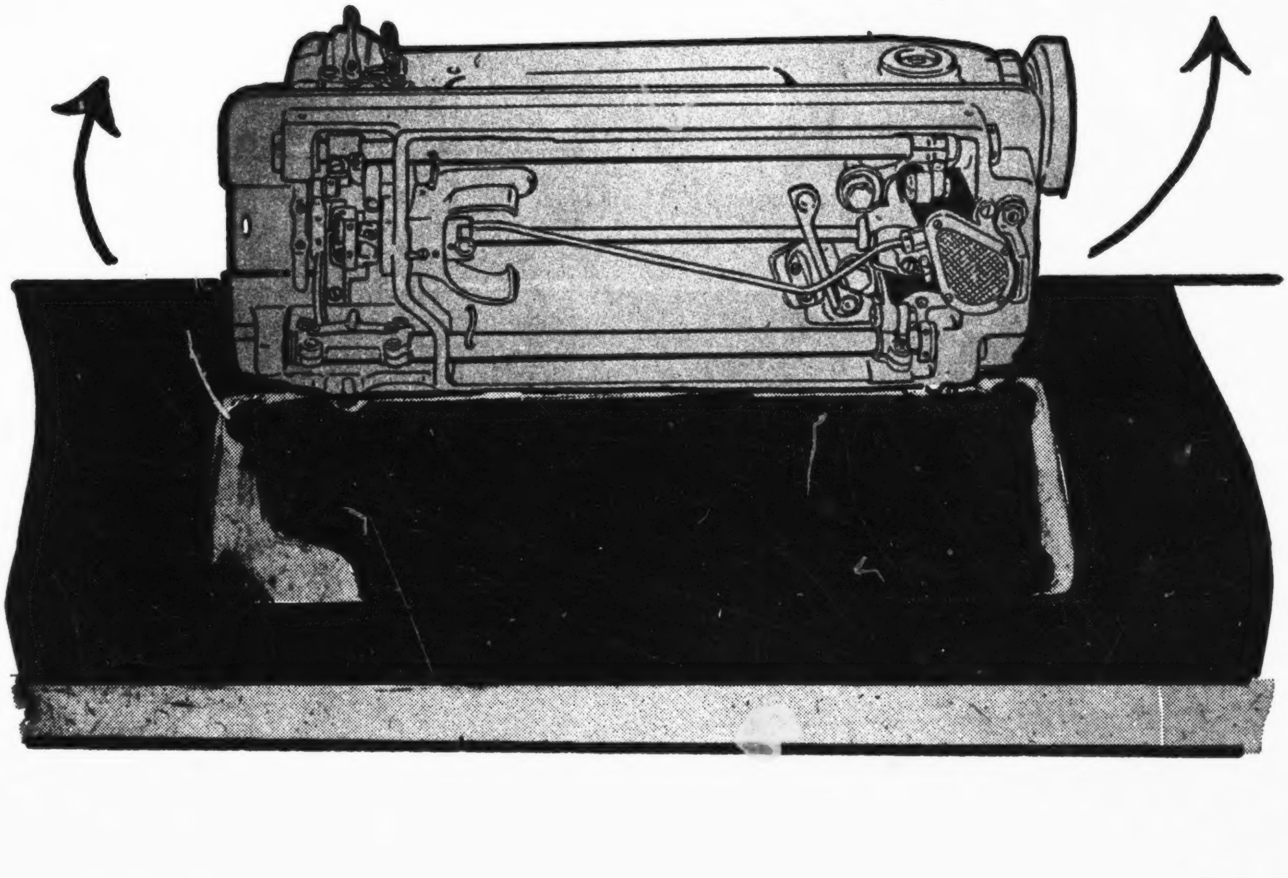
Unscrew the throat plate.

Take it off.

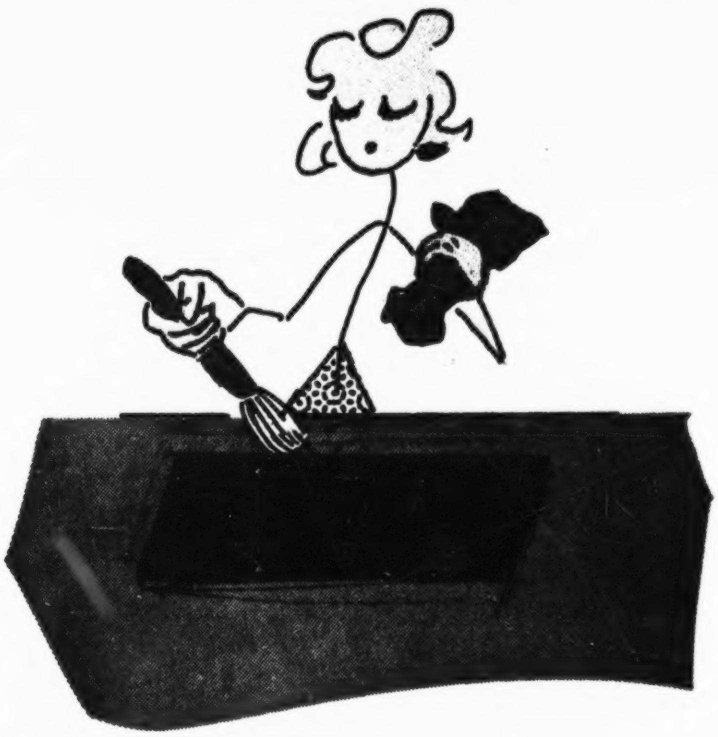
Put the throat plate and the screws in the drawer.



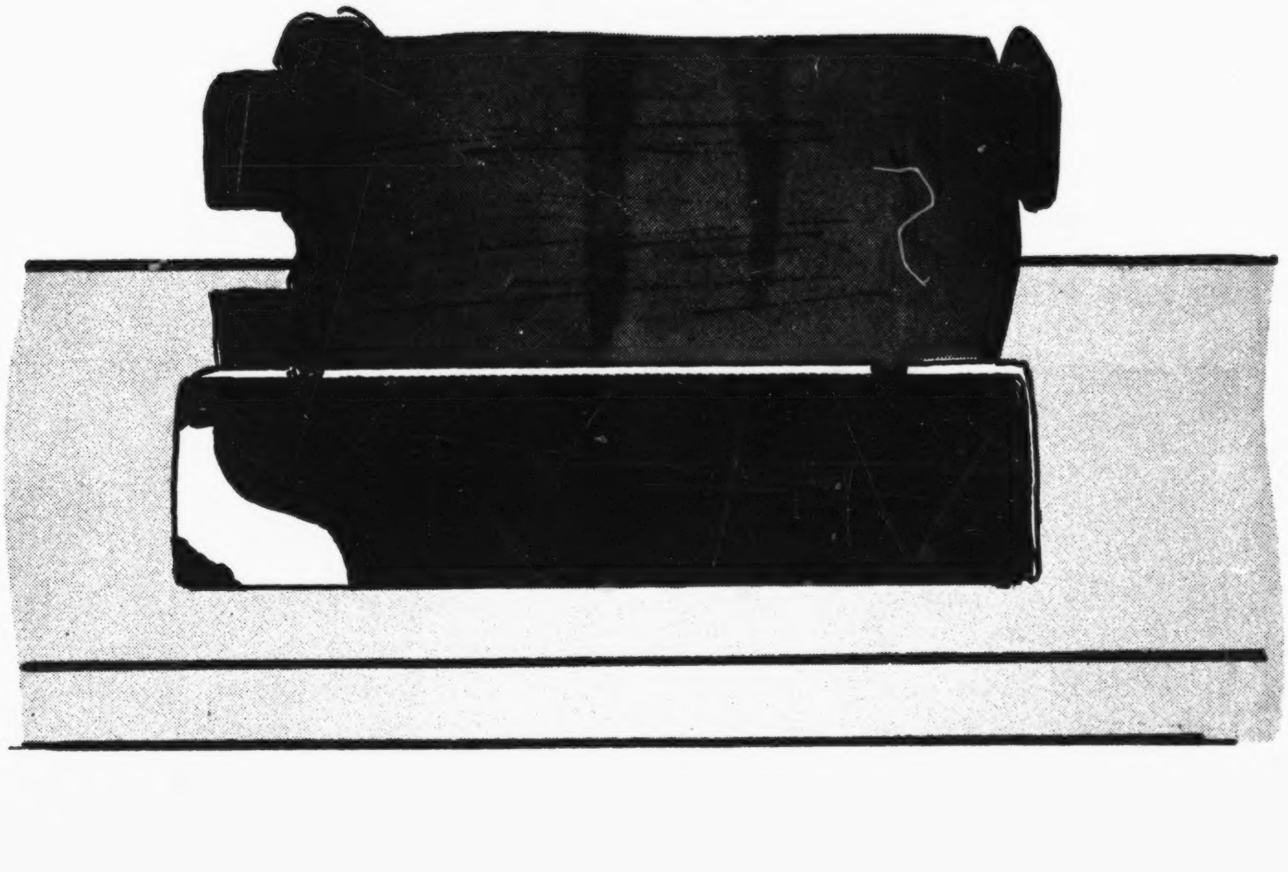
Loosen the machine belt. **Tilt back the machine.**



Brush off lint and dirt.

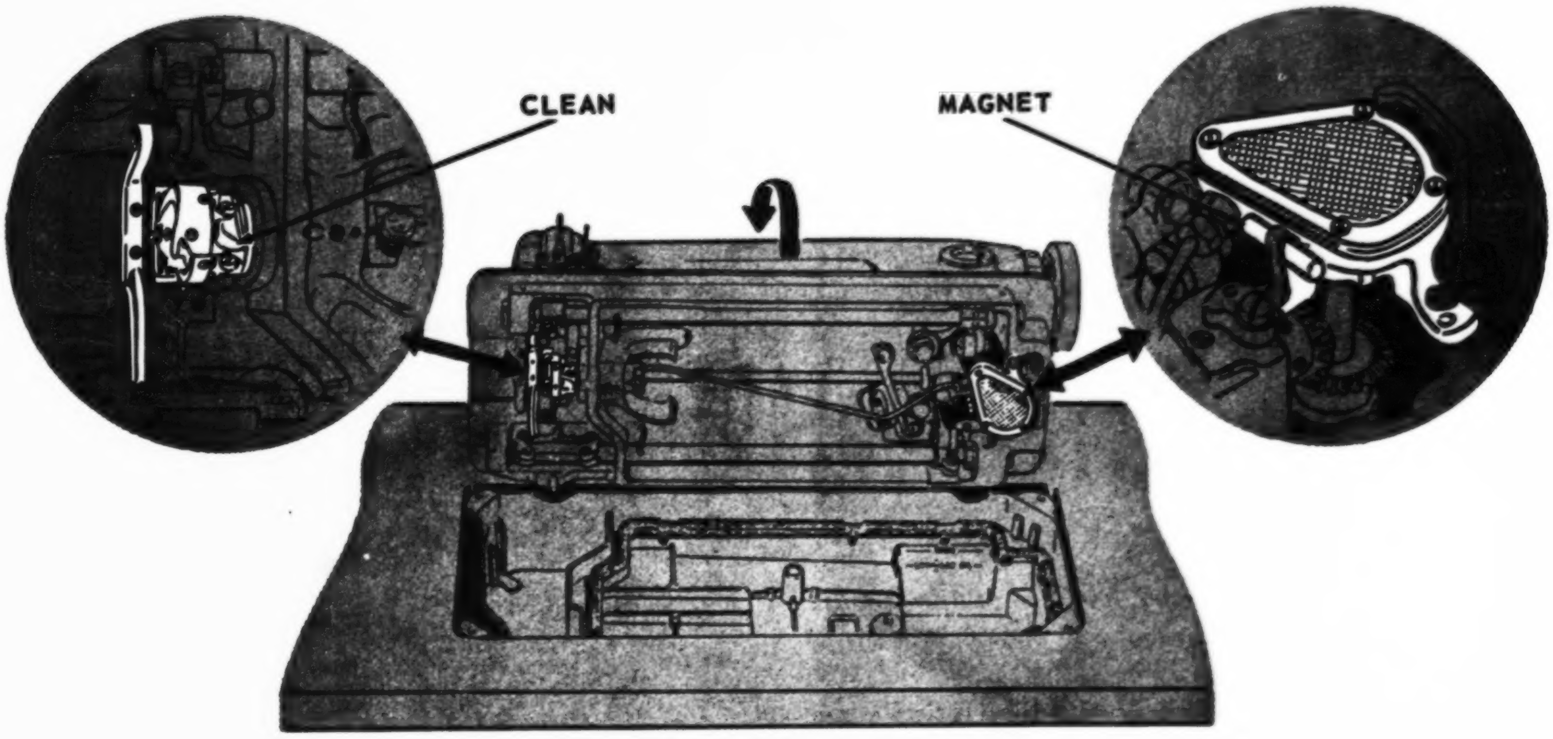


Regular machine: Clean the drip pan with paper towels.



__Self__-__oiling__ __machine__: Clean the magnet.

Be careful that dirt does not fall into the oil.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. Clean a regular machine.

2. Clean a self-oiling machine.

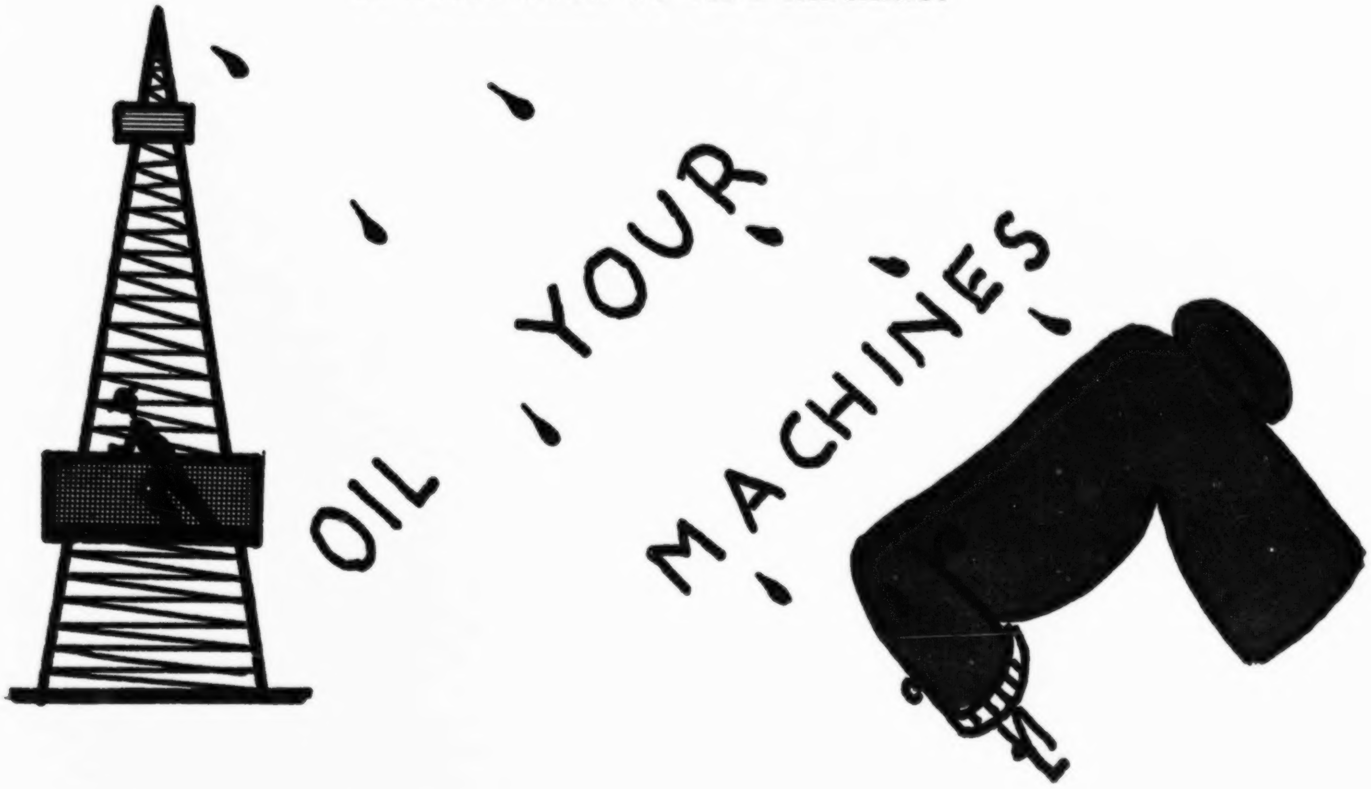
UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

Oiling - A **Lesson 7**

OBJECTIVE: To learn why we oil a machine.

To learn when we oil a machine.



Words to learn for this lesson:

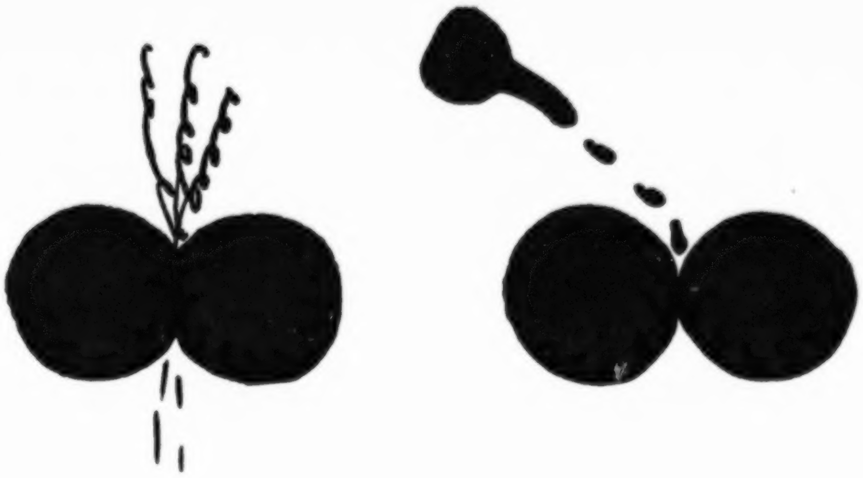
dry	(dri)
gauge	(gāj)
manual	(man′ũ al)
wear	(wä̆r)
reservoir	(rez′ ər vwä̆r)

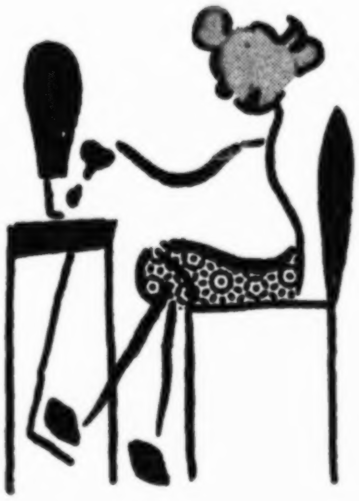
Why do we oil a machine?

If the machine is dry, the parts rub together.

They wear out.

If the machine is oiled, it works well.





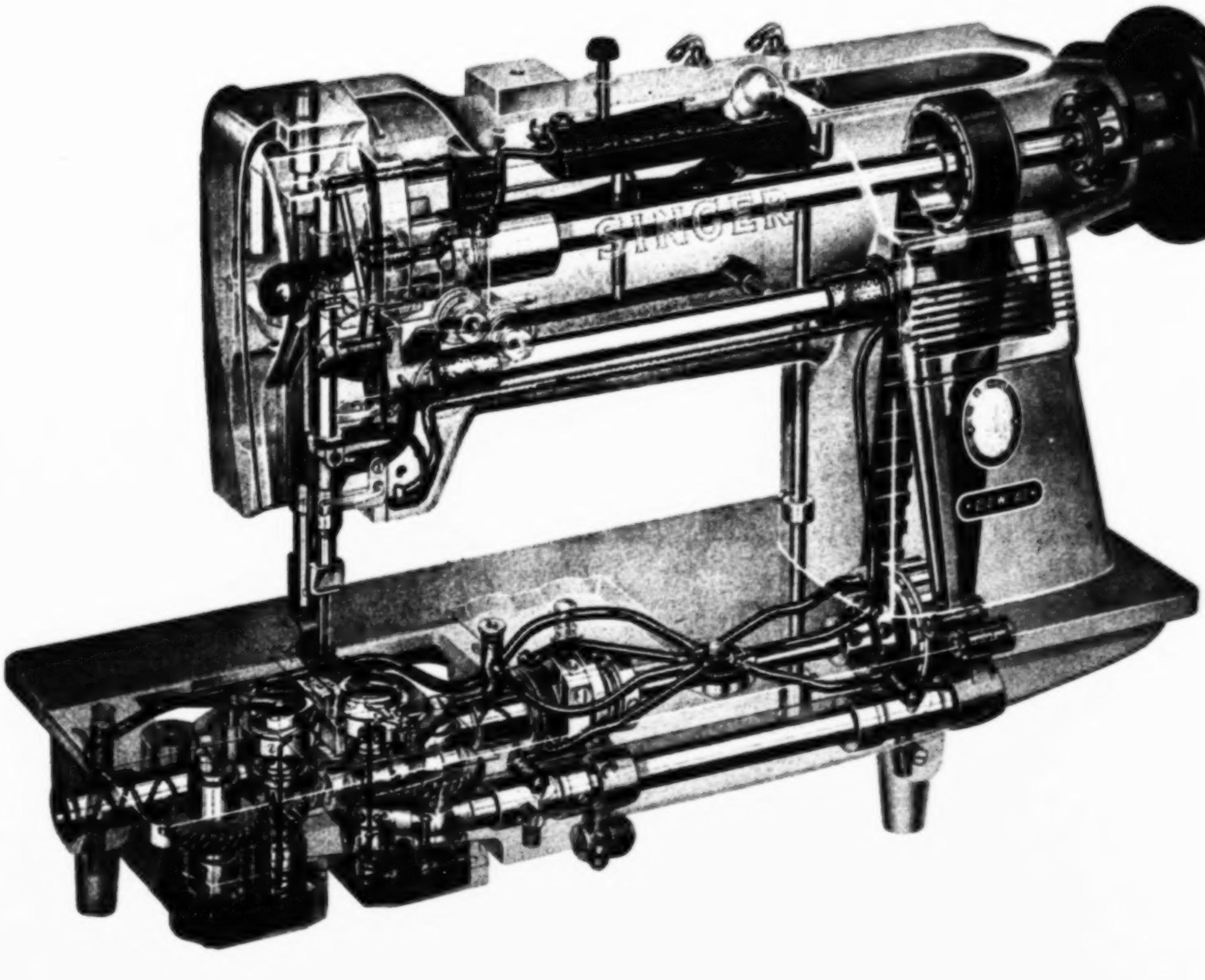
A good operator keeps her machine oiled all the time.

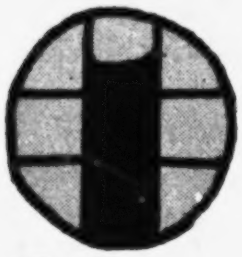
The regular machines we oil every day.

MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
TUESDAY
12

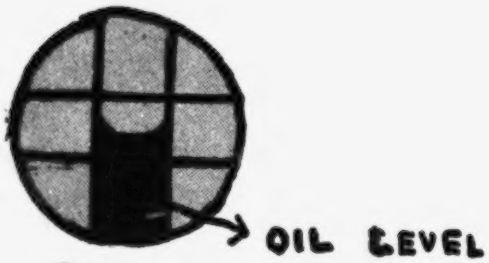
The self-oiling machine has the oil in a reservoir.

Every time the machine is used, the oil runs through the machine.

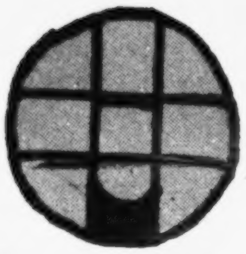




TOO MUCH



RIGHT



TOO LITTLE

The self-oiling machine has a gauge. On the gauge you can see if you have enough oil in the machine.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Which machine has a reservoir?
2. Which machine must be oiled every day?
3. What is a gauge?
4. What happens if the machine is dry?

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

Oiling - B **Lesson 8**

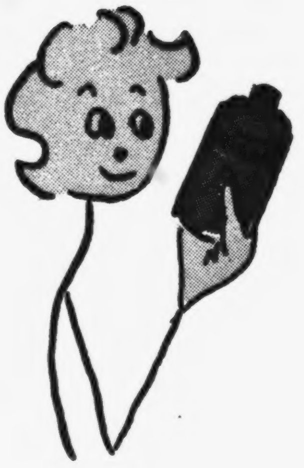
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to oil the machines.

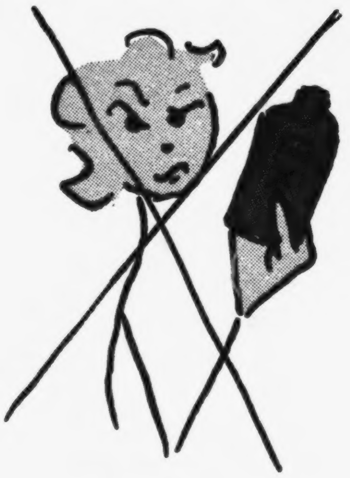
Words to learn for this lesson:

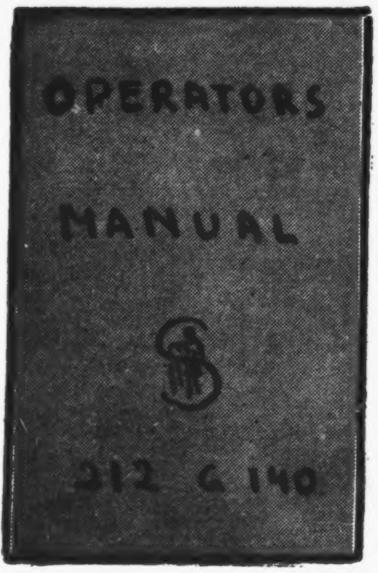
gauge	(gāj)
manual	(man′ū əl)
oil can	(oil′ kan)
parts	(pärts)
regular	(reg′ū lər)

Now we know why and when to oil. Today we shall learn how.

When you are ready to oil the machine, use the right grade of oil.


RIGHT


WRONG



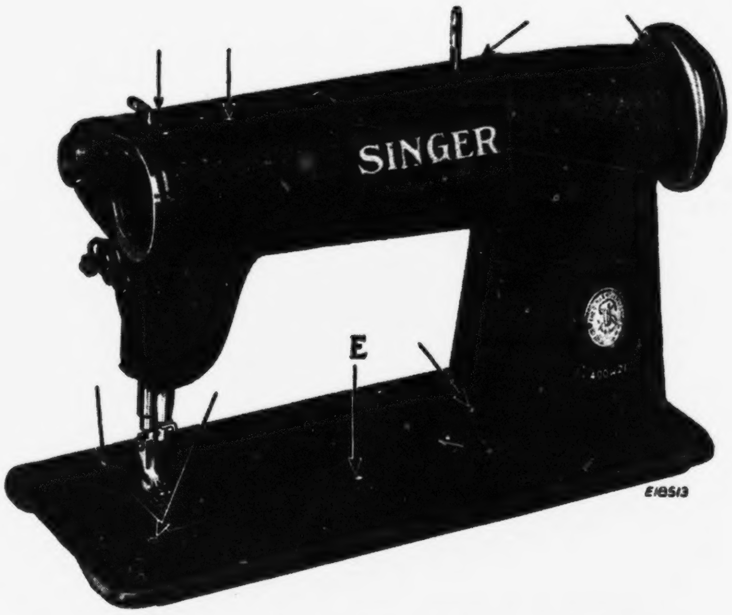
The operator's manual tells you what grade of oil to use.

There are different oil cans.

The short oil can is for the outside.

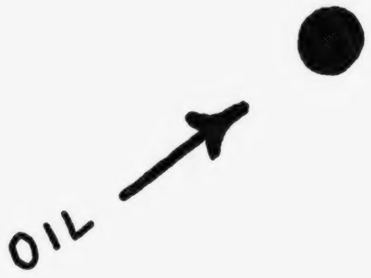
The oil can with the long neck is for the inside.

Every manual has a picture that shows where to oil.



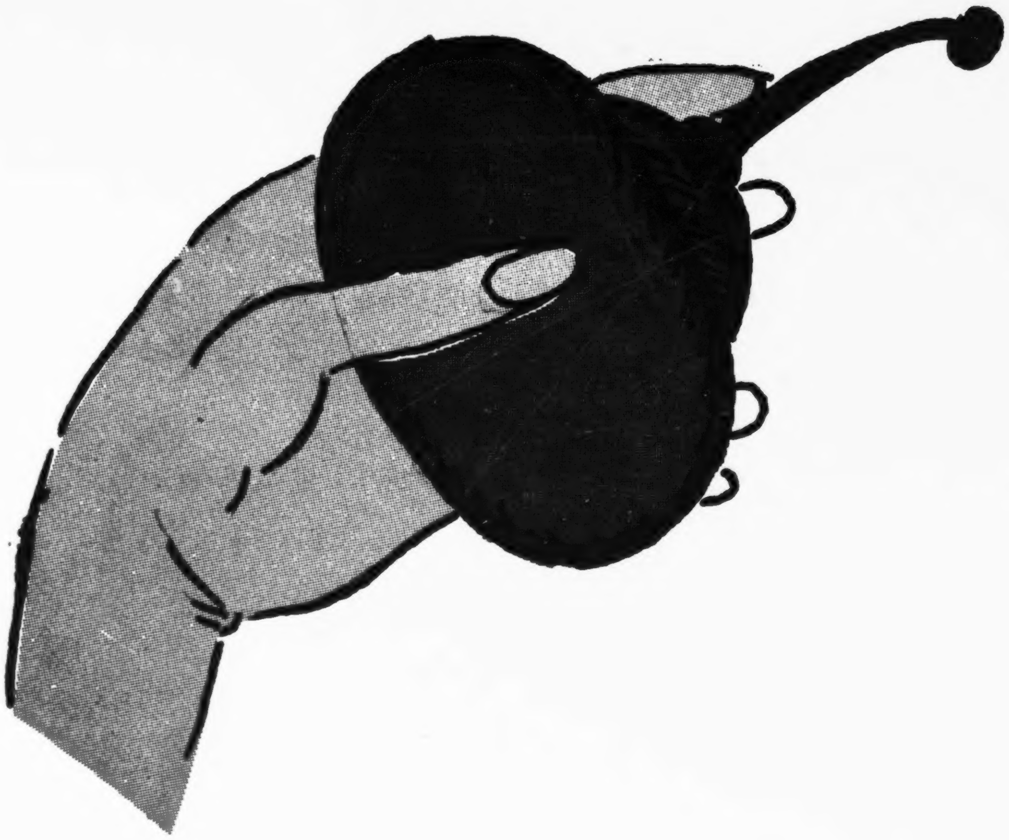
Showing the Eight Oiling Points on the Machine

Most oiling holes are painted red.



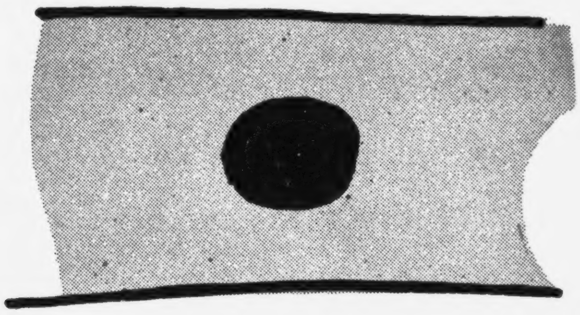
When you oil a machine, put the tip of the oil can in the hole.

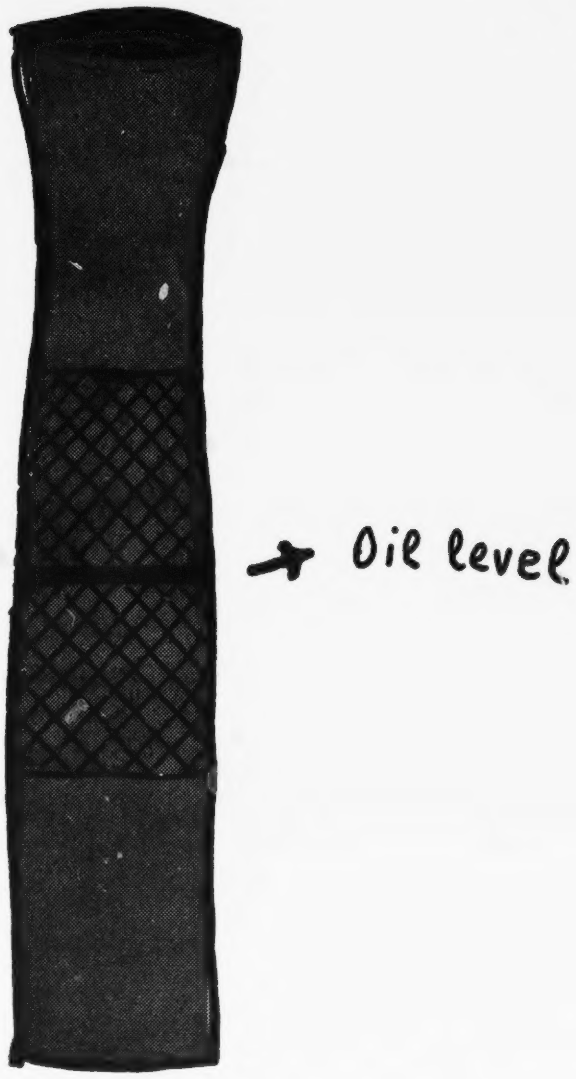
Press the bottom with the thumb.

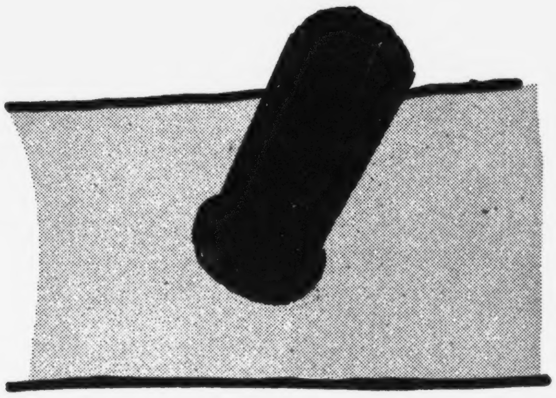


Some machines have a stick gauge.

This is the same as in a car.





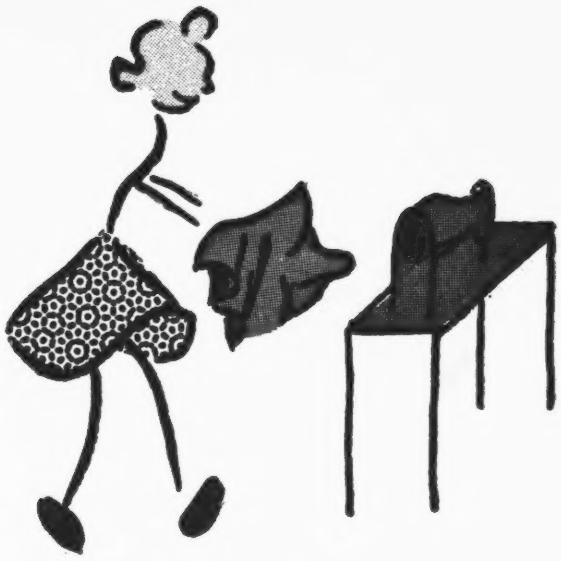


When you oil the machine you must look at the stick gauge.

See if you have enough oil.

When you are finished, wipe the machine well.

You do not want to get oil spots on your work.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. Clean and oil a regular machine.

2. Clean and oil a self-oiling machine.

UNIT I

LET US LEARN ABOUT THE POWER SEWING MACHINE

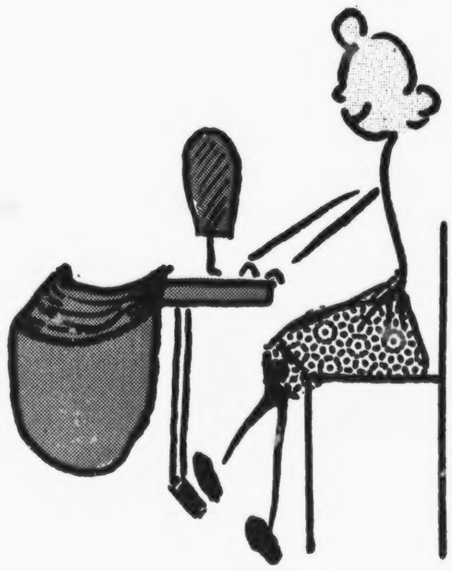
Good Housekeeping — Lesson 9

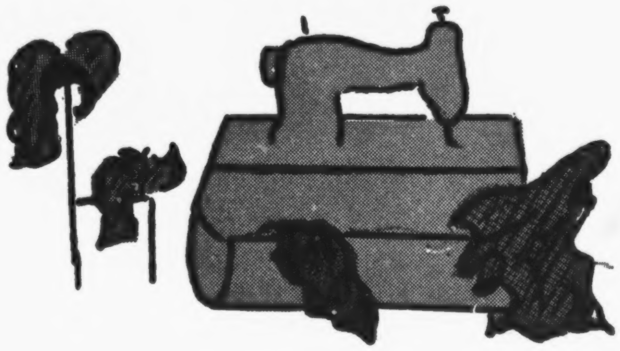
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to take care of the work area.

New words to learn:

judge	(juj)
rags	(rags)
work area	(werk´ ãr´ i ə)

The place where your machine and your chair stands is called the work area.





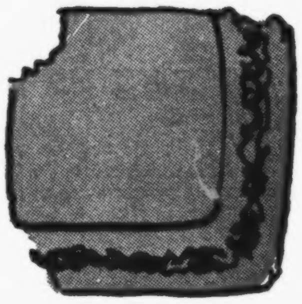
Keep your work area clean.

Your boss will judge you by the cleanliness of your work area.

Never eat at your machine!!!

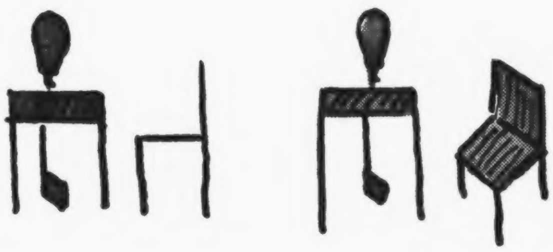
You might get food spots on your work.

You would not like to buy a dress that is dirty, and neither would anybody else.



After oiling your machine, sew a few minutes on rags.

This will clean your machine.



When you leave your machine:

1. Shut off the motor.
2. Fold your work.
3. Straighten your chair.

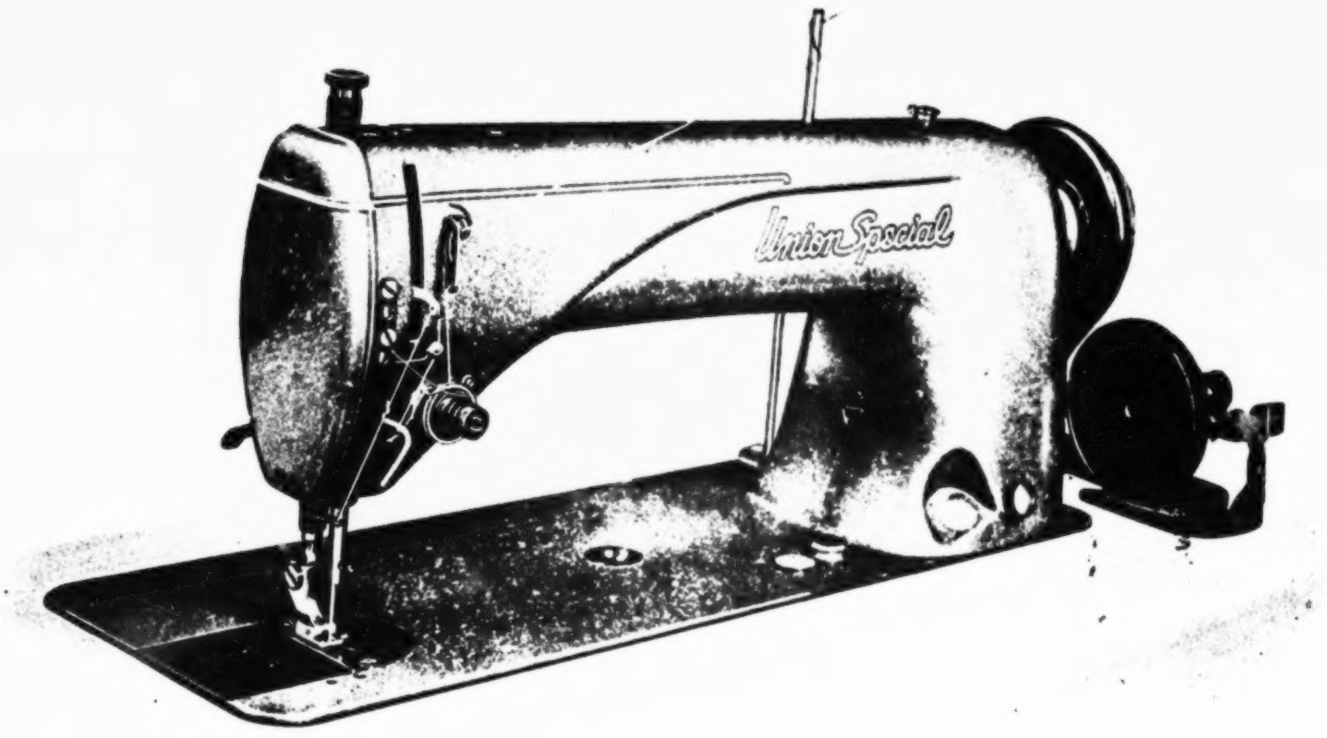
ASSIGNMENT:

1. Why is it important to keep the work area clean?
2. Should you eat at your machine?
3. What is the work area?
4. What must you do when you leave your machine?

UNIT II

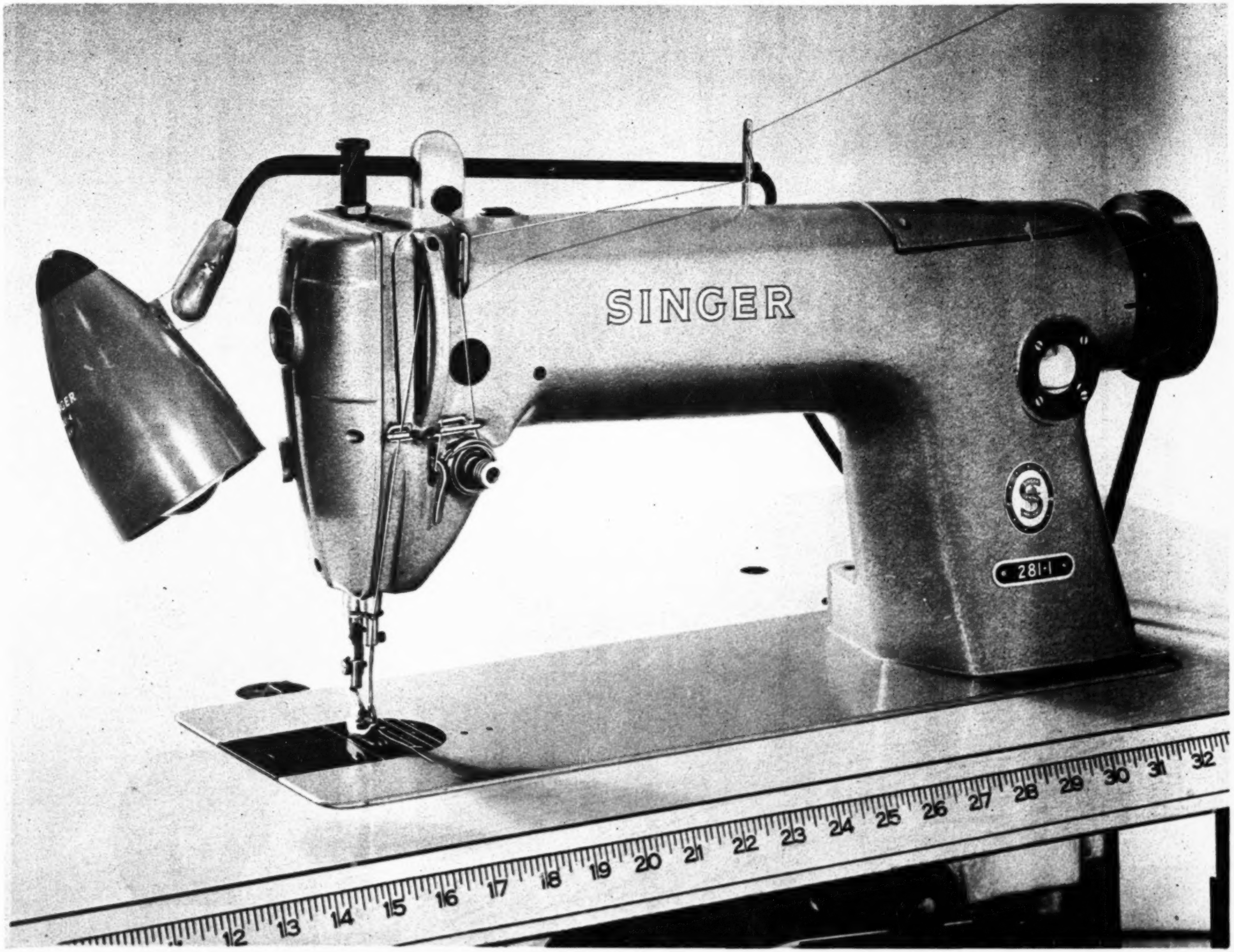
THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

1. The lockstitch machine
2. Machine parts - A
3. Machine parts - B
4. Tools
5. Thread breaking
6. Raising the presser foot
7. Start and stop
8. Sew on paper
9. Threading the top
10. The bobbin
11. Change the needle
12. Tension
13. Stitch length


Union Special

SINGER
E18480

SINGLE NEEDLE LOCK STITCH


SINGER
281-1

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Lockstitch Machine — Lesson 1

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the lockstitch machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

single	(sin′gəl)
factory	(fak′tə ri)
bobbin	(bob′ən)
multiple	(mul′tə pəl)

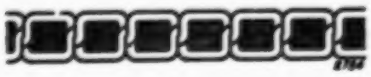
When you work in a factory, you will find more LOCKSTITCH MACHINES than any other kind.

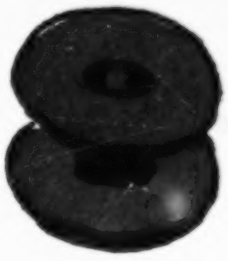
The lockstitch machine has 2 threads:

1 thread on top goes through the needle,

1 thread on the bottom goes through the bobbin.

The lockstitch machine makes a seam that is the same on both sides.



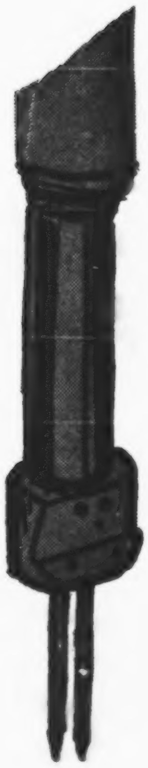


The lockstitch machine ALWAYS has a bobbin.

The lockstitch machine can have more than one needle.

A machine with more than one needle is called a MULTIPLE-NEEDLE machine.

Later you will learn about different lockstitch machines.



ASSIGNMENT: Fill in the missing words:

The Lockstitch Machine

1. The stitch is the ______________ on both sides.

2. The lockstitch machine always has a _____________.

3. The lockstitch machine can have ___________ than one needle.

4. The ______________ is used more than any other machine.

5. The top thread goes through the _____________.

6. The bottom thread goes through the _____________.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Machine Parts-A **Lesson 2**

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the most important parts of the machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

balance wheel	(bal´ əns hwēl)
thumb	(thum)
screw	(skrü)
change	(chānj)
guide	(gīd)
tension	(ten´ shən)
assembly	(ə sem´ bli)

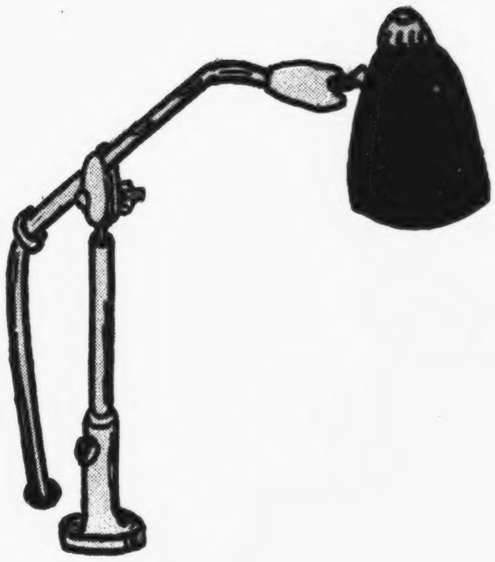
In this lesson and the next we shall learn the names of the machine parts.

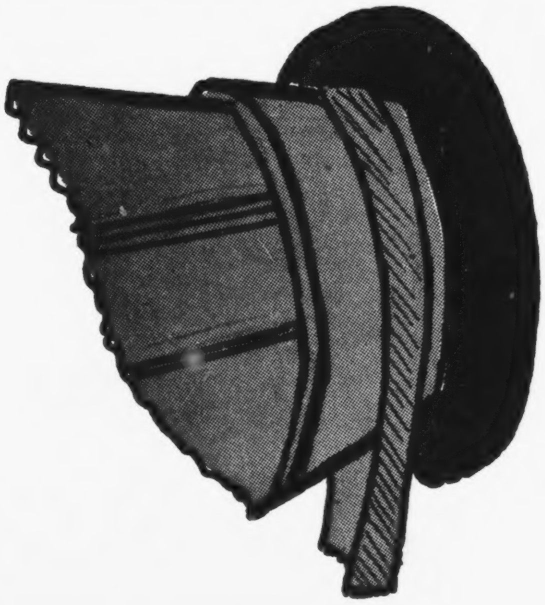
THE LIGHT.

It is in the back of the machine.

Always use the light when you work.

The light shines on your work, so that you can see what you are doing.



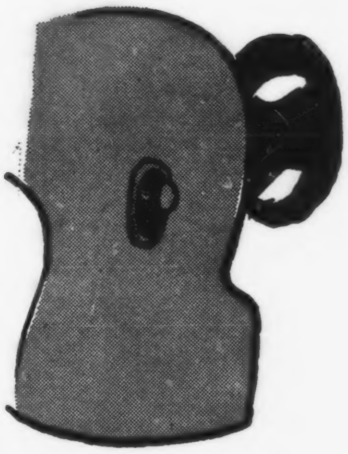


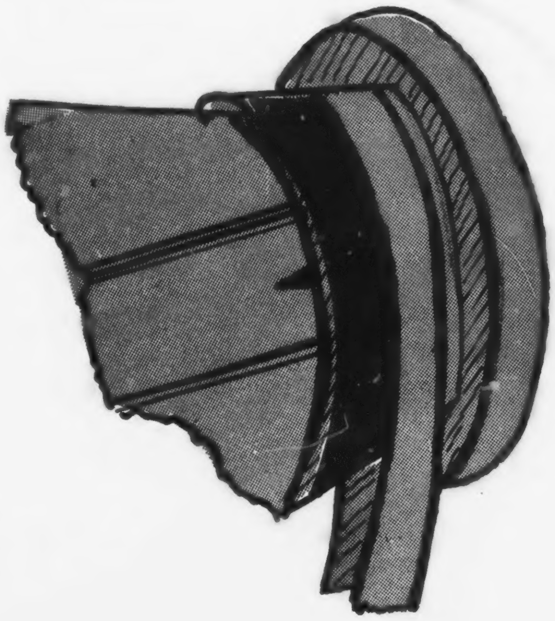
THE BALANCE WHEEL.

It is used to bring the needle up or down.

THE THUMBSCREW.

It is used to make the stitch larger or smaller.



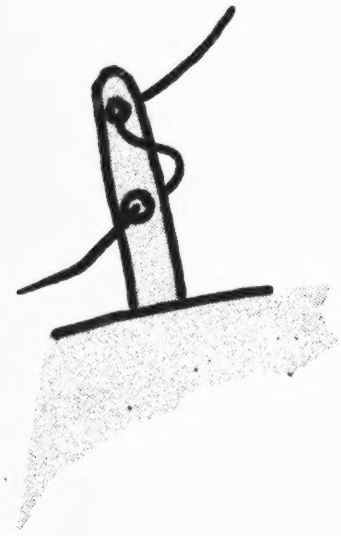


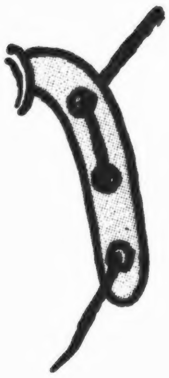
THE STITCHCHANGER.

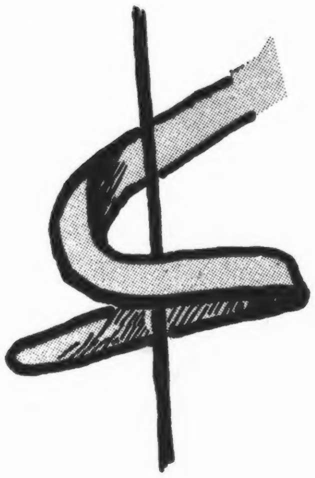
This also changes the stitch.

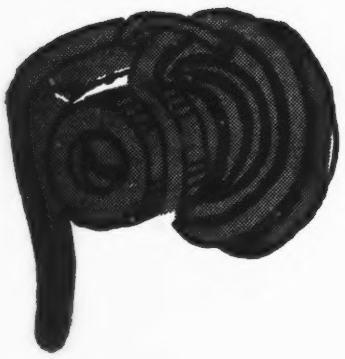
THE THREAD GUIDE.

The thread runs through the thread guide.



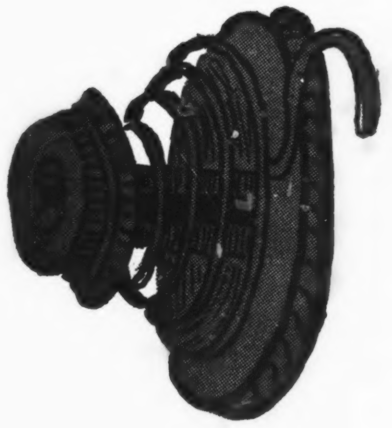




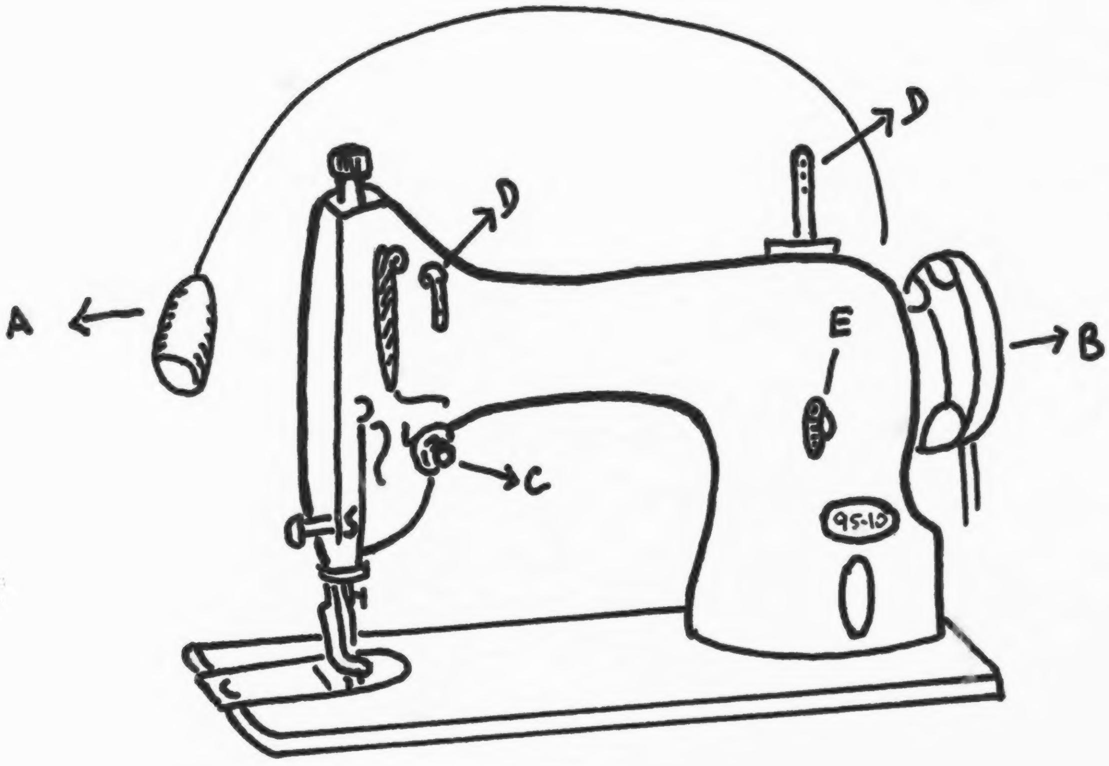


THE TENSION ASSEMBLY.

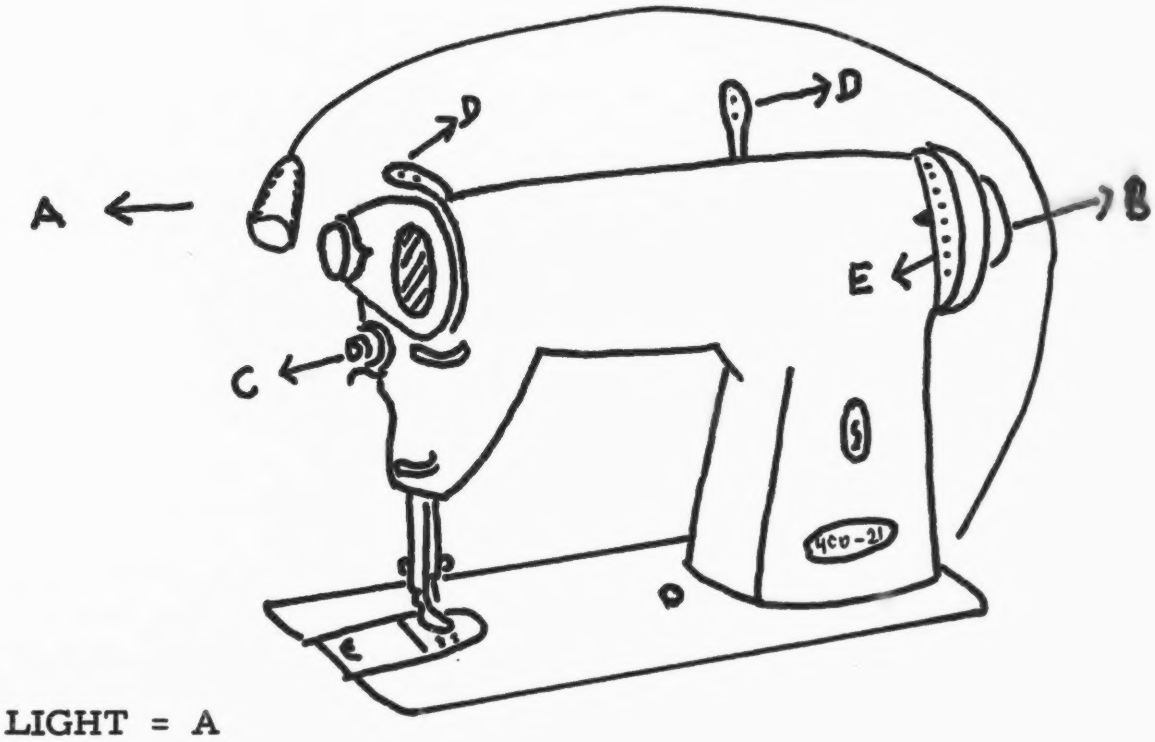
In a later lesson we shall learn about tension.



ASSIGNMENT:



D
D
A
E
B
C
95-10



D
D
A
B
E
C
S
400-21

LIGHT = A

Do the same thing to the next 5 words:

Stitch changer =

Balance wheel =

Thumb screw =

Thread guide =

Tension assembly =

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Machine Parts - B **Lesson 3**

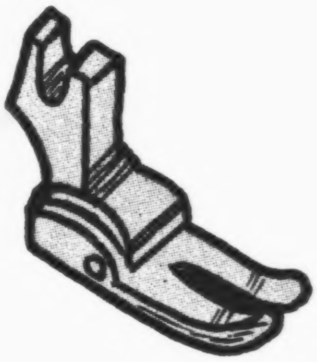
OBJECTIVE: To learn about more parts of the machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

presser foot	**(pres′ ər fût)**
zipper	**(zip′ ər)**
lever	**(lev′ ər)**
feed dog	**(fēd′ dôg)**
throat plate	**(thrōt′ plāt)**
needle	**(nē′ dəl)**

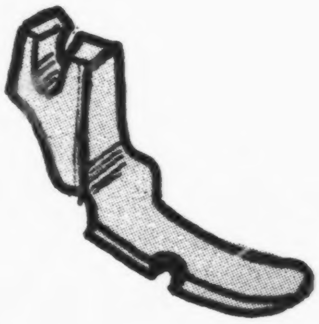
THE PRESSER FOOT.

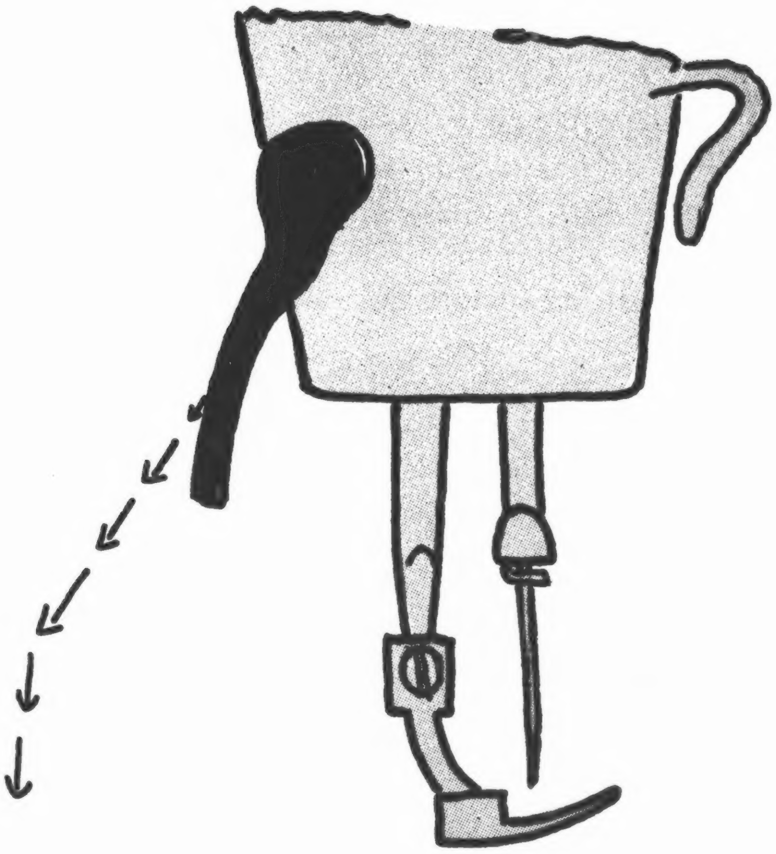
It holds the material in place from the top.



THE ZIPPER FOOT.

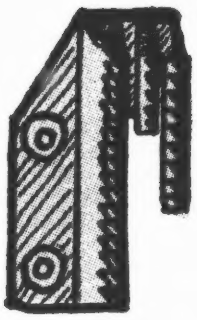
It is used in place of the presser foot to sew on a zipper.





THE PRESSER-BAR-LIFTER

It makes the presser foot go up and down.

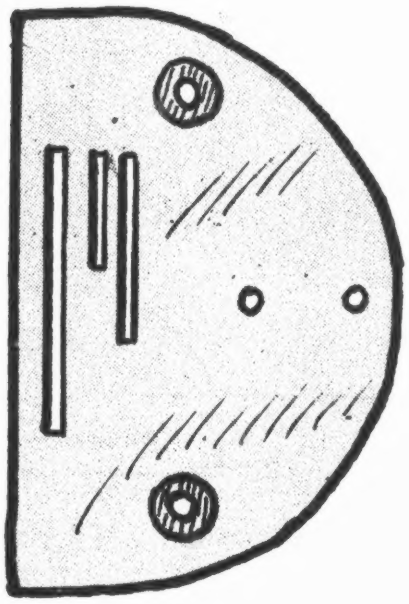


THE FEED DOG.

It holds the material in place from the bottom.

THE THROAT PLATE.

It holds the feed dog in place.

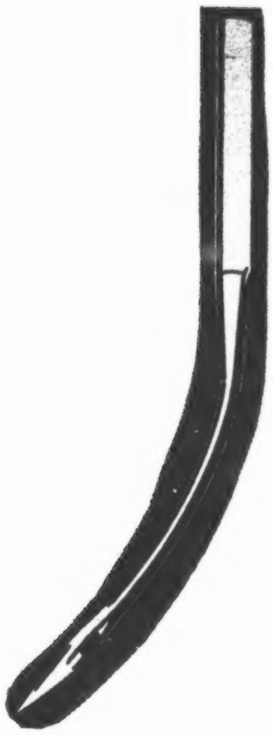


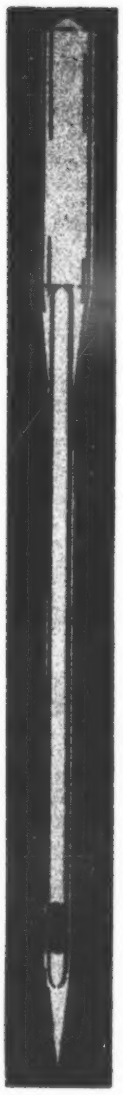
THE NEEDLE.

It comes in different sizes.

There are straight needles and

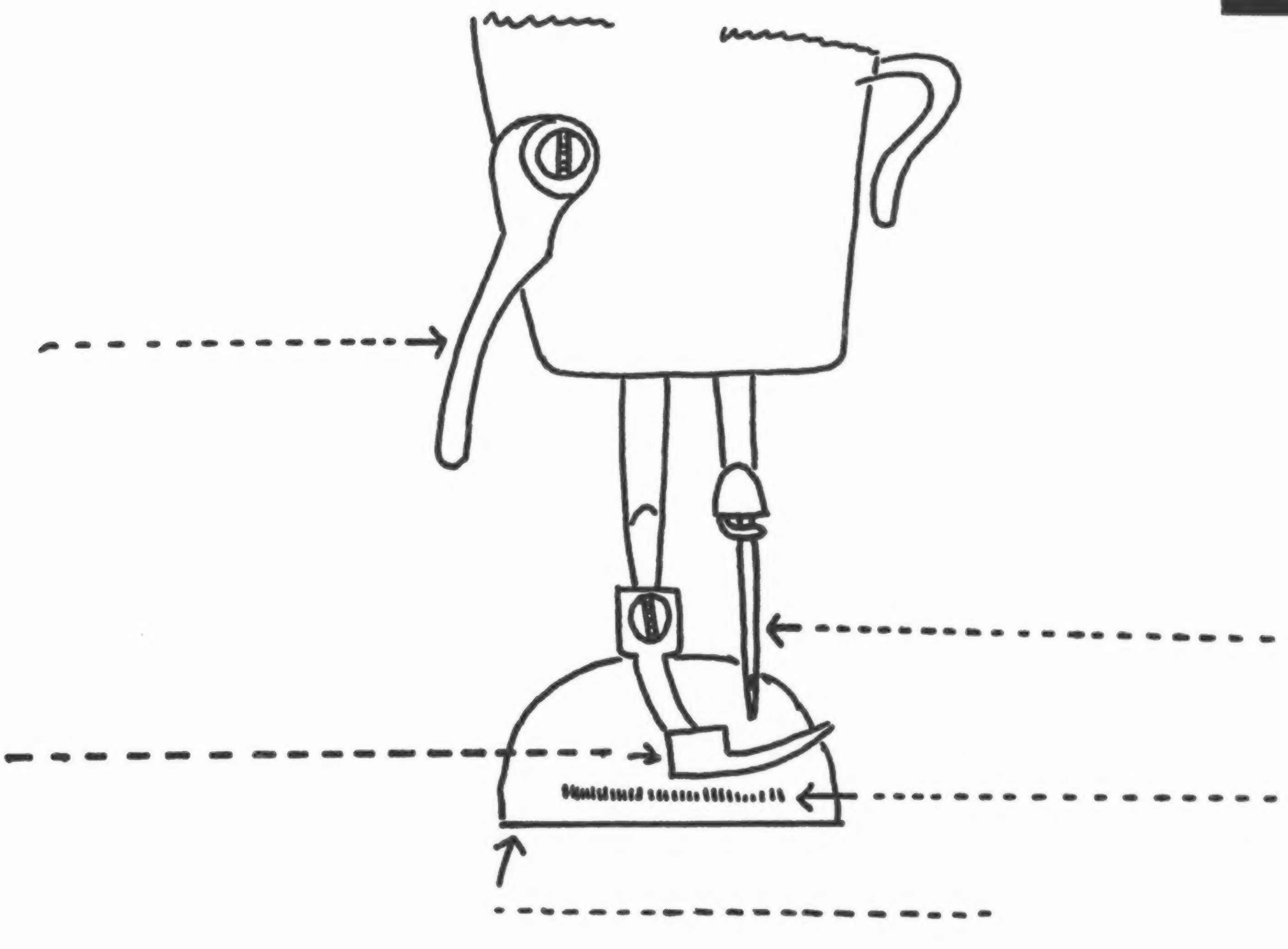
there are curved needles.





ASSIGNMENT:

Write the name of the part on the ----- line.



UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Tools **Lesson 4**

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the tools an operator uses.

Words to learn for this lesson:

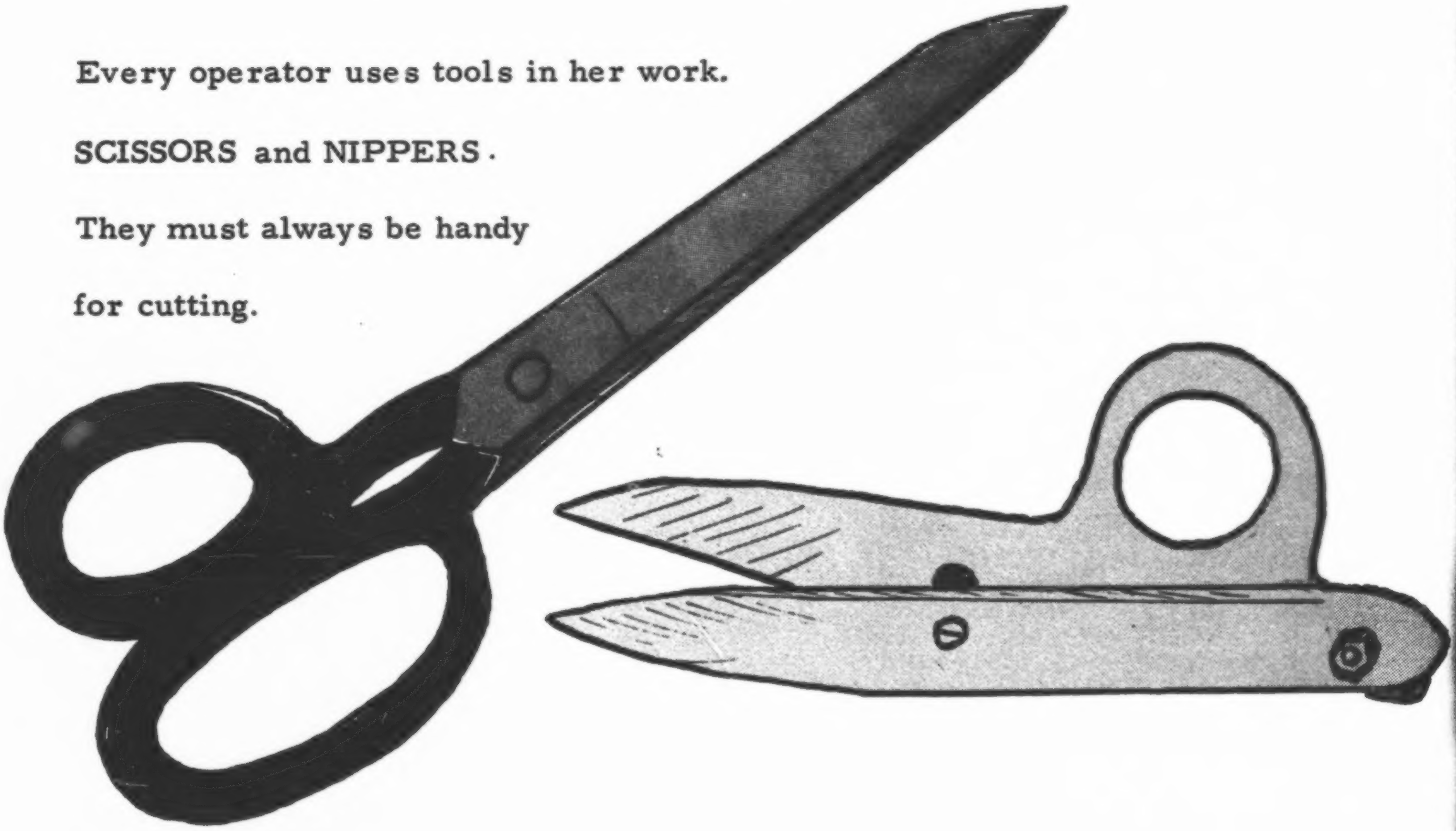
scissors	(siz′ərz)
nippers	(nip′ərz)
handy	(han′di)
screwdriver	(skrü′drīv′ər)
tweezers	(twē′zərz)
brush	(brush)

Every operator uses tools in her work.

SCISSORS and NIPPERS.

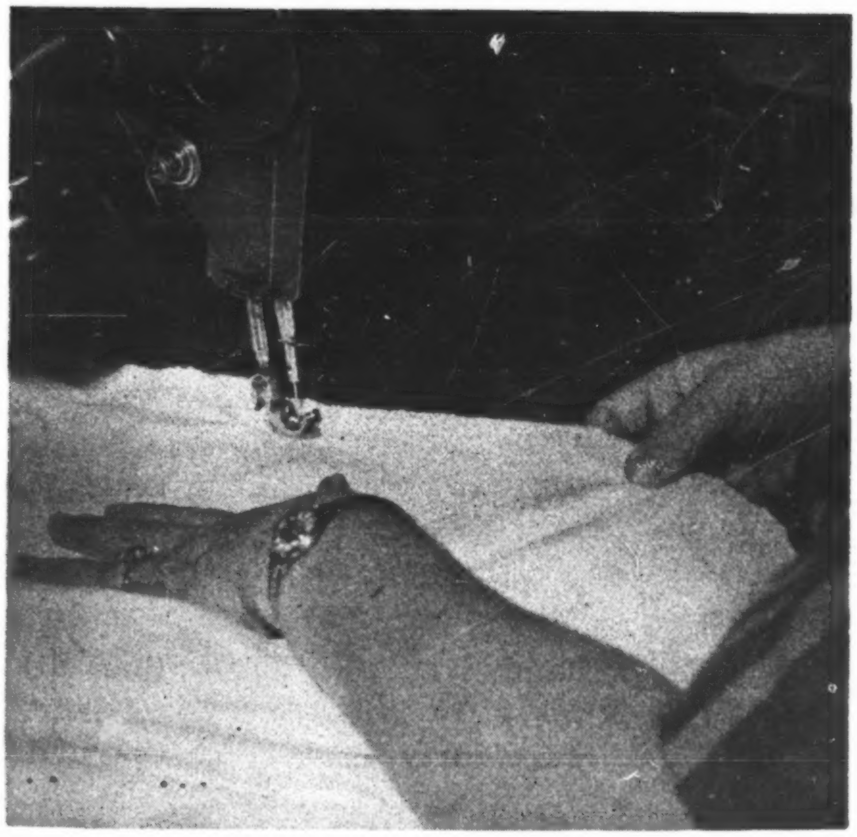
They must always be handy

for cutting.



SCISSORS NIPPERS

Keep your nippers or scissors on the right side of the machine.



When you sew short seams, keep the nippers in your hand.

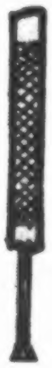
This helps you to save time.

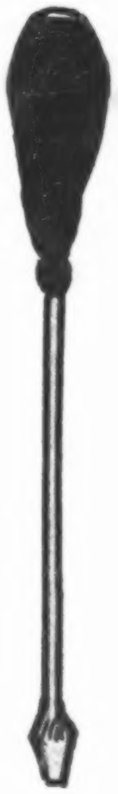
SCREWDRIVER.

In your drawer there should be two screwdrivers.

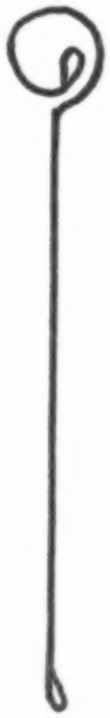
A very small screwdriver for the bobbin case.

A large screwdriver for the machine.

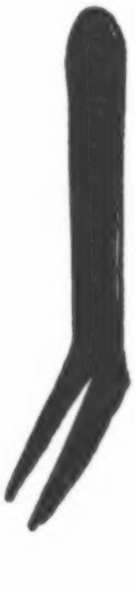




Some machines use a threading wire.

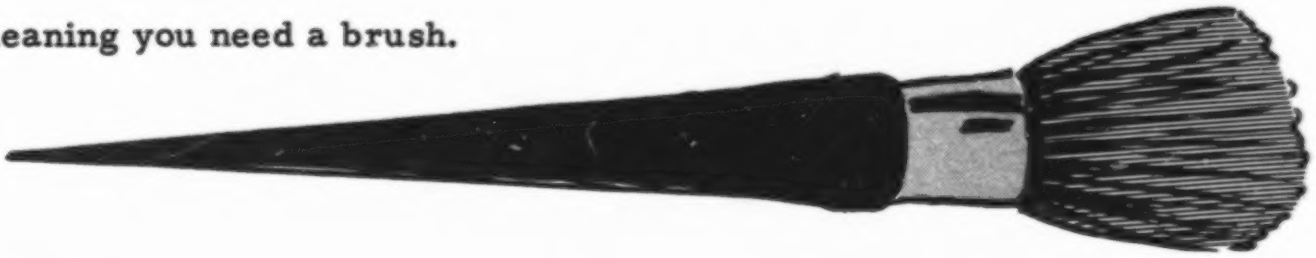


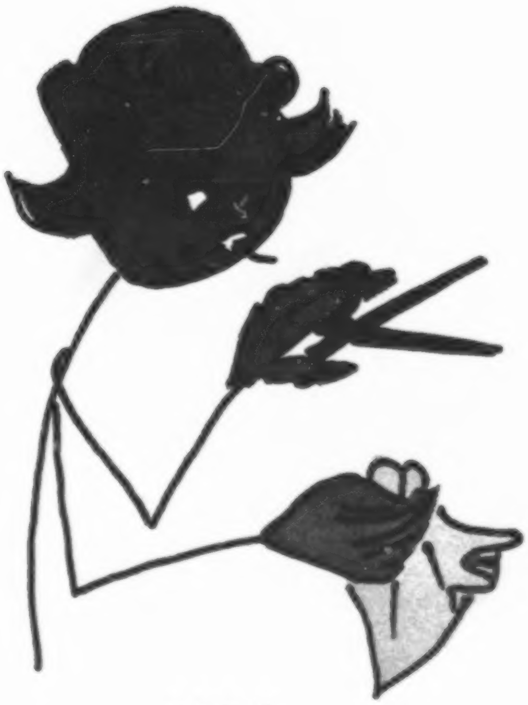
Some machines need tweezers.



BRUSH.

For cleaning you need a brush.





Never clean the machine with the point of the scissors.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Can you cut material with nippers?
2. Why do you need two screwdrivers?
3. Should you clean a machine with the scissors?
4. What do you use for cleaning?
5. Where do you keep your scissors?

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Thread Breaking — Lesson 5

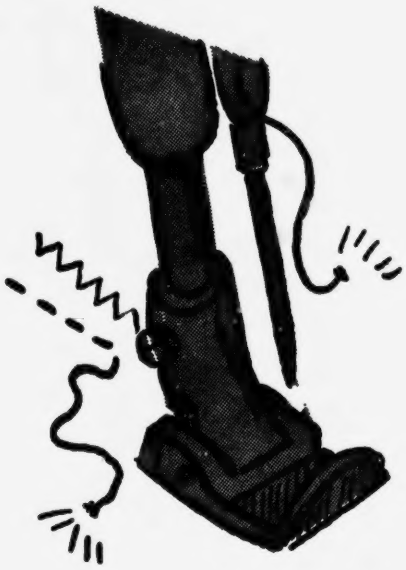
OBJECTIVE: To learn what to do when your thread breaks.

Words to learn for this lesson:

breaking	(brāk′ ing)
disk	(disk)
caught	(kôt)
try	(trī)
push	(pu̇sh)
hole	(hōl)
smooth	(smüt̄h)

It is important to know what to do when your thread breaks.

Much time is lost in a factory because the thread breaks.

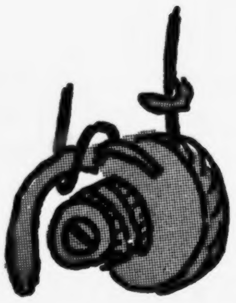


Do not run to your teacher for help right away.

There are many things that you can do.

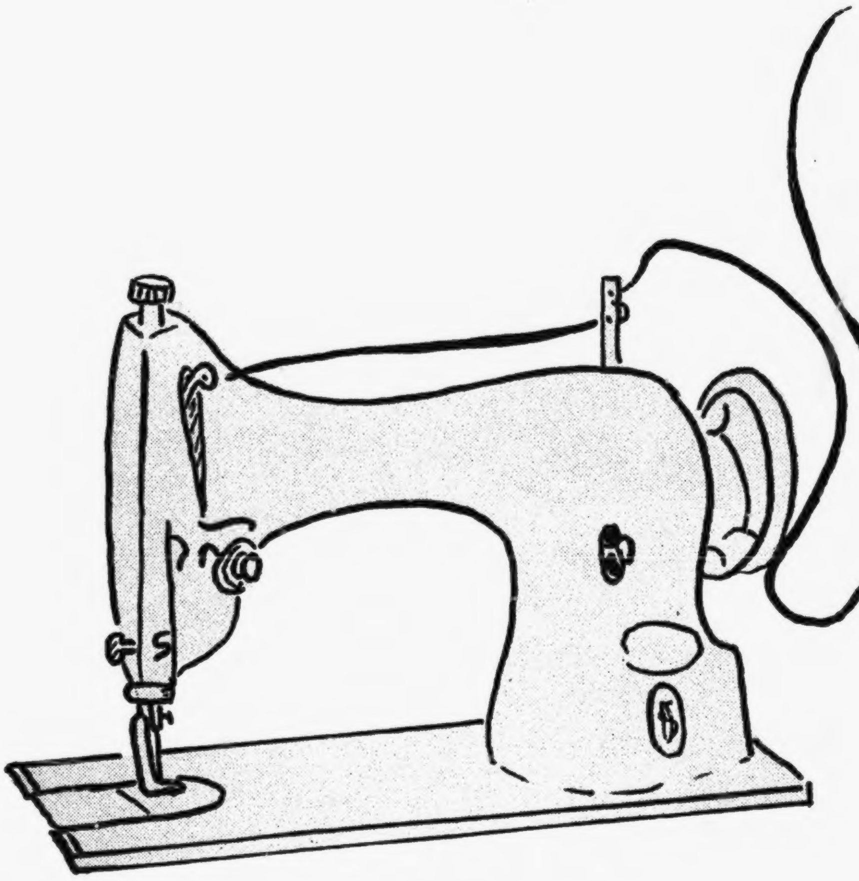
LOOK first.

Is the machine threaded right?



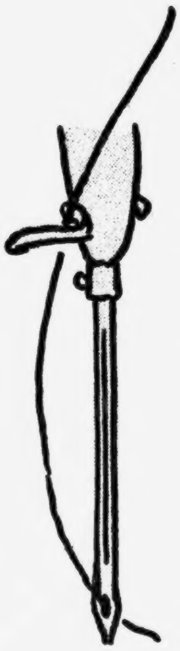
Is the thread in the tension disk?

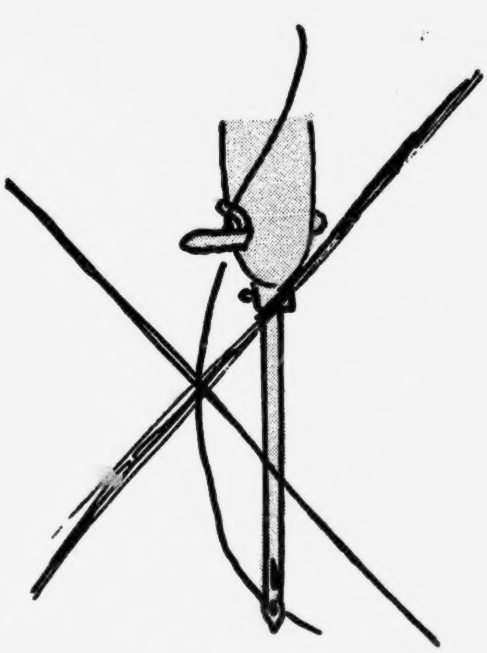
Is the thread caught somewhere?



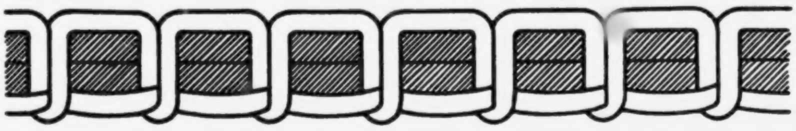
Is your needle set right?

Try to change the needle.

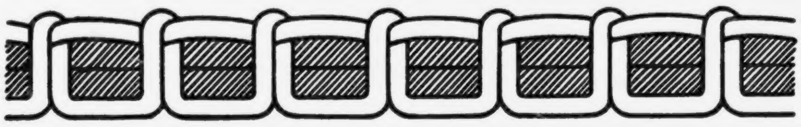




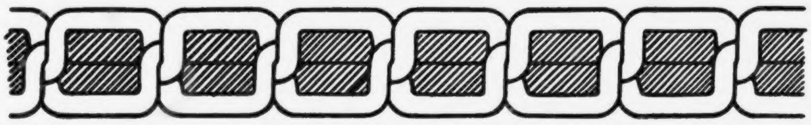
WRONG



TOO LOOSE



TOO TIGHT



RIGHT

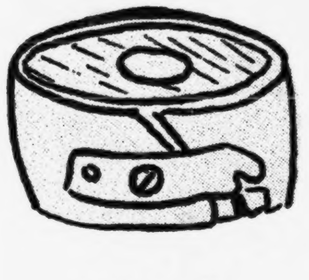
Is your tension too tight?

Is your tension too loose?

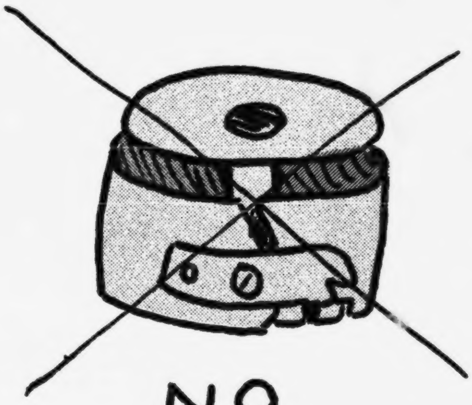
Look at the bobbin.

Is it pushed all the way in?

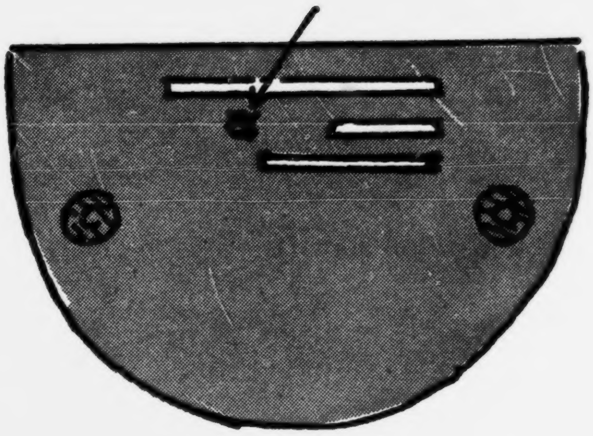
Is the bobbin threaded right?



YES



NO



Check your throat plate.

Is the little hole for the needle smooth?

Check the presser foot and feed dog. Are they smooth?

When you have done all that, run the machine on a piece of material.

If the thread still breaks, call the teacher.

ASSIGNMENT:

Name five things to do if the thread breaks.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Raising the Presser Foot — Lesson 6

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to raise the presser foot.

Words to learn for this lesson:

lift	(lift)
presser-bar	(pres´ ər bär)
tacking	(tak´ing)
hand	(hand)
knee	(nē)

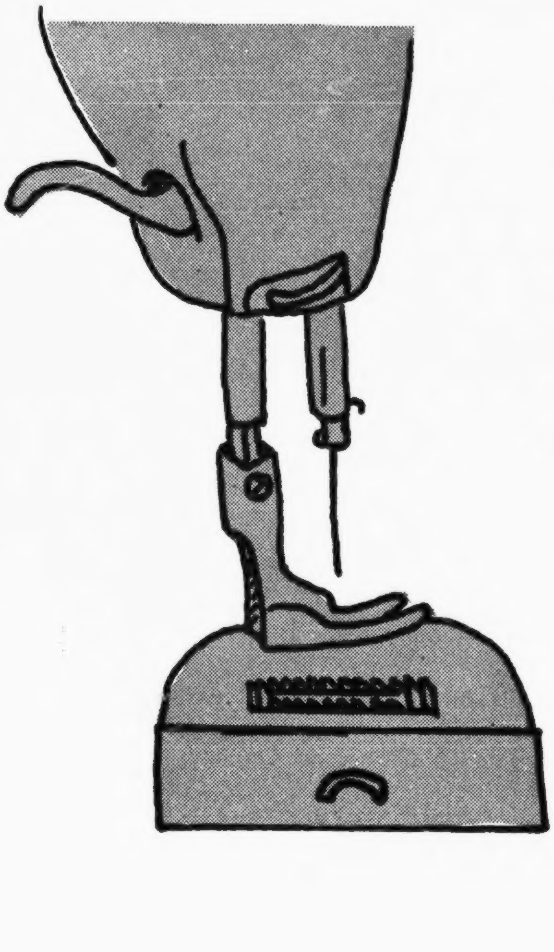
To put material in the machine, you must first lift the presser foot.

To turn a seam you must also lift the pressure foot.

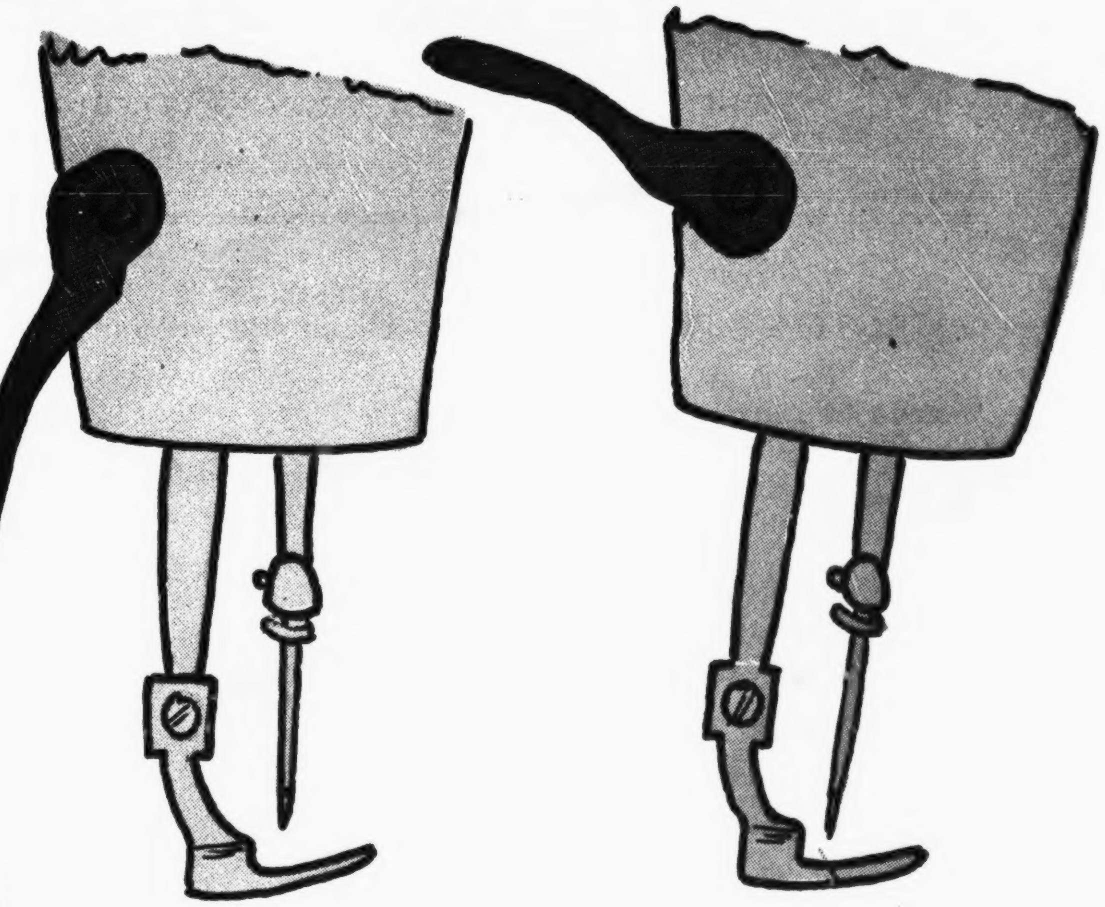
To take the work out of the machine, you must lift the pressure foot.

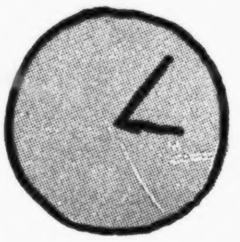
This can be done two ways:

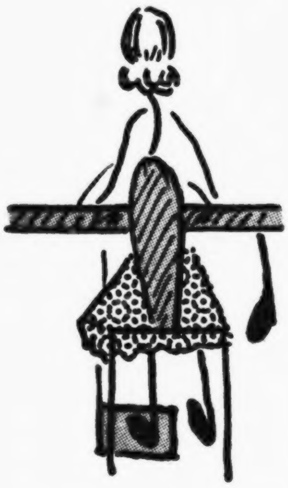
1. You can do it by hand.
2. You can do it with your knee.

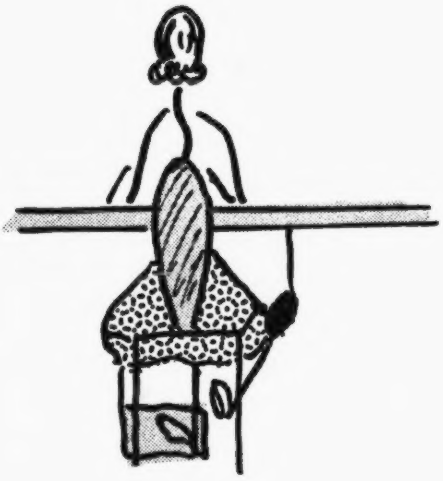


If you do it by hand, you must lift the presser-bar-lifter.









A good operator uses the knee lift.

The knee lift leaves her hands free for work.

This saves time.

Later we shall learn how to use the knee lift for tacking.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Why is it better to use the knee lift?

2. Can you lift the presser-bar-lifter by hand?

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Start and Stop Lesson 7

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to start the machine.

To learn how to stop the machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

start	(stärt)
stop	(stop)
speed	(spēd)
accelerator	(ak sel′ ər ā′ tər)
break	(brāk)
high	(hī)
practice	(prak′tis)

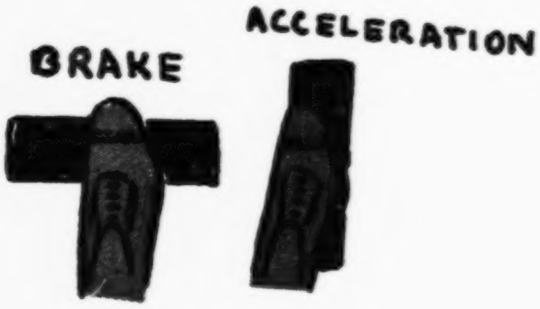
The treadle controls starting.

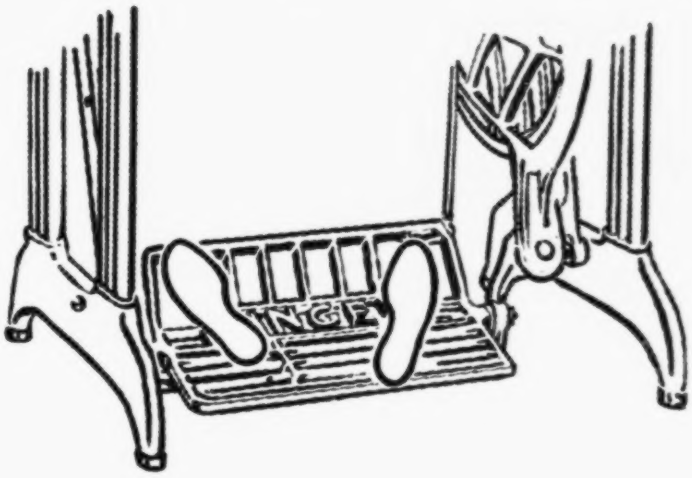
The treadle controls stopping.

The treadle controls speed.

This will take much practice.

It is like the accelerator and the brake on a car.





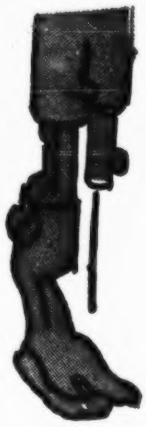
This is how you place your feet on the treadle.

The right foot makes the machine run.

The left foot makes the machine stop.

A good operator stops her machine when the needle is at the highest point.

She does not waste time turning the balance wheel.



ASSIGNMENT:

Take the needle out of the machine.

Practice stopping and going.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Sewing on Paper **Lesson 8**

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to run the machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

stop	(stop)
go	(gō)
light	(līt)
hard	(härd)
feel	(fēl)
mark	(märk)
circular	(sėr′ kŭ lər)
curve	(kėrv)
improve	(im prüv′)

We will learn how to go fast. We will learn how to go slow.

The treadle works like the accelerator on a car.

To go slow, step on the treadle lightly.

To go fast, step on the treadle hard.

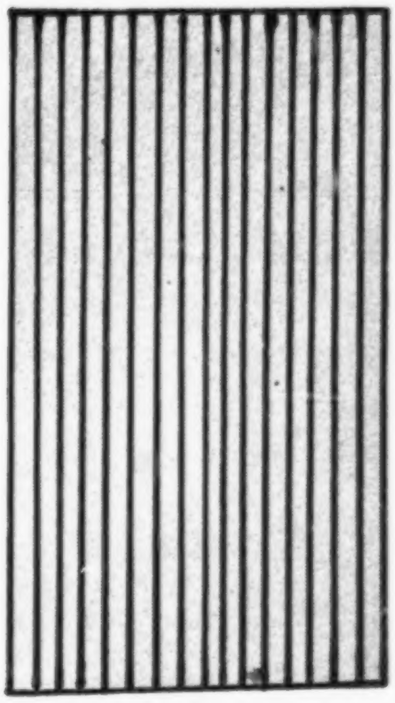
Start to push the foot pedal very lightly.

Get the feel of the machine first.

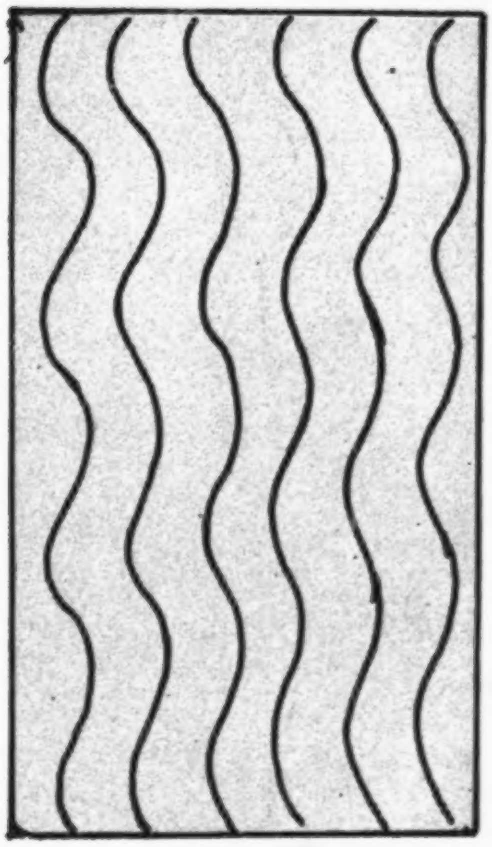
The teacher has different papers.

Run the machine, following the lines.

The first sample has straight lines.

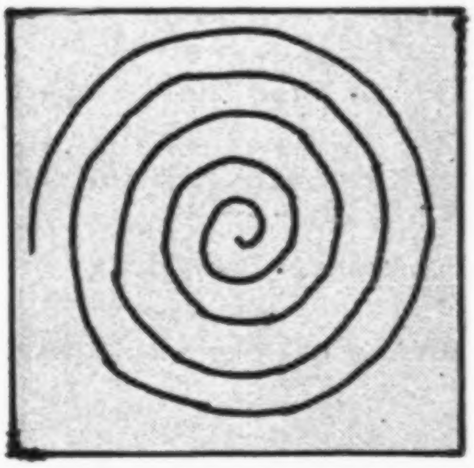


SAMPLE # 1



SAMPLE #2

This sample has curves.

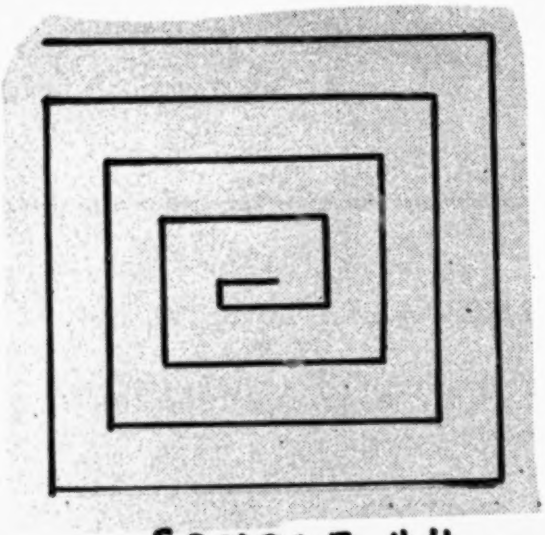


SAMPLE # 3

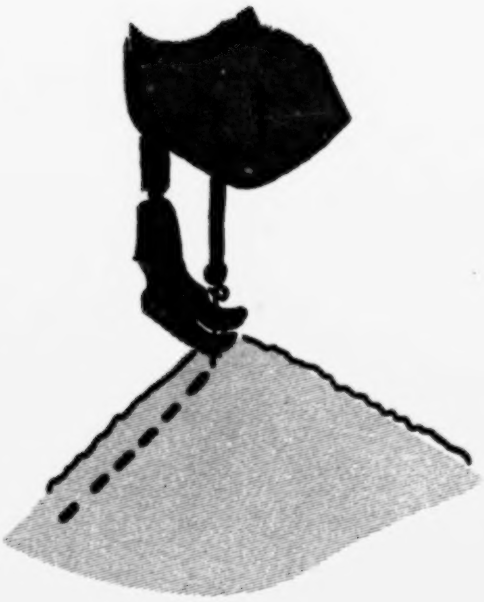
This sample has circular stitching.

You must sew this paper very slowly.

This sample teaches you to stop at the right spot.



SAMPLE #4



When you come to the corner, your needle should be down.

Lift the presser foot and turn your work.

Do the same thing at the next corner, and the next.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Ask the teacher for marked paper.
2. Run the machine, following the lines.
3. Number your papers so that you can see how you improve.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Threading the Top — Lesson 9

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to thread the top of the machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

top	(top)
around	(ə round′)
different	(dif′ ər ənt)
handbook	(hand′ bu̇k)
thread	(thred)
high	(hī)
through	(thrü)

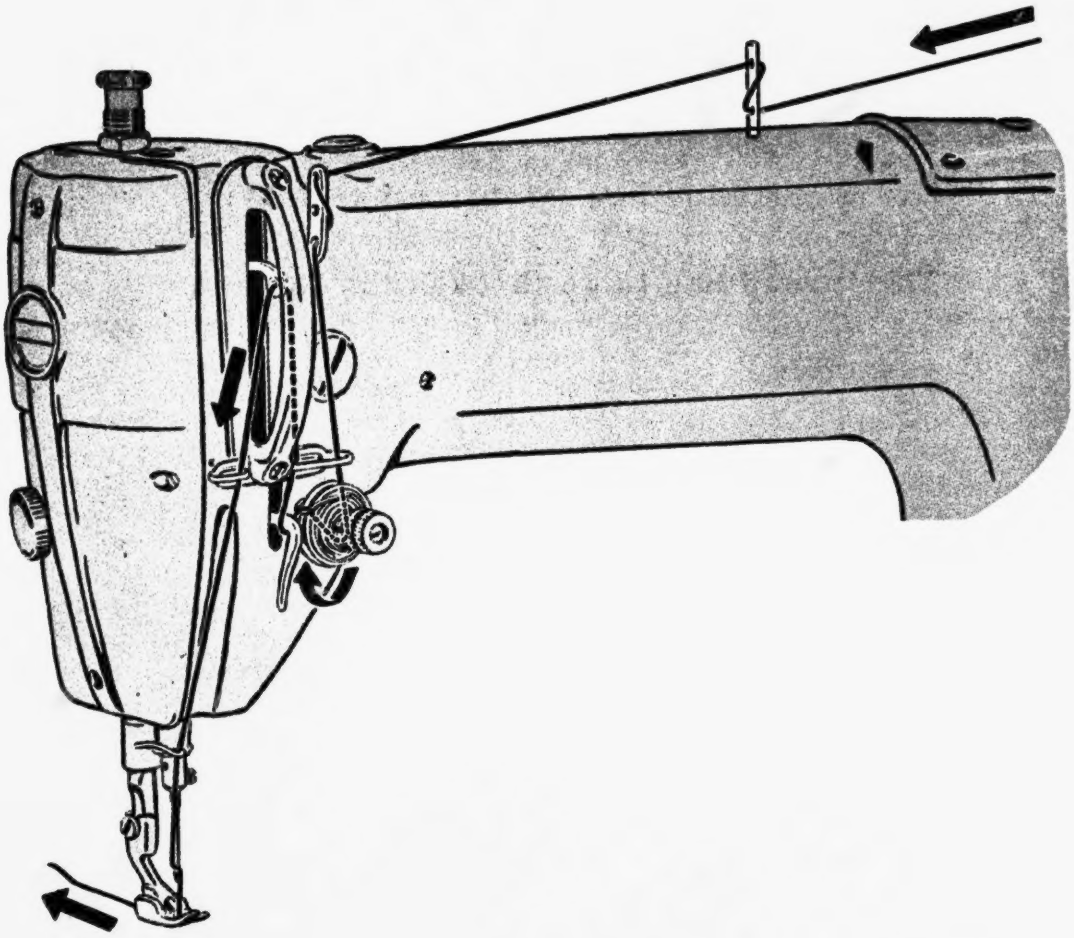
Look around the room.

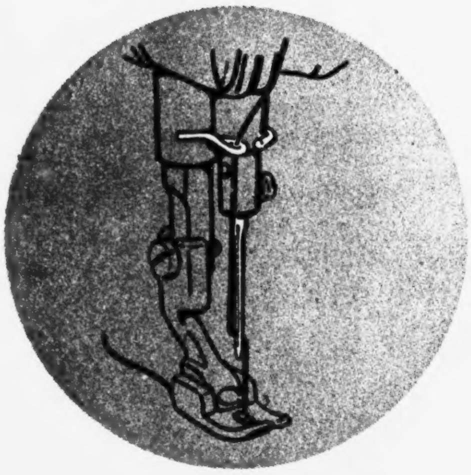
You will see many different single-needle lockstitch machines.

Every machine has an operator's handbook.

If you do not remember how to thread the machine, look it up in the handbook.

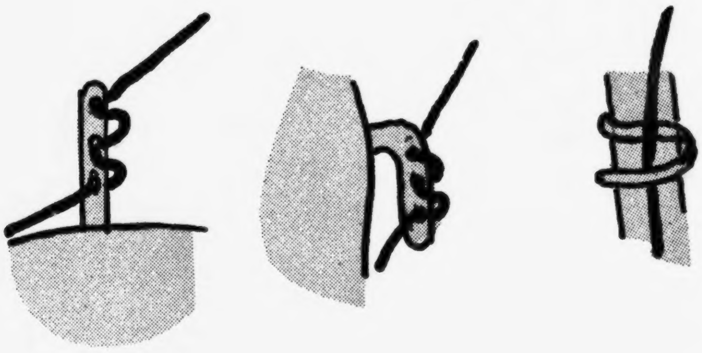
This is a picture from a handbook.



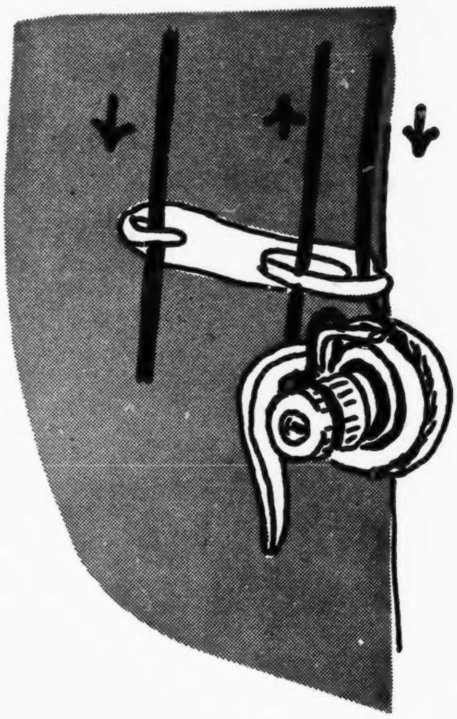


When you start threading, have the needle at the highest point.

The thread goes through different thread guides.



Every machine has a tension assembly. The thread has to go through the tension assembly.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. Are all single-needle lockstitch machines the same?

2. If you do not remember how to thread the machine, what do you do?

3. Name two parts every machine has.

4. Go to three different single-needle lockstitch machines and thread the top.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Bobbin

Lesson 10

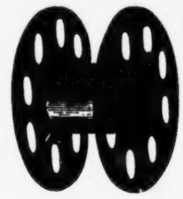
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to wind a bobbin.

To learn how to thread a bobbin case.

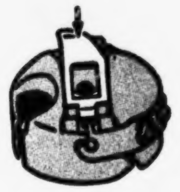
Words to learn for this lesson:

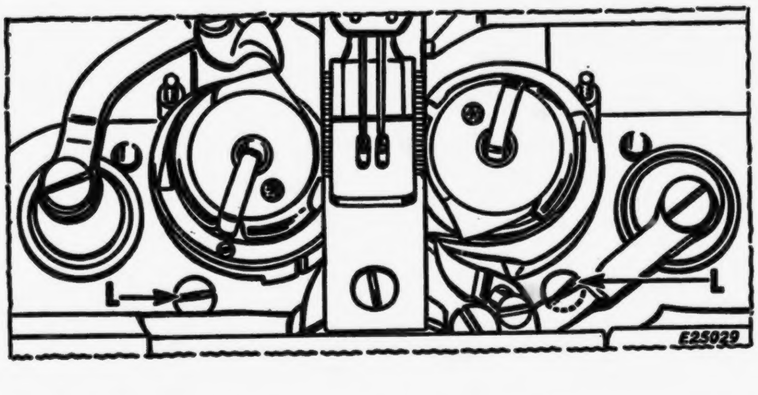
bobbin	(bob′ən)
case	(kās)
place	(plās)
while	(hwīl)
next	(nekst)
follow	(fol′ō)

Every lockstitch machine has a bobbin.



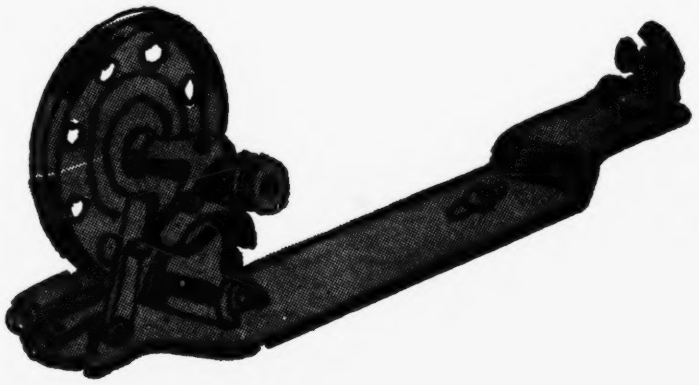
Some bobbin cases can be taken out.





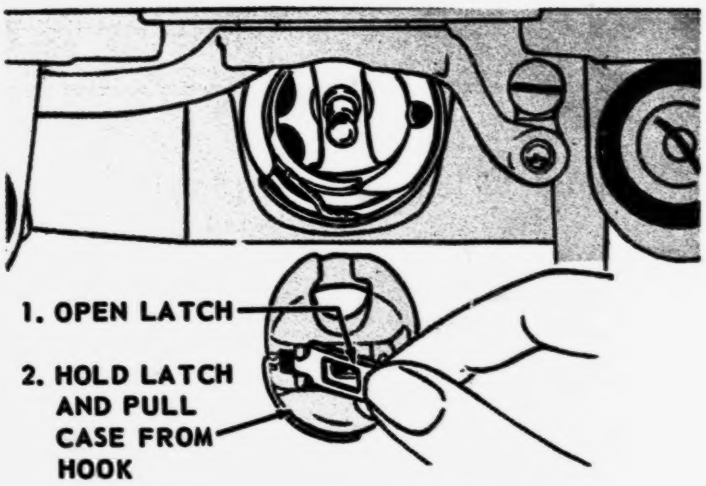
Some bobbin cases are held in place in the machine.

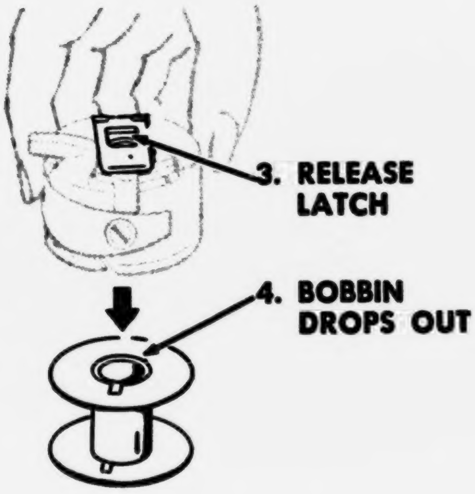
On the right side of the machine is the bobbin winder.



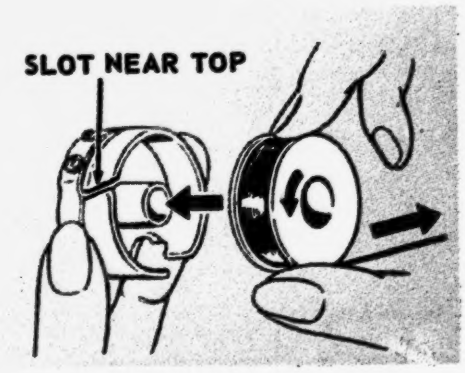
Always wind your bobbin while you are sewing, so that you do not waste time.

When you want to change the bobbin, you take the bobbin case out of the machine.

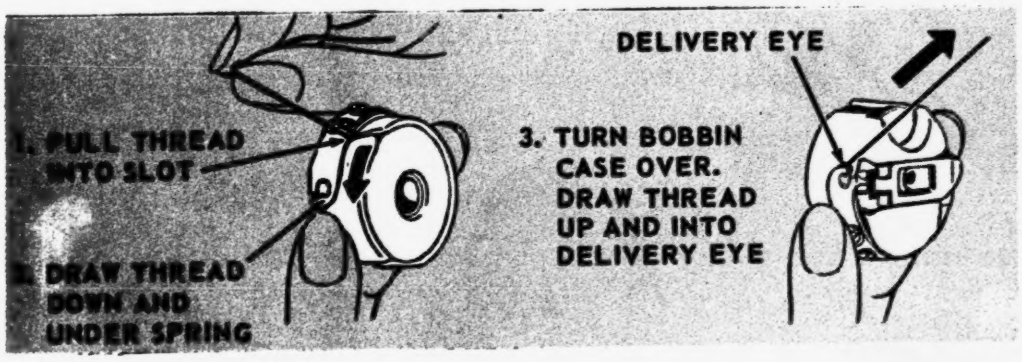

1. OPEN LATCH
2. HOLD LATCH AND PULL CASE FROM HOOK


3. RELEASE LATCH
4. BOBBIN DROPS OUT

Then, you take the bobbin out of the bobbin case.


SLOT NEAR TOP

Next, you put the full bobbin back in the bobbin case.


1. PULL THREAD INTO SLOT
2. DRAW THREAD DOWN AND UNDER SPRING
DELIVERY EYE
3. TURN BOBBIN CASE OVER. DRAW THREAD UP AND INTO DELIVERY EYE

To thread the bobbin, follow this picture.

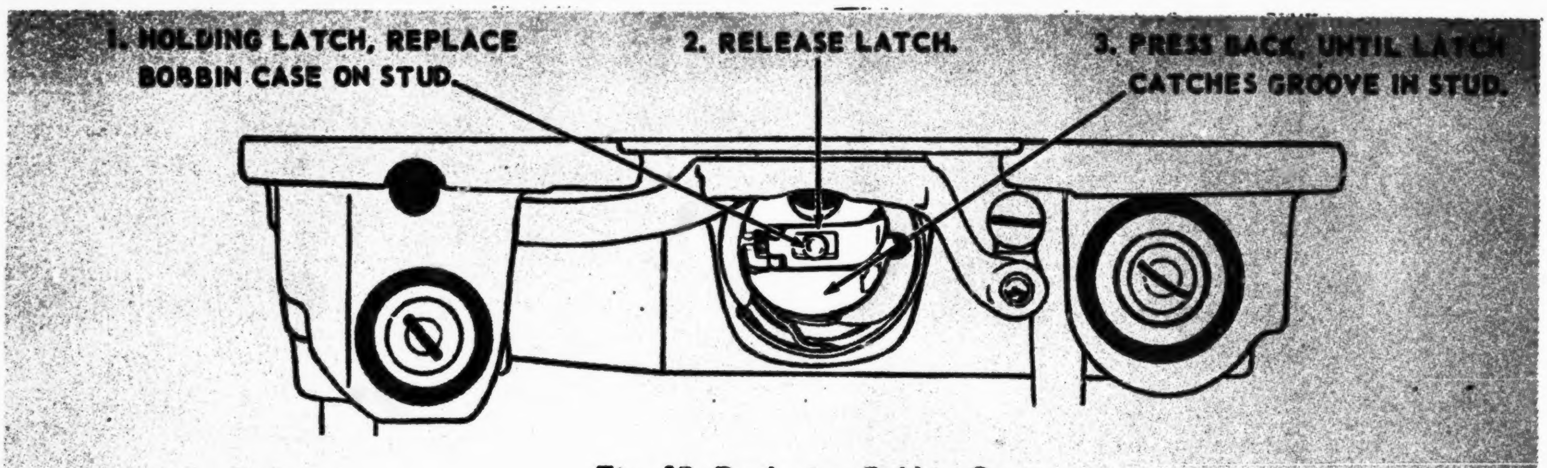
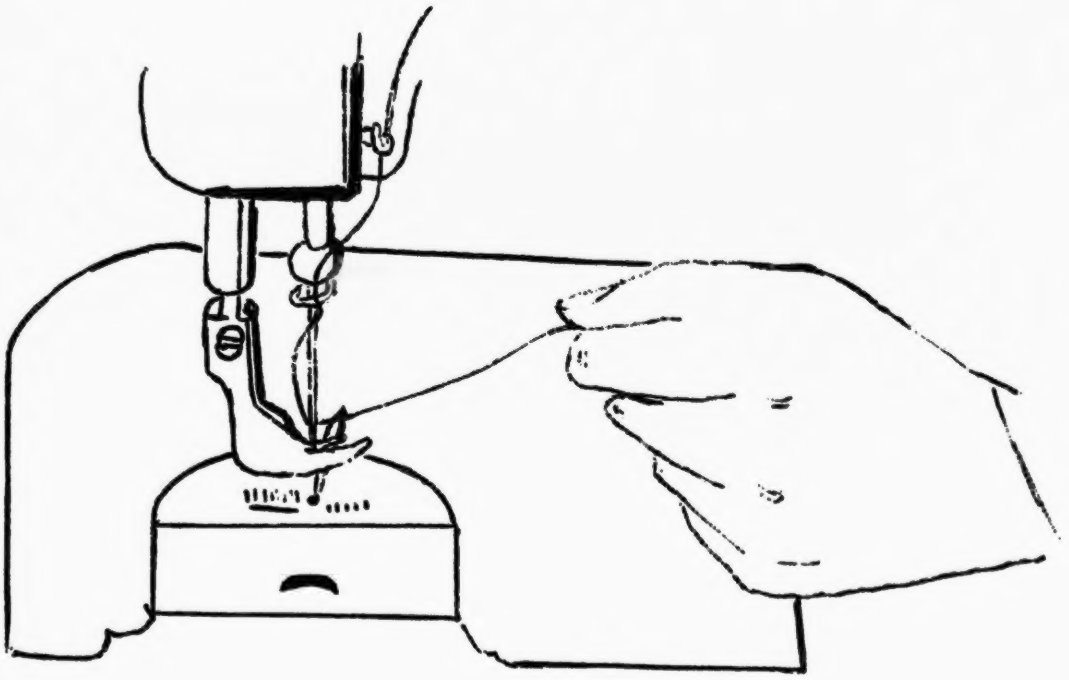

1. HOLDING LATCH, REPLACE BOBBIN CASE ON STUD.
2. RELEASE LATCH.
3. PRESS BACK, UNTIL LATCH CATCHES GROOVE IN STUD.

Fig. 15. Replacing Bobbin Case

The bobbin case must be tight in the machine.

Press the bobbin case until you feel a "click."



Turn the balance wheel around.

Pull the thread up from the bobbin.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Do all the lockstitch machines have a bobbin?
2. Can you wind a bobbin while you sew?
3. Can you take the bobbin case out of all the machines?

Take a bobbin and a bobbin case.

Go to the machine.

Fill the bobbin with thread.

Thread the bobbin case.

Put the bobbin case back in the machine.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

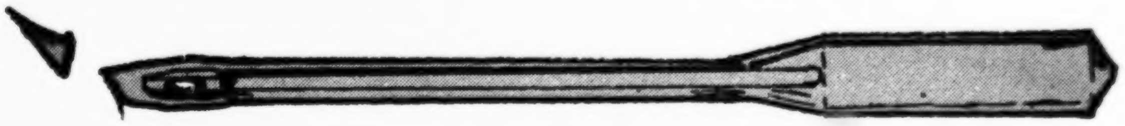
Change the Needle — Lesson 11

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to change a needle.

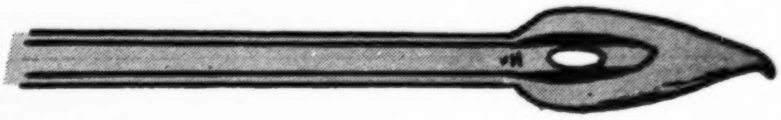
Words to learn for this lesson:

careful	(kãr´ fəl)
break	(brāk)
burr	(bėr)
emery board	(em´ ə ri bôrd)
replace	(ri plās)
label	(lā´ bəl)
loop	(lüp)
groove	(grüv)

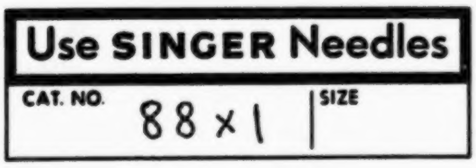
You can be very careful, but sometimes you break a needle.



Sometimes the needle has only a burr.



If the needle is not perfect, it must be replaced.



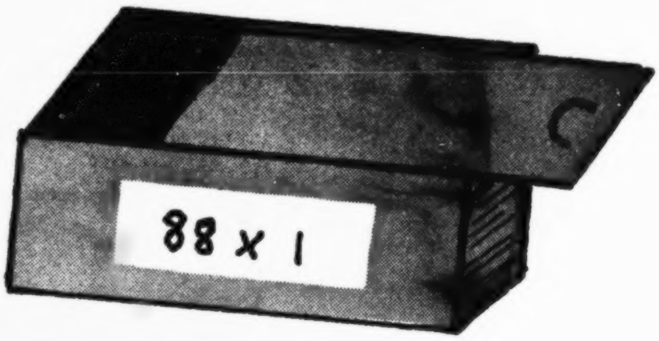
Use SINGER Needles

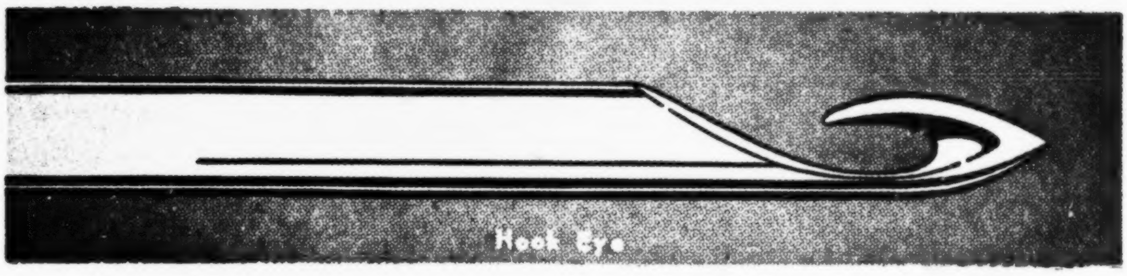
CAT. NO. 88 × 1 SIZE

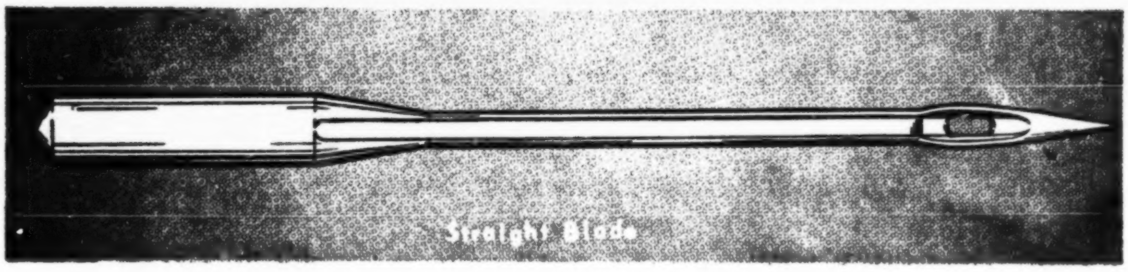
On every machine is a label with a number on it.

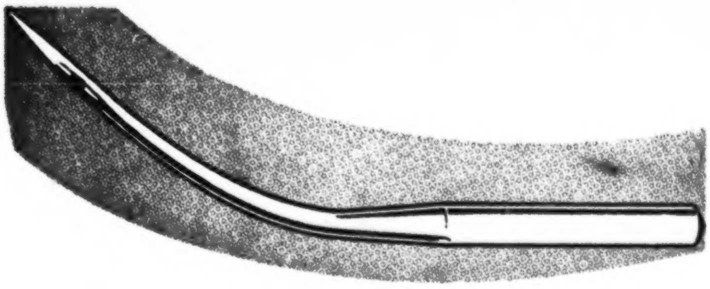
Be sure to get the box with the same number.

This is the only needle that works on this machine.




Hook Eye


Straight Blade

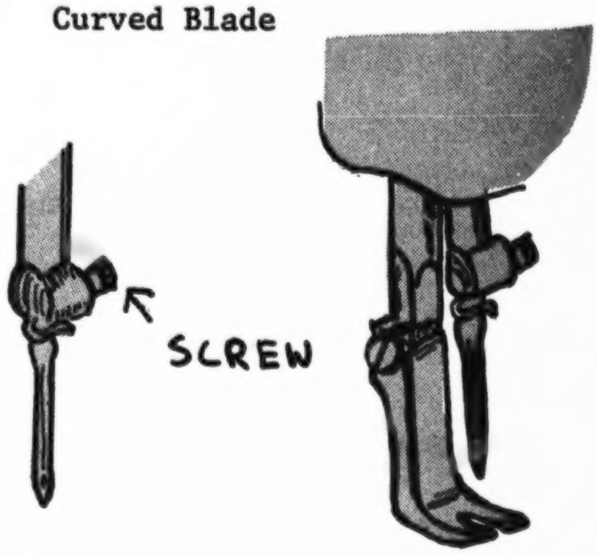

Curved Blade

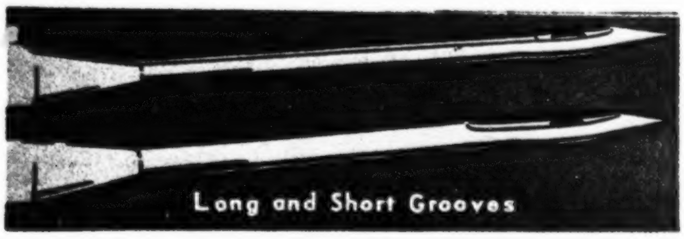
There are many different kinds of needles.

This picture shows you three of them.

To change a needle, you must bring the needle up as high as you can.

Next, loosen the screw and take the needle out.

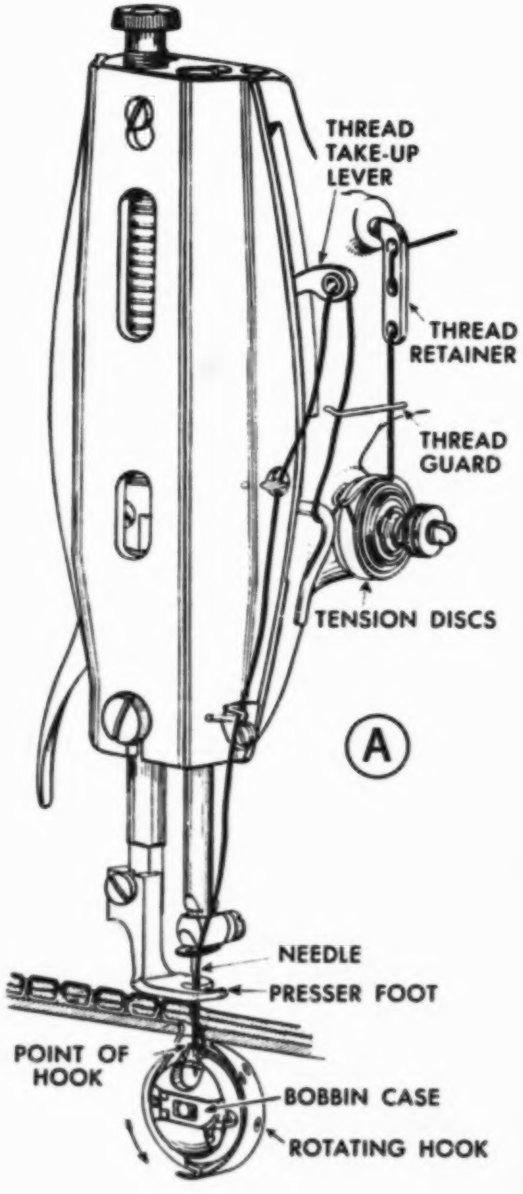



Long and Short Grooves

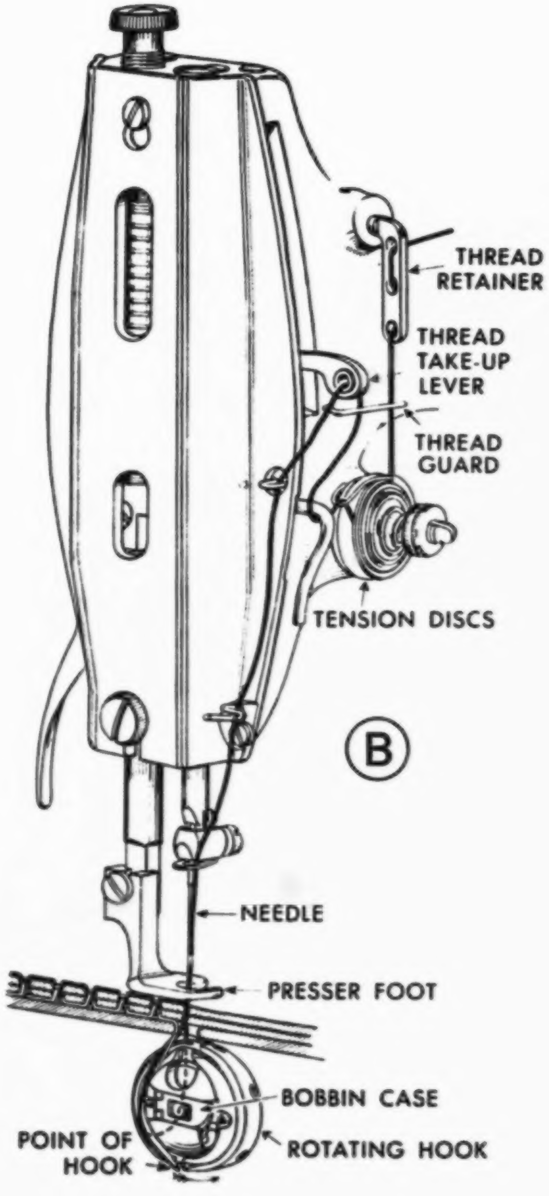
Put the needle back.

Be sure that the long groove is in the right place.

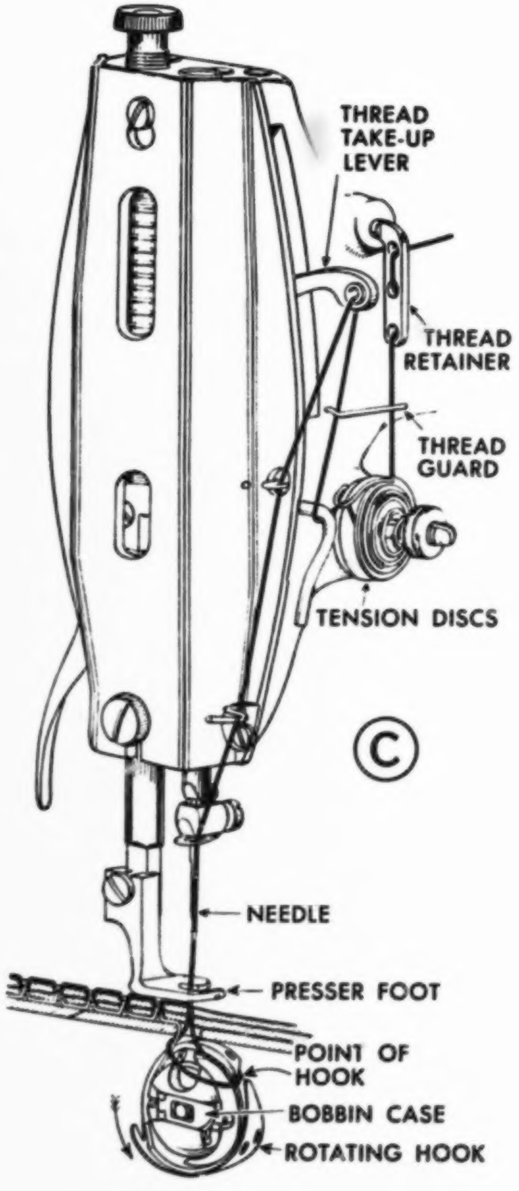
The thread runs through the long groove.


THREAD TAKE-UP LEVER
THREAD RETAINER
THREAD GUARD
TENSION DISCS
A
NEEDLE
PRESSER FOOT
POINT OF HOOK
BOBBIN CASE
ROTATING HOOK

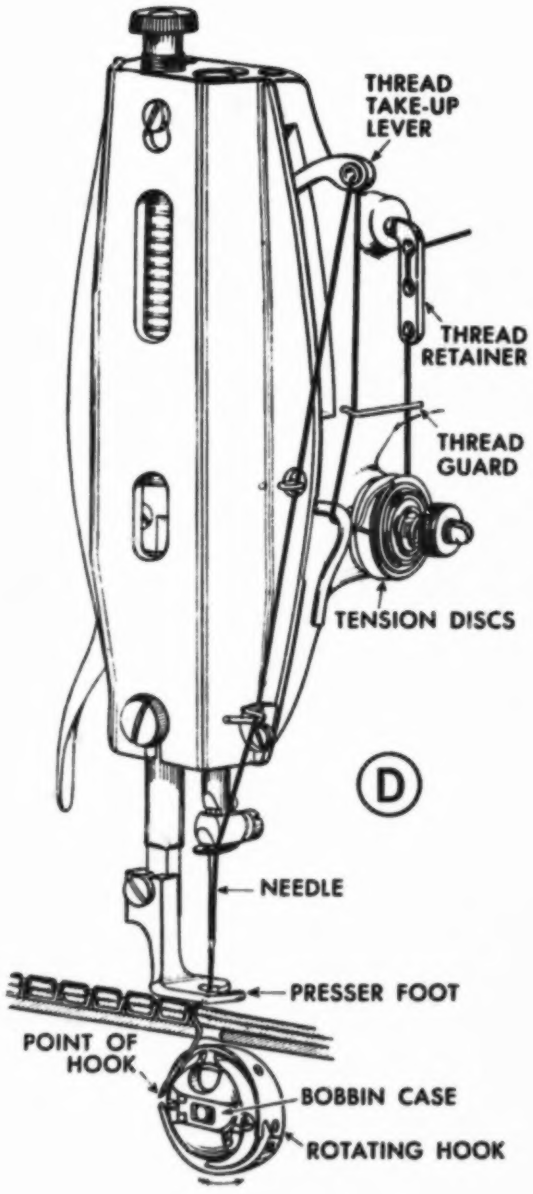
POINT OF HOOK ENTERING LOOP OF NEEDLE THREAD


THREAD RETAINER
THREAD TAKE-UP LEVER
THREAD GUARD
TENSION DISCS
B
NEEDLE
PRESSER FOOT
BOBBIN CASE
POINT OF HOOK
ROTATING HOOK

LOOP OF NEEDLE THREAD ENCLOSING BOBBIN CASE


THREAD TAKE-UP LEVER
THREAD RETAINER
THREAD GUARD
TENSION DISCS
C
NEEDLE
PRESSER FOOT
POINT OF HOOK
BOBBIN CASE
ROTATING HOOK

UNDER THREAD ENCLOSED BY NEEDLE THREAD


THREAD TAKE-UP LEVER
THREAD RETAINER
THREAD GUARD
TENSION DISCS
D
NEEDLE
PRESSER FOOT
POINT OF HOOK
BOBBIN CASE
ROTATING HOOK

STITCH COMPLETED

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When the needle is changed, turn the balance wheel very slowly around.

This shows you if the needle is high enough.

Does the thread make a loop?

Sew on a piece of scrap before you start on your work.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Why must you have the right needle?
2. What is a burr?
3. Where does the long groove go?
4. Where is the number of the needle you need?
5. What do you do after you have changed the needle?

Change the needle on all the different lockstitch machines.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Tension — Lesson 12

OBJECTIVE: To learn about tension.

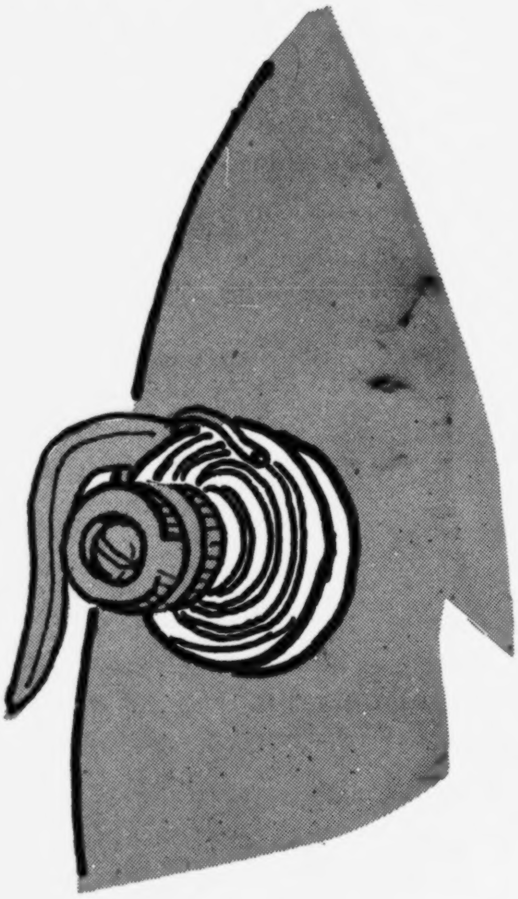
Words to learn for this lesson:

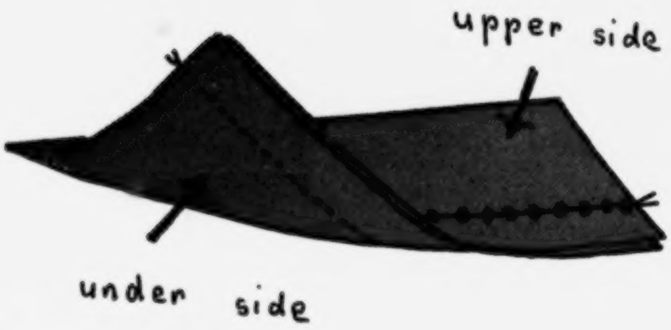
perfect	(pėr′ fikt)
break	(brāk)
loop	(lüp)
screw	(skrü)
top	(top)
bottom	(bot′əm)
loose	(lüs)
tight	(tīt)

The tension on the machine is very important.

If you want a perfect seam, the tension must be right.

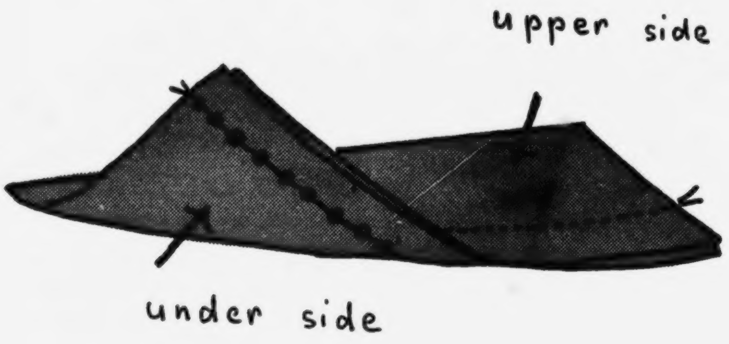
Many problems come from wrong tension.

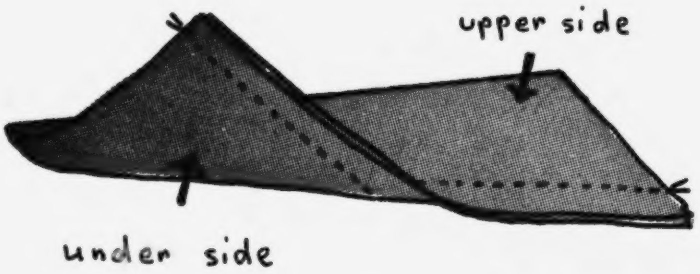




If the top tension is too tight, the thread breaks.

If the top tension is too loose, the seam has loops on the bottom.


upper side
under side


upper side
under side

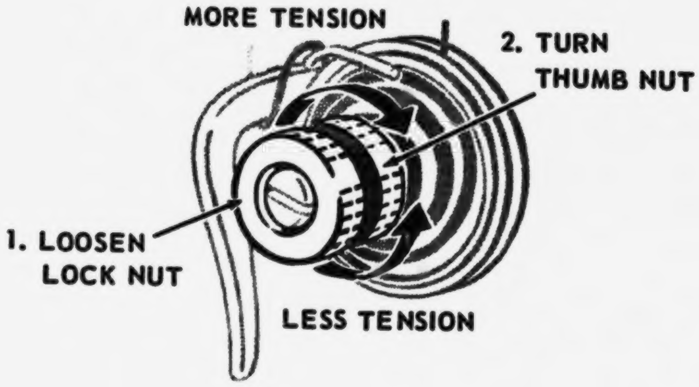
If the top tension is right, the seam is the same on both sides.

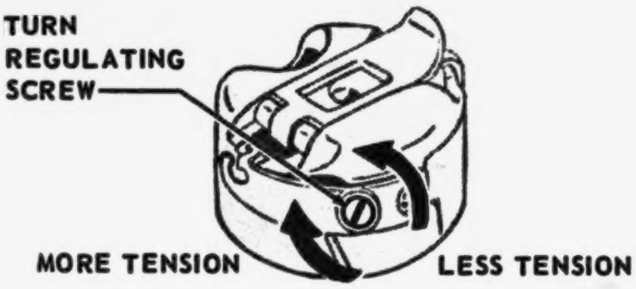
You can change the tension. Let us see how to do that.

To change the tension, turn the screw on the tension assembly.

To make the tension tighter, turn to the right.

To make the tension looser, turn to the left.


MORE TENSION
2. TURN THUMB NUT
1. LOOSEN LOCK NUT
LESS TENSION


TURN REGULATING SCREW
MORE TENSION
LESS TENSION

Sometimes you must change the tension on the bobbin case.

Turn the large screw on the bobbin case to do that.

Turn to the right to make the tension tighter.

Turn to the left to make the tension looser.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. How can you get a perfect seam?

2. What is wrong if the thread breaks?

3. What is wrong if you have loops on the bottom?

4. How do you tighten the tension on the top thread?

5. How do you make the tension on the bobbin case looser?

6. Make a sample with the top thread too loose.

   Make a sample with the bottom thread too loose.

   Make a sample of a perfect stitch.

UNIT II

THE SINGLE-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

Stitch Length — Lesson 13

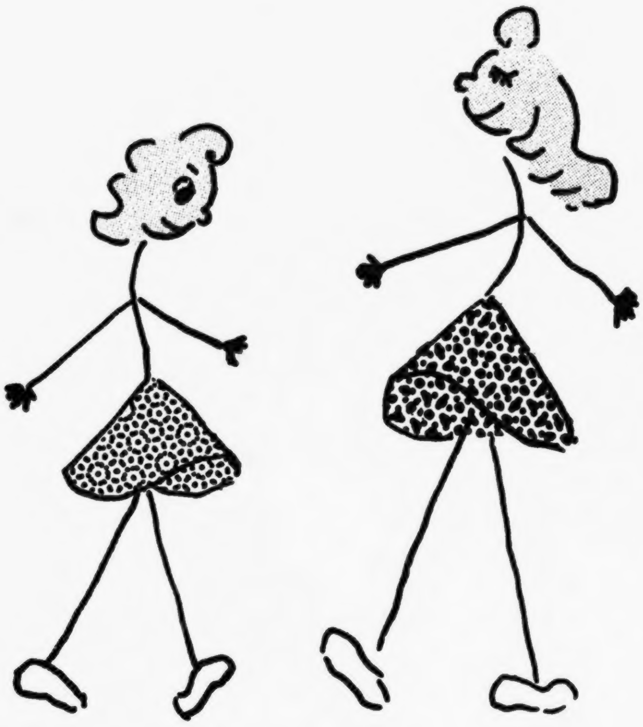
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make the stitch longer or shorter.

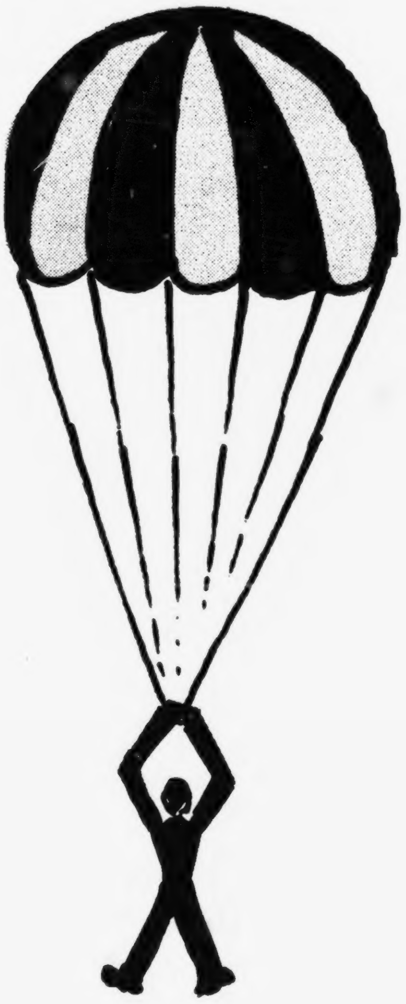
Words to learn for this lesson:

size	(sīz)
true	(trü)
long	(lông)
short	(shôrt)
down	(doun)
up	(up)
until	(un til′)
measure	(mezh′ ər)

All the girls in this room are not the same size.

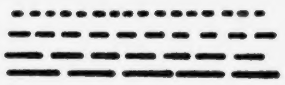
The same is true with the stitch.

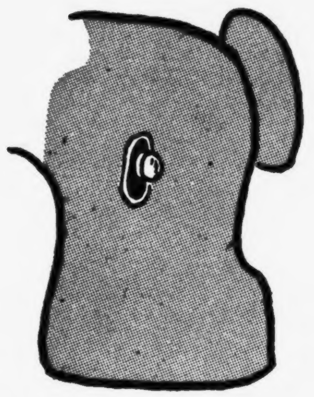




The factories make different things, and the stitches must also be different.

We can change the stitch to make it longer or shorter. There are different ways to change the stitch.

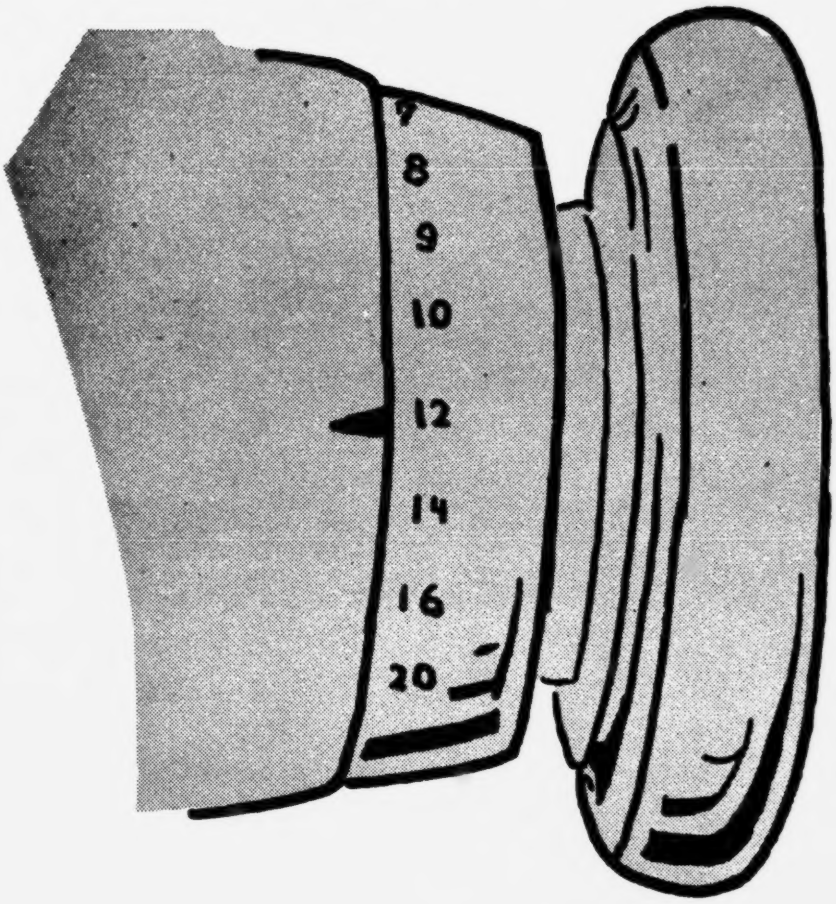




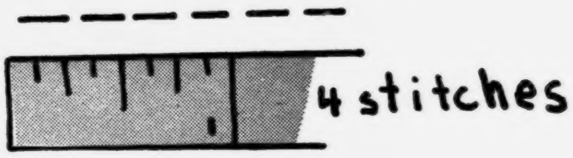
Some machines have a thumbscrew to change the size.

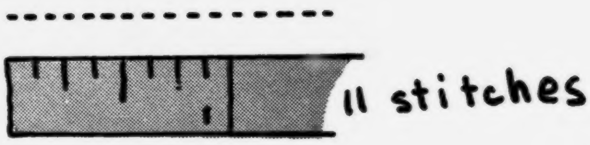
To make the stitch longer, you push the thumbscrew down.

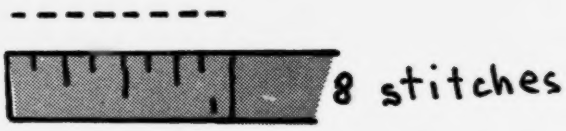
To make the stitch shorter, you push the thumbscrew up.


7
8
9
10
12
14
16
20

Other machines have numbers on the balance wheel.
You turn the wheel until you find the number of the stitch you want.




11 stitches



How do we measure the stitch?
We count how many stitches go into one inch.
When you change the stitch from very short to very long, you must make the tension looser.
When you change the stitch from very long to very short, you must make the tension tighter.
Large stitches need a looser tension.
Short stitches need a tighter tension.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Why do we use different lengths of stitches?

2. Do we change the tension when we change the stitch?

3. Do all machines have a thumbscrew?

4. Go to the #95-10 machine.

   Make a seam with long stitches.

   Make a seam with short stitches.

5. Go to the #281-3 machine.

   Make a seam with long stitches.

   Make a seam with short stitches.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

1. The simple seam
2. The machine gauge
3. Back tacking
4. The French seam
5. The flat felled seam
6. Top stitching
7. The hem
8. The mitered corner
9. Darts
10. Setting bias tape

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

The Simple Seam

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a simple seam.

Words to learn for this lesson:

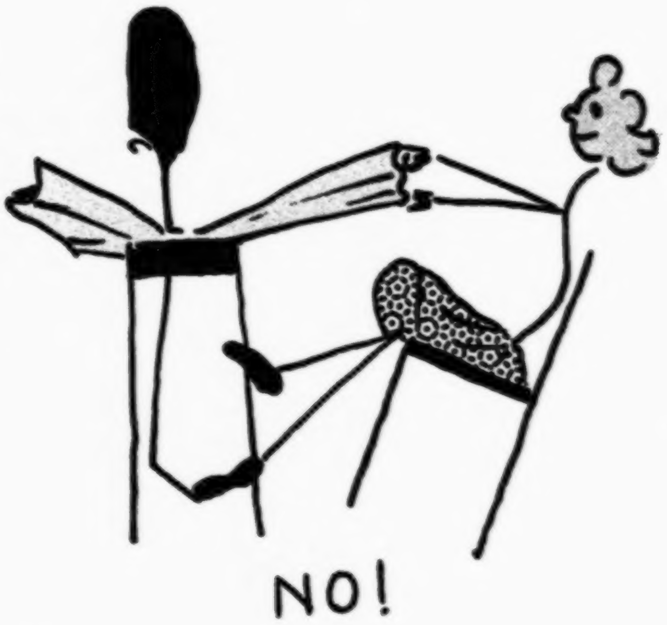
posture	(pos´chər)
tilt	(tilt)
operate	(op´ər āt)
material	(mə tēr´i al)
ply	(plī)
edge	(ej)
offset	(ôf´set´)
distance	(dis´təns)

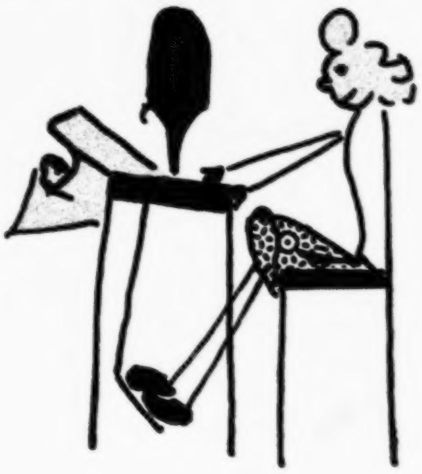
Now we shall learn how to operate a machine.

The first thing to learn is GOOD POSTURE.

If you do not sit straight at your machine, you will get tired.

Do not tilt your chair back.



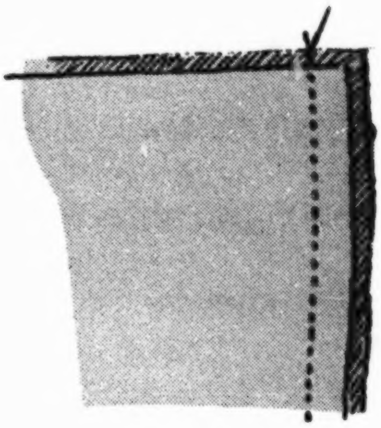


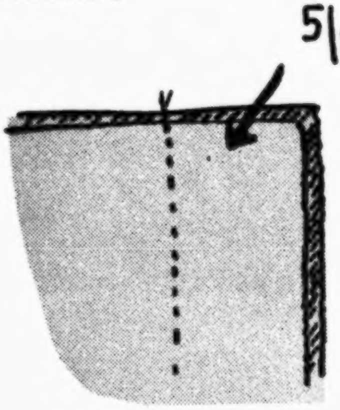
A good operator sits straight, with her hands on her machine.

The first operation you shall learn is the simple seam.

A seam is two or more pieces of material sewn together.

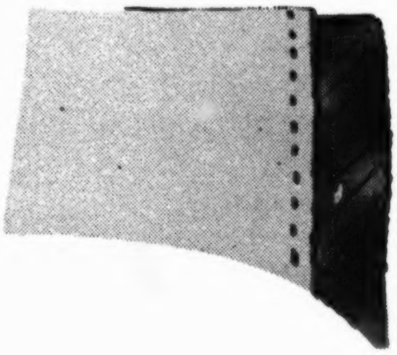
This is a plain seam with two PLIES of material.

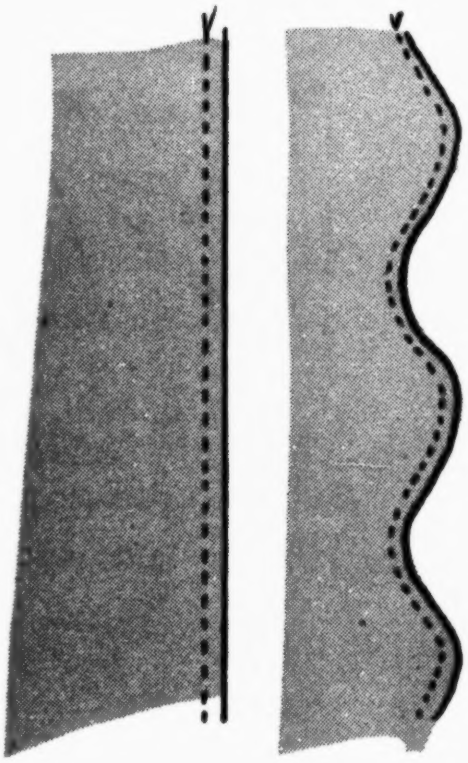




Most of your seams will be $\frac{5''}{8}$ wide.

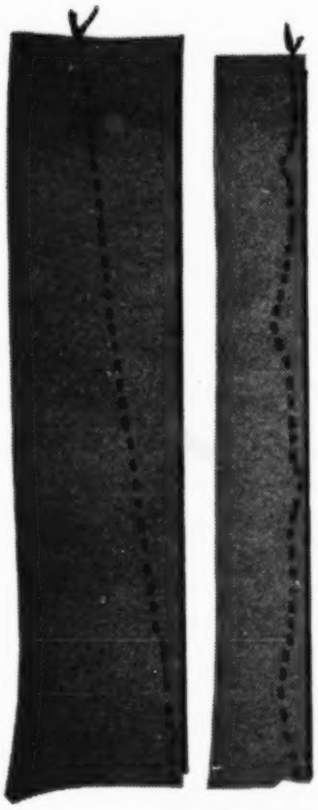
When the edges are not together it is called offset.



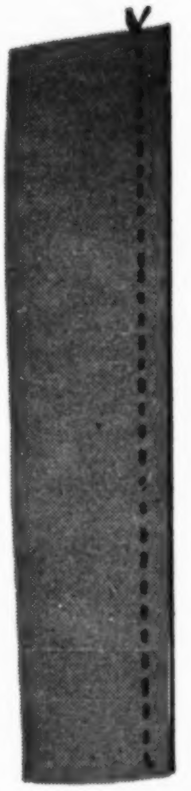


When you sew a seam, follow the cut edge.

Be sure the distance from the edge is the same.



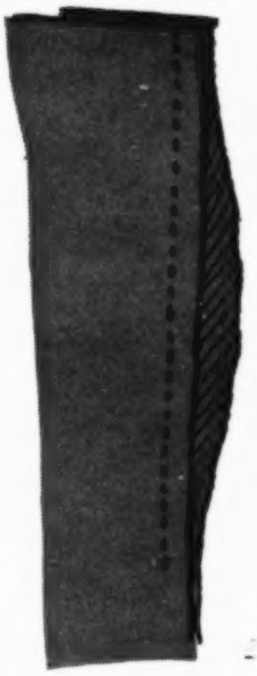
WRONG



RIGHT

If the seam is not straight, your work is sloppy.

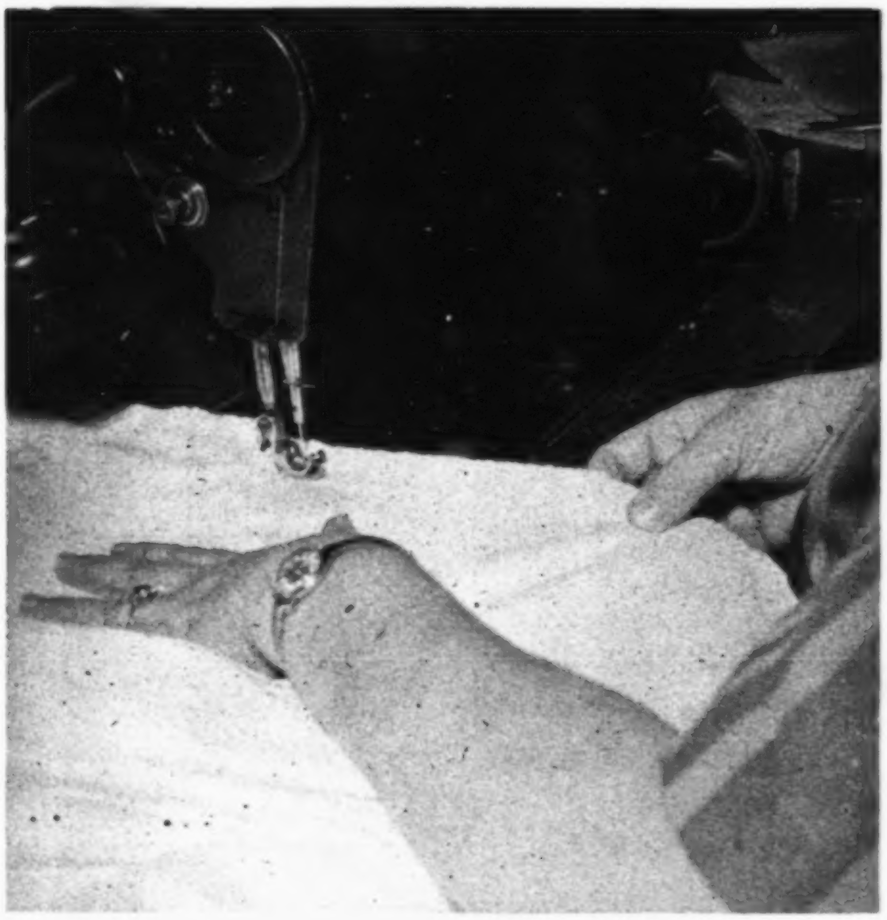
Be sure that the edges of your work are together.



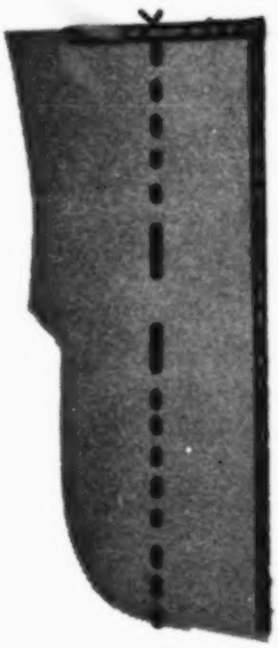
WRONG

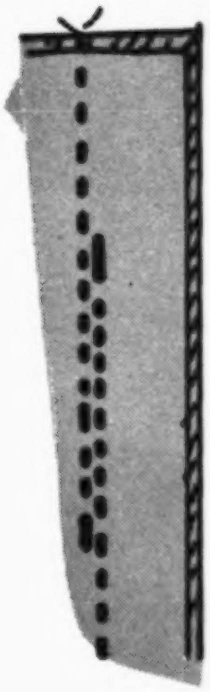
Your right hand guides.

Your left hand pushes.



When your thread breaks, go back and sew 2 inches over the old seam.





WRONG RIGHT

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is an offset seam?
2. Why is it wrong to have bad posture?
3. Which hand guides?

Ask the teacher for material.

Practice making a straight seam.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

The Machine Gauge — Lesson 2

OBJECTIVE: To learn what a gauge is.

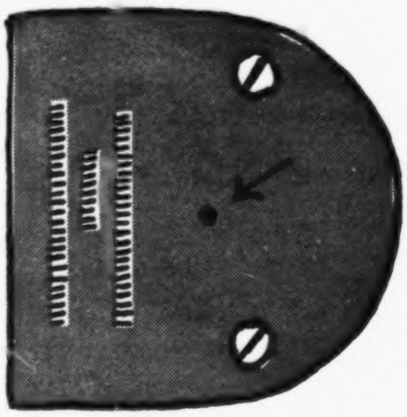
To learn how to use a gauge.

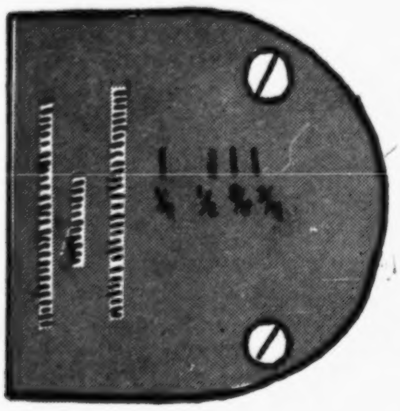
Words to learn for this lesson:

gauge	(gāj)
distance	(dis´təns)

Some factories use gauges to make the seam straight.

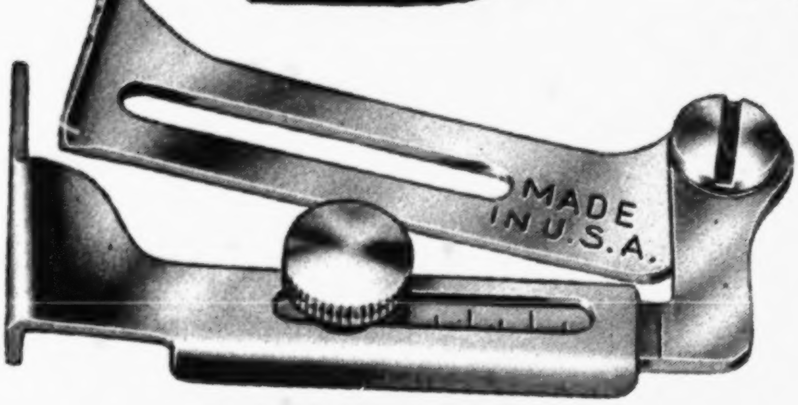
A little hole in the throat plate is the simplest gauge.





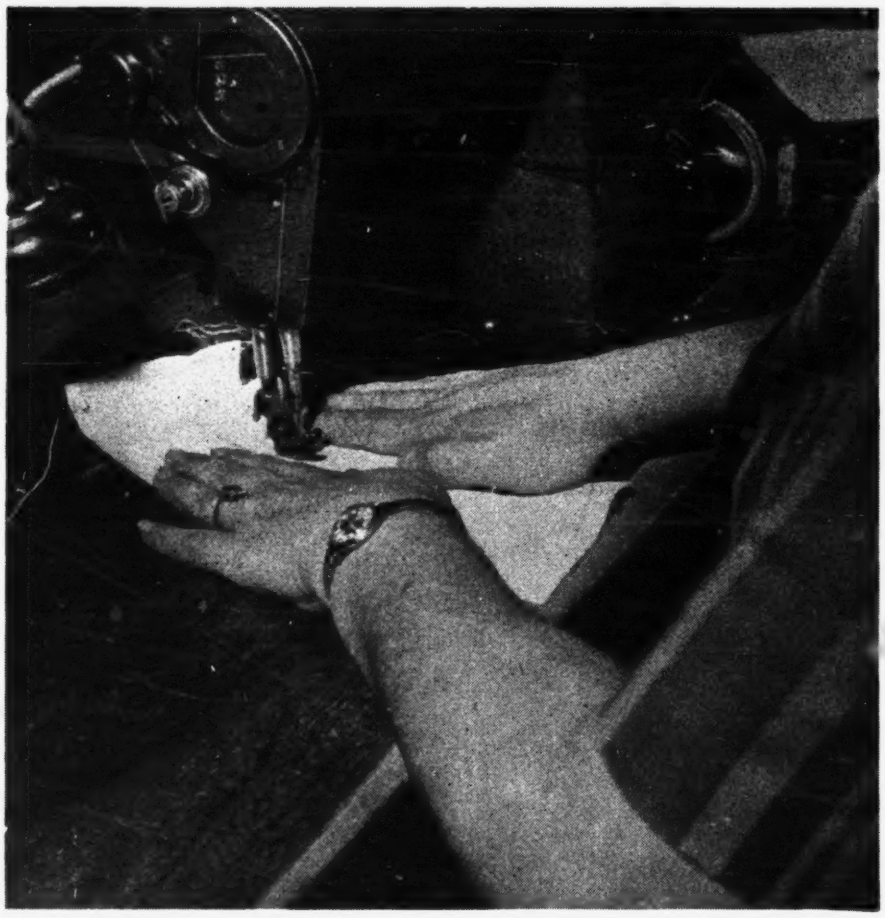
Then there are throat plates with markings.

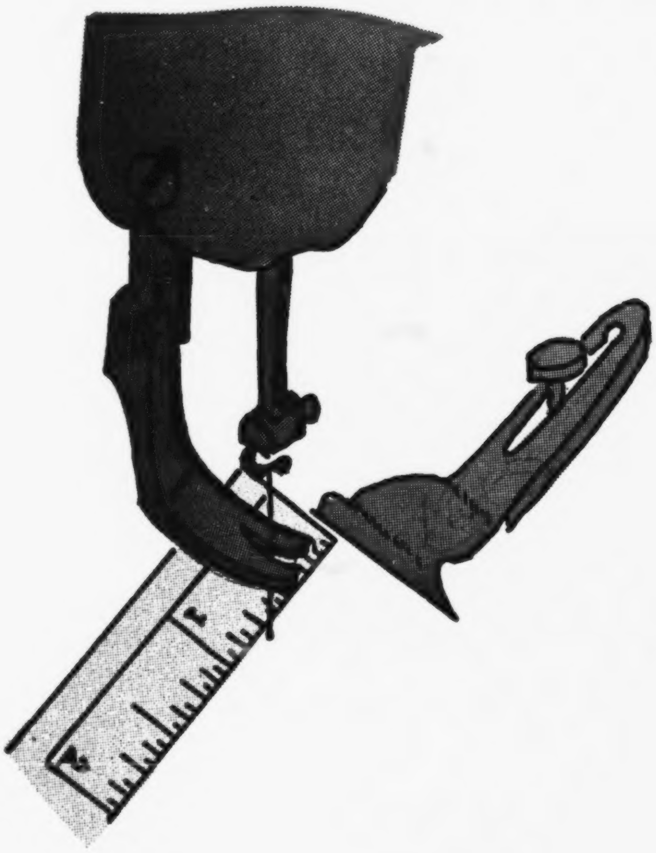
They show how wide the seam is.



SWING GAUGE

There are also attachments that are used as gauges.





When you want to set the gauge,

bring the needle down.

Measure with a ruler the width

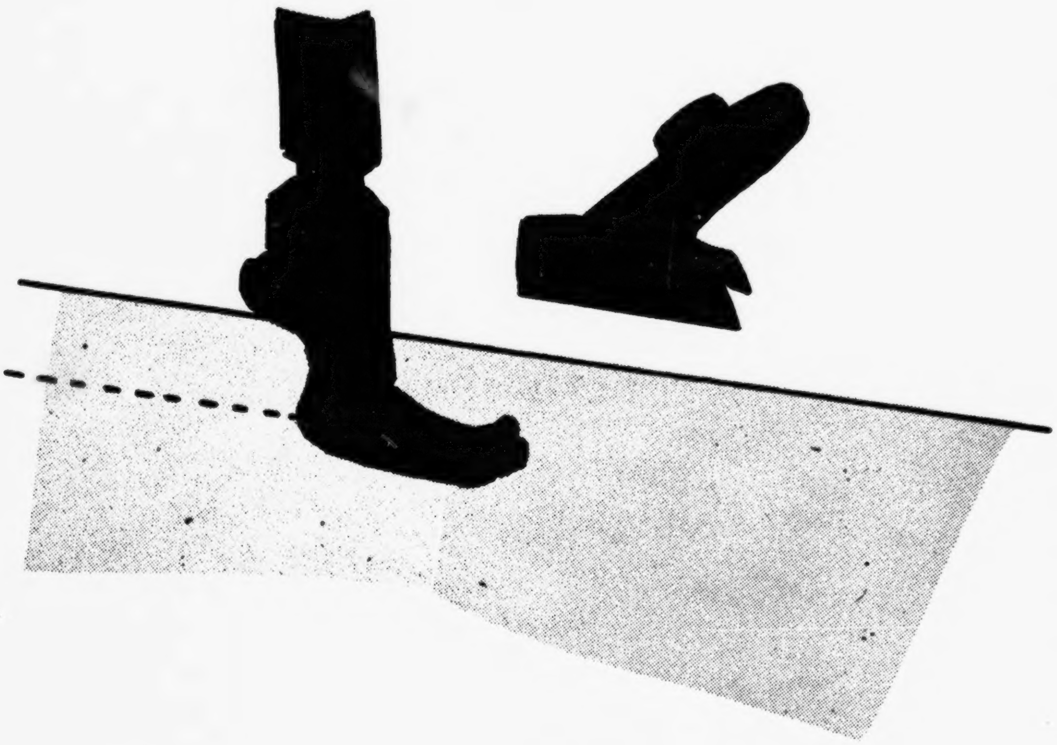
of your seam.

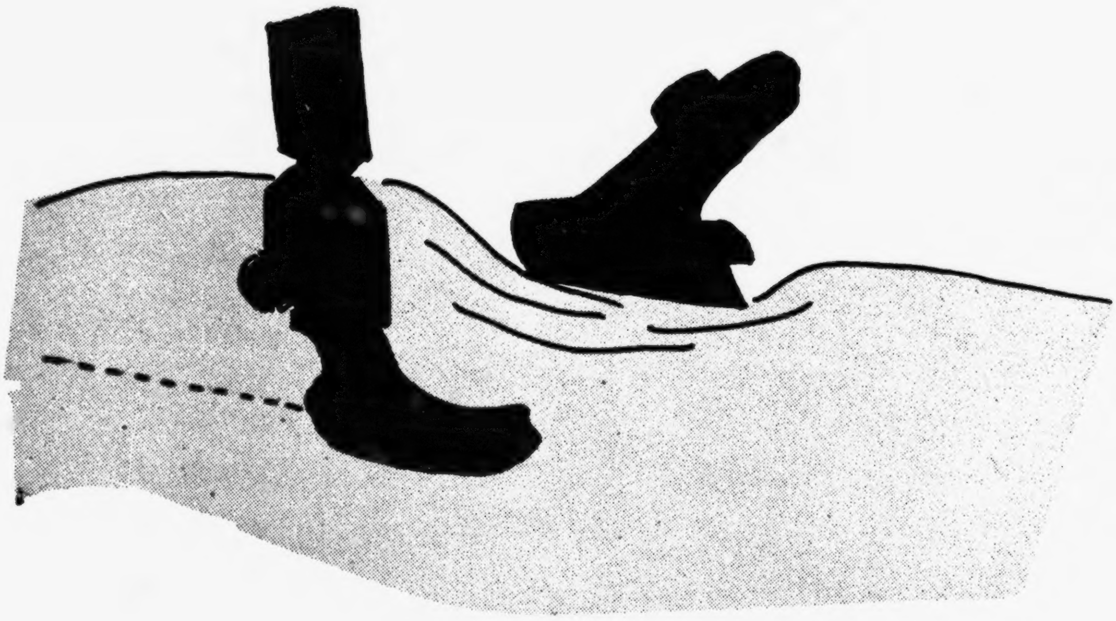
Bring the gauge all the way to

the ruler.

This seam is too far

from the gauge.





This seam is too wide.

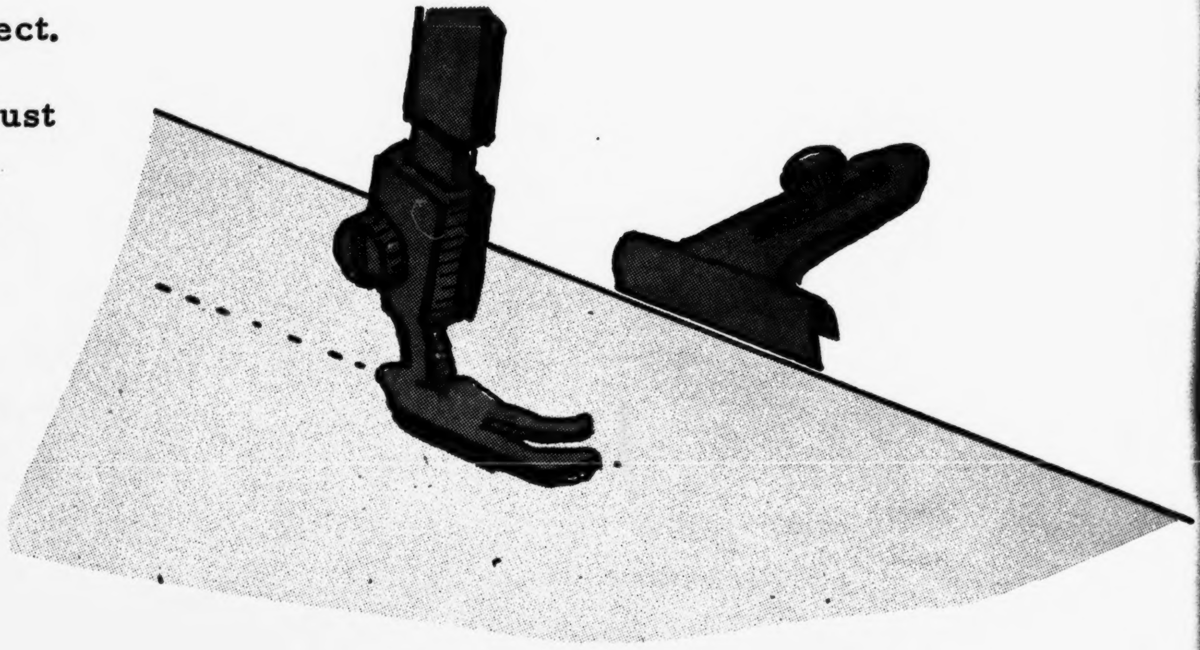
There is too much

material.

This seam is perfect.

The cut material just

touches the gauge.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. Do all factories use gauges?

2. Are all gauges attachments?

3. What happens when there is too much material?

Go to the machine and make:

1. a $\frac{1}{2}$" seam with the marked throat plate.

2. a seam with the throat plate that has a little hole.

3. a 1" seam with the gauge attachment.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

Back Tacking **Lesson 3**

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to back tack or backstitch.

Words to learn for this lesson:

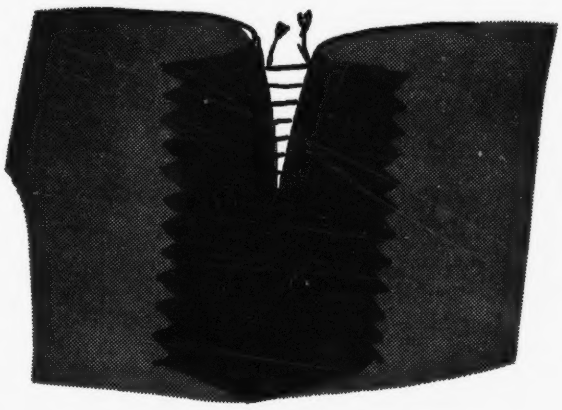
tacking	(tak´ing)
back	(bak)
forth	(fôrth)
ravel	(rav´əl)
beginning	(bi gin´ing)
end	(end)
same	(sām)
center	(sen´tər)

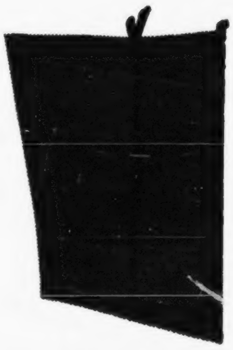
In dressmaking you learned to tie the ends of your thread.

In power sewing this wastes time.

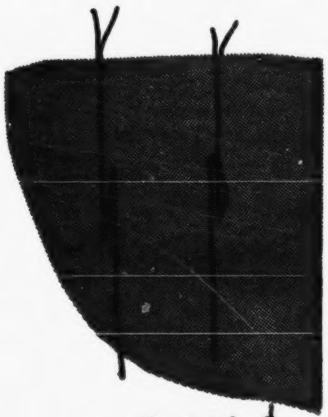
You back tack at the end of the seam.

If you cut the thread at the end of the seam, the seam starts to ravel. This is why you backstitch at the beginning and the end of every seam.





RIGHT

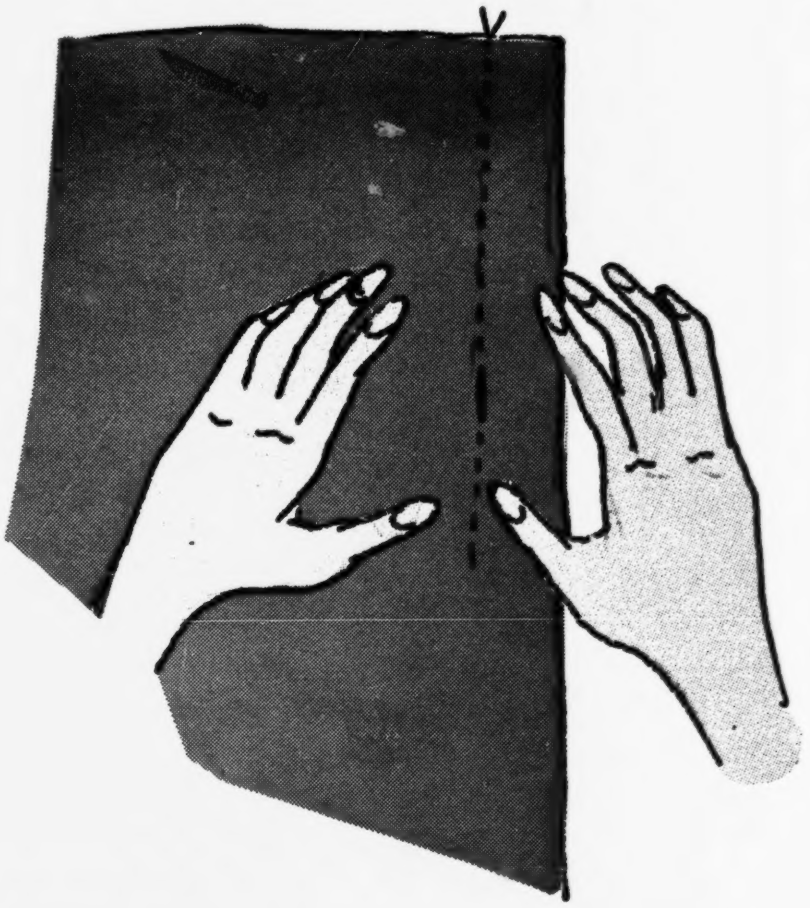


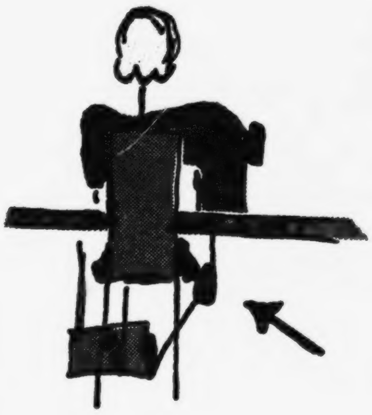
WRONG

You must learn to back tack in the same stitch.

This takes much practice.

When you back tack, hold your work tight with both hands.





Push the kneelift, and at the same time push the work back and forth.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Why do we back tack?
2. Do you need both hands to backstitch?
3. Can you back tack in the center of a seam?

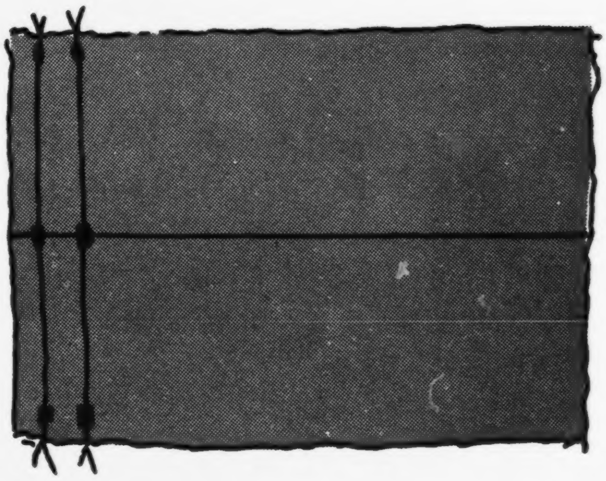
Ask the teacher for a piece of material.

Make a line in the center.

Tack the beginning of each seam.

Tack the center of each seam.

Tack the end of each seam.



UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

The French Seam

Lesson 4

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a French seam.

Words to learn for this lesson:

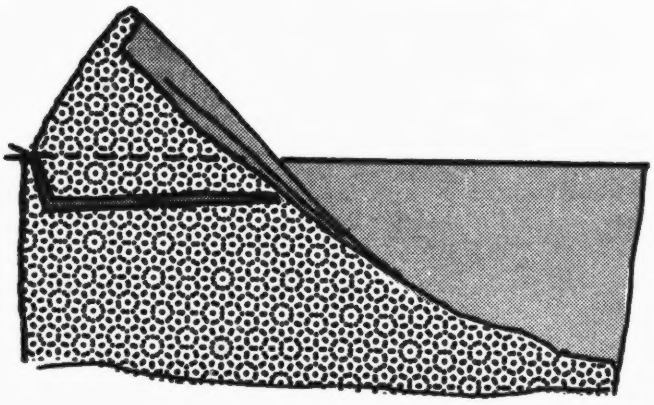
French	(french)
inside	(in′ sīd)
outside	(out′ sīd)
right side	(rīt′ sīd′)
exactly	(eg zakt′ li)
edge	(ej)
might	(mīt)

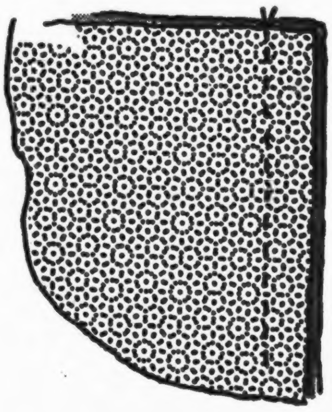
If you want to make a seam that is neat on the inside, you can make a French seam.

To start, you put the seam together.

The right side must be on the outside.

Sew the seam $\frac{1}{8}$" from the edge.



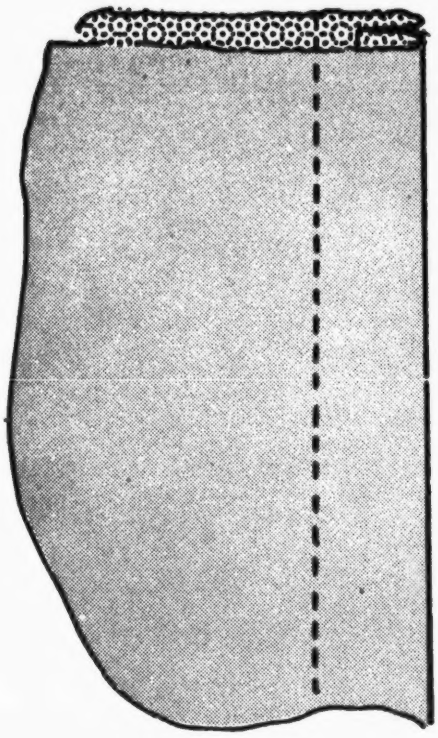


Turn the seam around.

The first seam must be

exactly in the fold now.

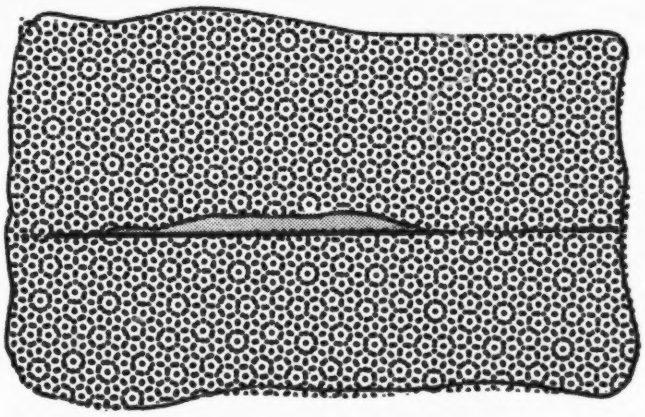
Sew a seam $\frac{5''}{8}$ from the edge.



If the seam is not done neatly, some of the material will stick out.

What has happened?

1. The first seam might be stitched crooked.
2. The second seam might be stitched crooked.
3. The first seam might not be exactly in the fold.



You can see how important neatness is when you make a French seam.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. When do we make a French seam?
2. How wide is the first seam?
3. How wide is the second seam?
4. Is neatness important when you make a French seam?

Ask the teacher for material.

Practice the French seam.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

The Flat Felled Seam

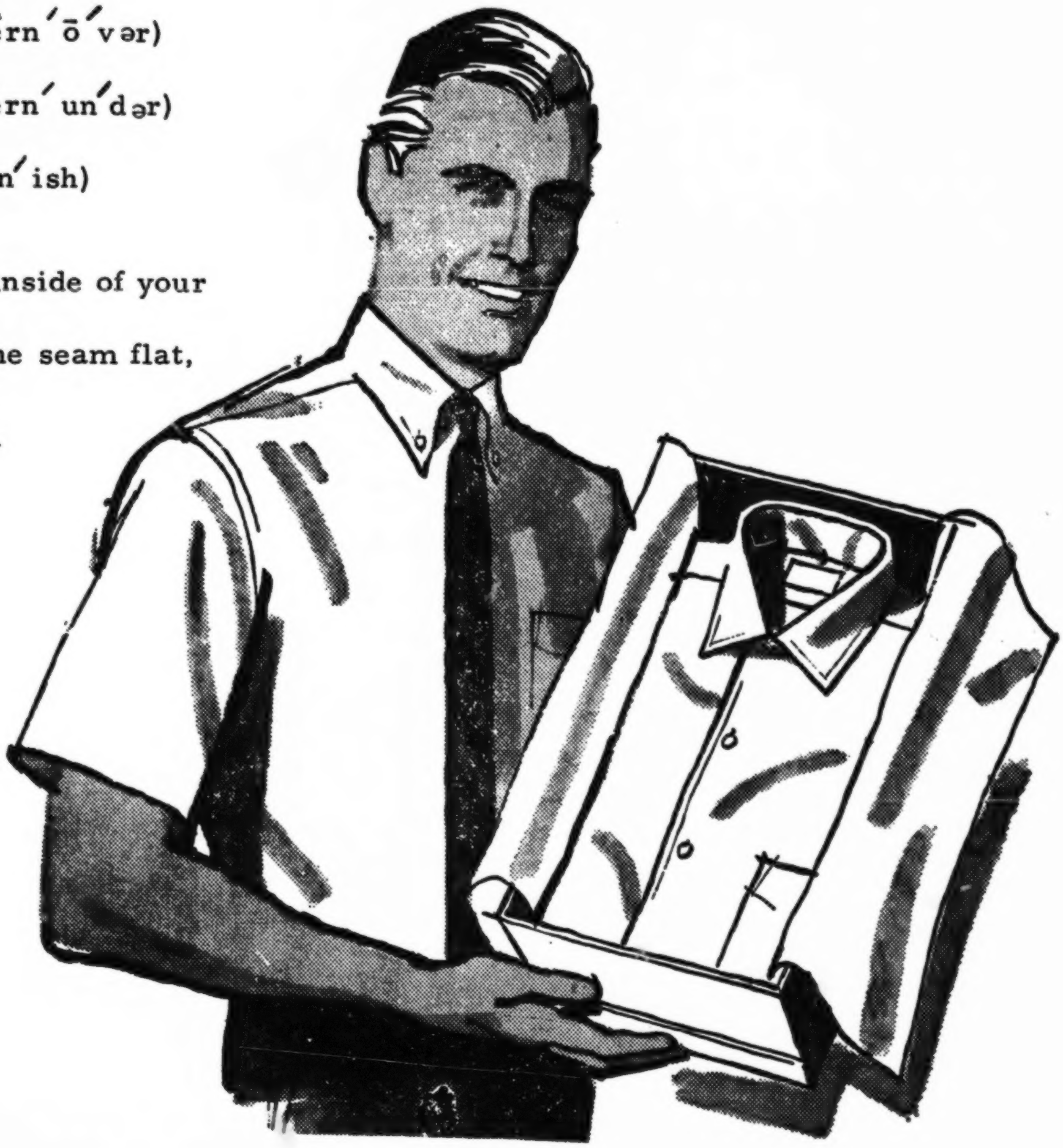
Lesson 5

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a flat felled seam.

Words to learn for this lesson:

flat	(flat)
shirt	(shėrt)
offset	(ôf´set)
turn over	(tėrn´ ō´vər)
turn under	(tėrn´ un´dər)
finish	(fin´ish)

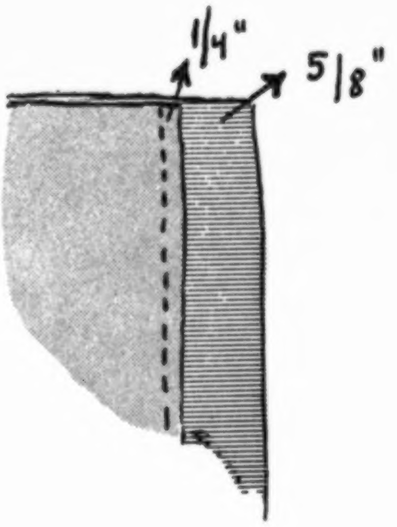
If you want the inside of your work neat and the seam flat, you make a flat felled seam. This seam is used on many things you see every day, like this man's shirt.

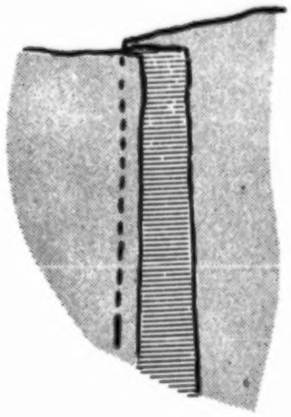


The flat felled seam can be made on the 2-needle machine. This, you will learn later.

Today we shall learn how to make a flat felled seam on the single-needle machine.

1. Make an offset seam.

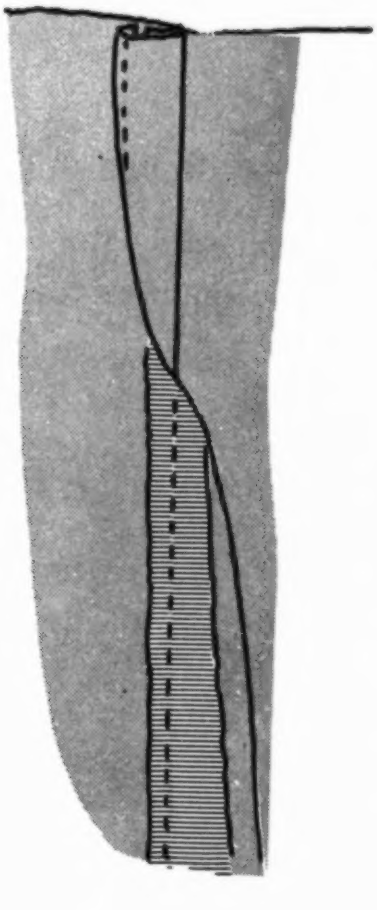




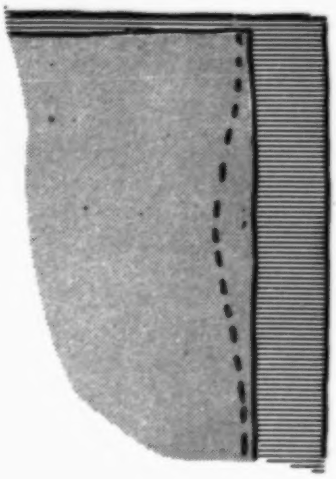
2. Open the seam.

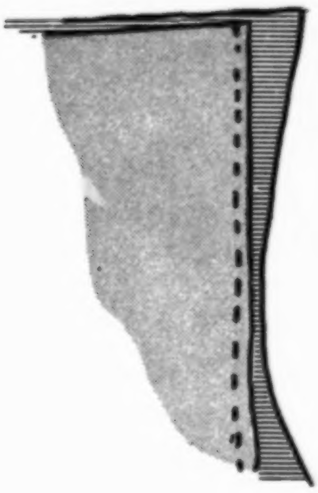
3. Turn it over and under.

   Topstitch.



Be sure to sew your first seam straight, or your finished seam will not look good.





Hold the 2 plies together straight, or you will not be able to turn for the topstitching.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Find five things in the classroom that have flat felled seams.
2. Ask the teacher for material and practice making a flat felled seam.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

Topstitching — Lesson 6

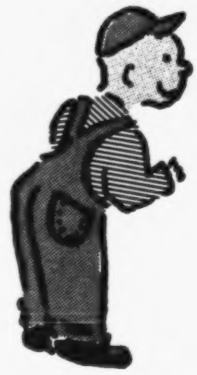
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to topstitch.

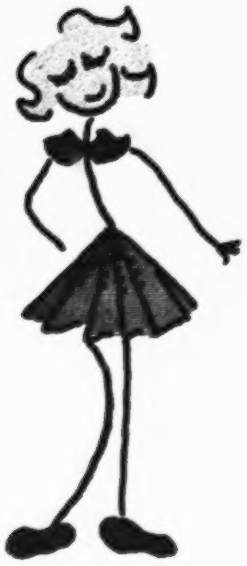
Words to learn for this lesson:

overall	(o′ vər ôl)
pocket	(pok′it)
collar	(kol′ ər)
pleat	(plēt)
skirt	(skėrt)
industry	(in′dəs tri)

Any stitching that you can see on the outside is topstitching.

The pockets on the little boy's overalls are topstitched.



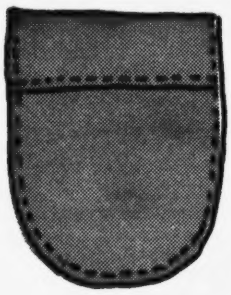


The girl's collar and skirt are topstitched.

Good topstitching takes much practice.

There are many operations of topstitching in the sewing industry.

You must learn to follow the edge perfectly.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. Look around the room and name five things that are topstitched.

2. Ask the teacher for material and practice topstitching.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

The Hem — Lesson 7

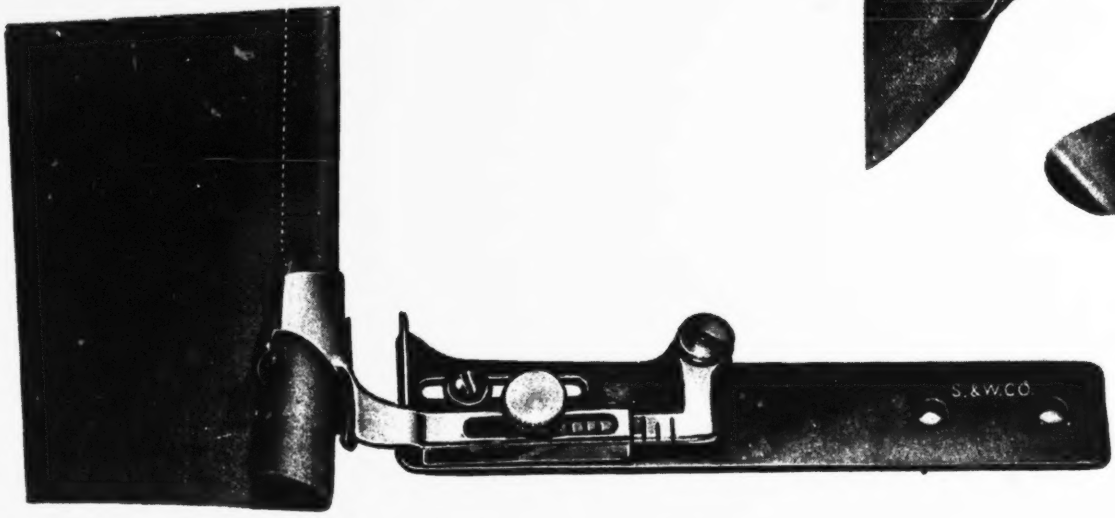
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a hem.

Words to learn for this lesson:

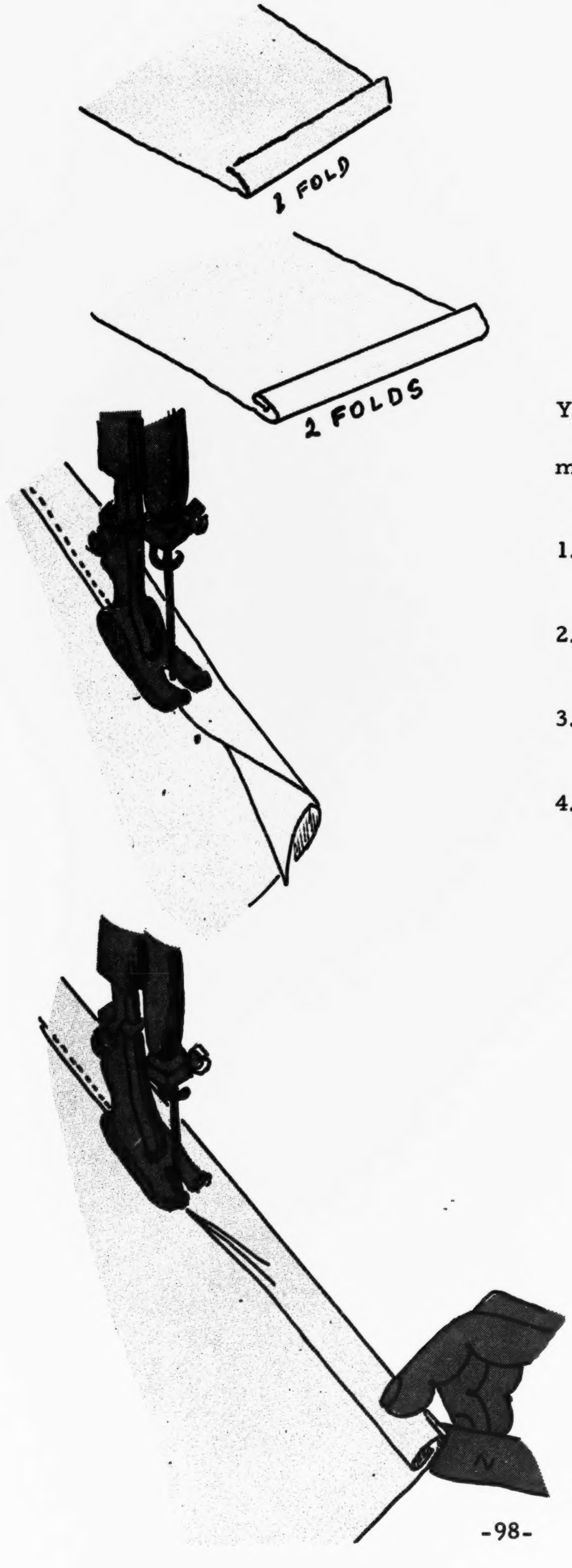
edge	(ej)
neat	(nēt)
hem	(hem)
corner	(kôr′ nər)
before	(bi fôr′)
around	(ə round′)

When we want the edge of the material to be neat, we hem it.

We can use attachments to make a hem.



There are attachments for any size hem.



You can also make the hem by machine.

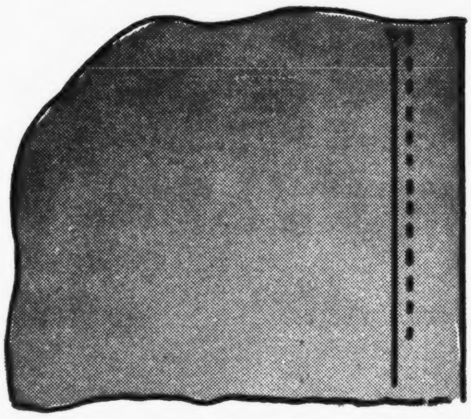
1. Turn over the first fold.

2. Turn over the second fold.

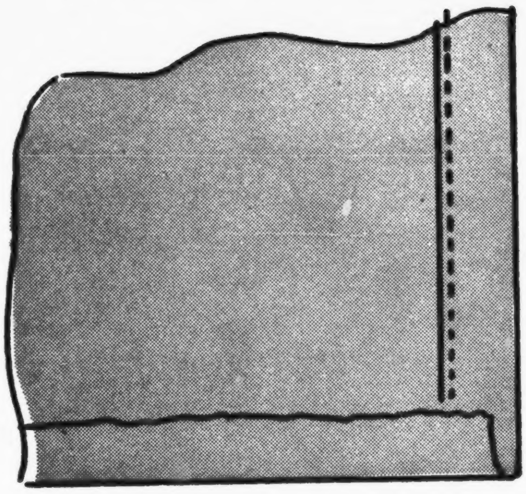
3. Topstitch the hem.

4. When you come to the corner, hold the ends together. Sometimes you must stretch the hem.

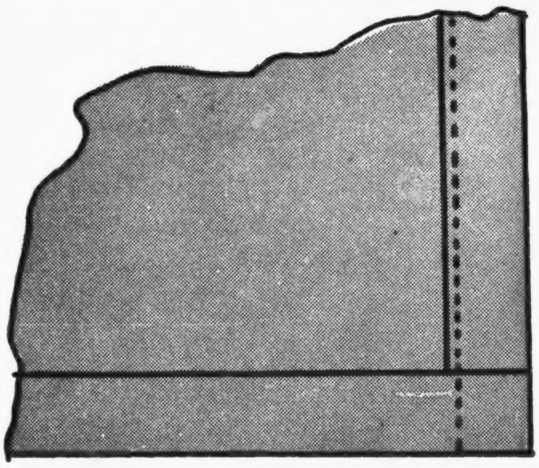
How do we sew the corners?



1. Stop the machine before you come to the corner.

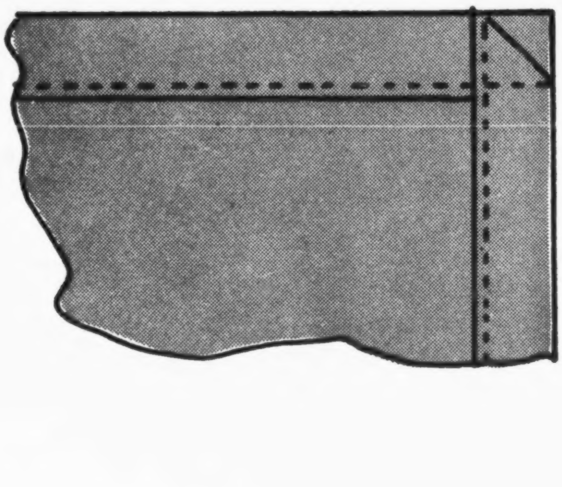


2. Turn the next side of the work.



3. Fold to make the hem.

   Sew all the way to the end.



4. With the needle down, turn your work around.

   Sew the next side.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask your teacher for materials and attachments.

1. Practice making a $\frac{1}{4}$" hem with the attachment.

2. Practice making a 1" hem with the attachment.

3. Practice making a $1\frac{1}{2}$" hem without attachment.

4. Make napkins.

   Ask the teacher for material.

   Make a $\frac{1}{4}$" hem all around.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

The Mitered Corner — Lesson 8

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a mitered corner.

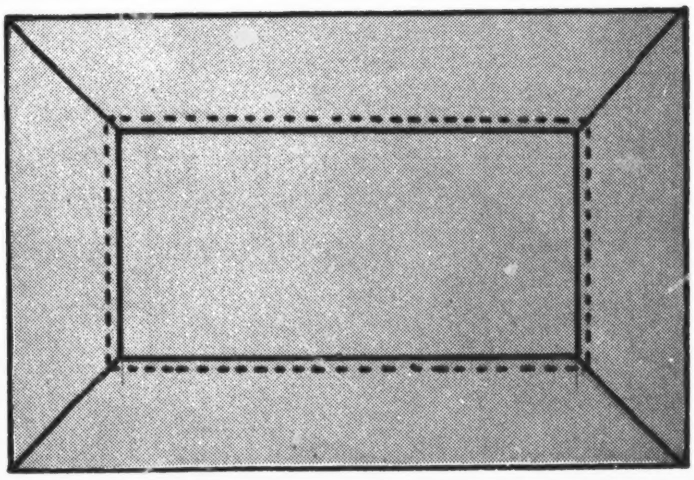
Words to learn for this lesson:

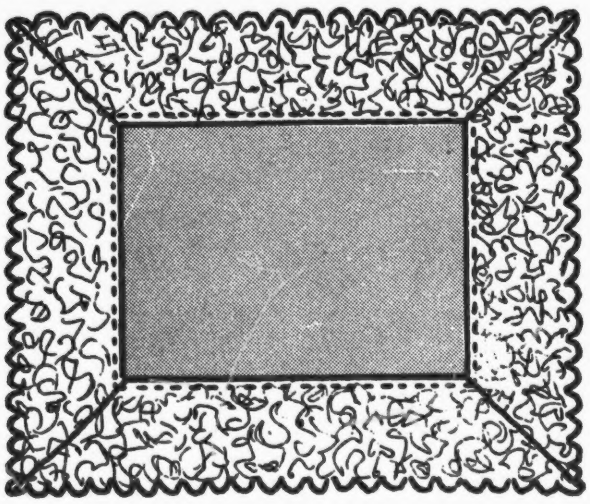
corner	(kôr′ nər)
around	(ə round′)
doily	(doi′li)
across	(ə krôs′)

You learned how to make a hem in your last lesson.

Today we shall learn what to do if we want a very pretty corner.

We call this a mitered corner.

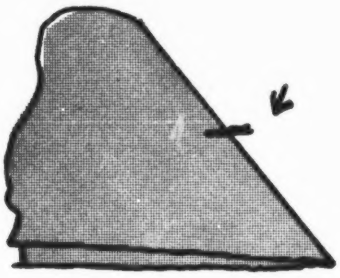




Many pretty things are made with mitered corners.

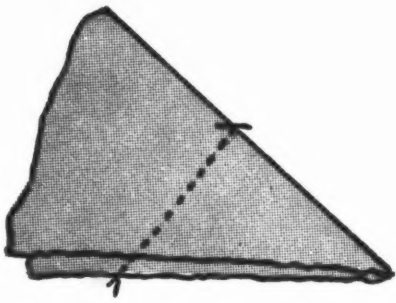
Like this doily.

How do we make a mitred corner?

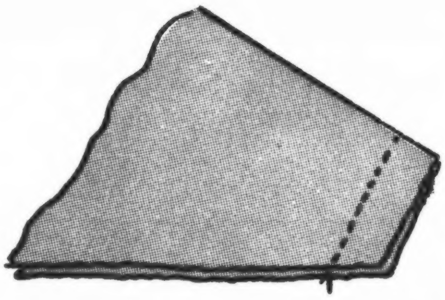


1. Fold the corner in half.

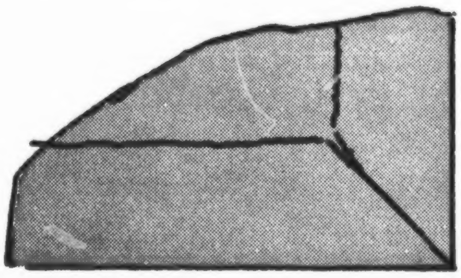
   Mark the width of the hem.



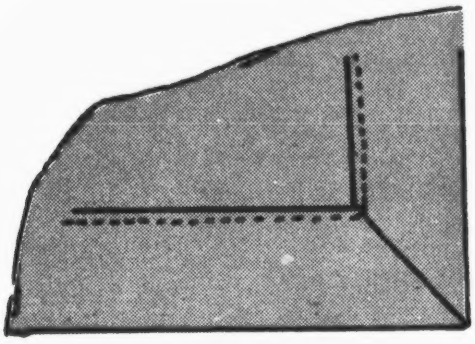
2. Sew across the corner.



3. Cut the material to ¼" from the seam.



4. Turn the corner around.



5. Turn the hem under.

   Topstitch the hem.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for material. Make doilies with a 1½" hem.

UNIT III

PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

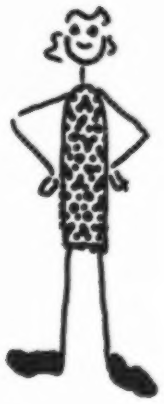
The Dart — Lesson 9

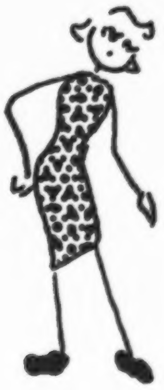
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a dart.

Words to learn for this lesson:

square	(skwā̃r)
body	(bod′ i)
round	(round)
away	(ə wā′)
blouse	(blous)
skirt	(skėrt)
top	(top)
notch	(noch)

When we make dresses, we do not work for a square body.



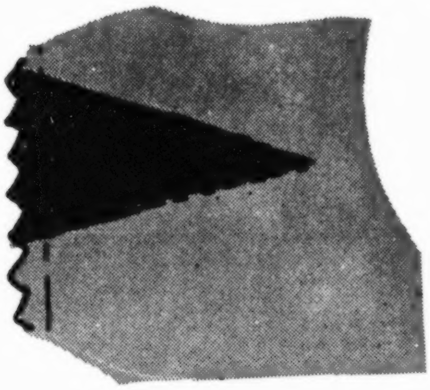


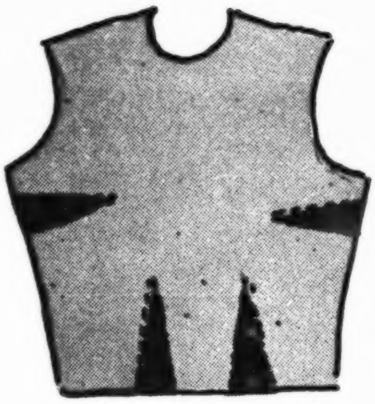
We work for round bodies.

To make the material follow the body, we make darts.

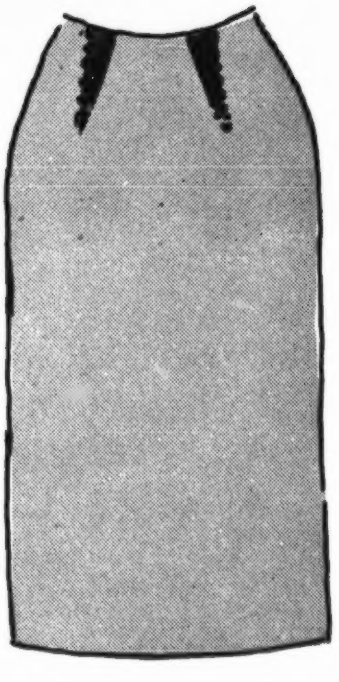
You will find different darts.

The dart that goes away from a seam.

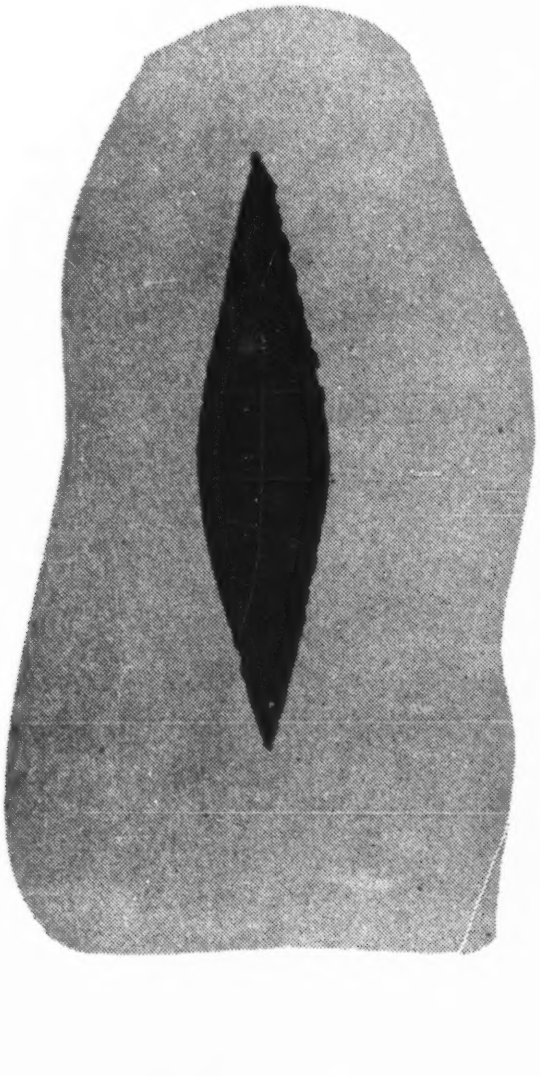




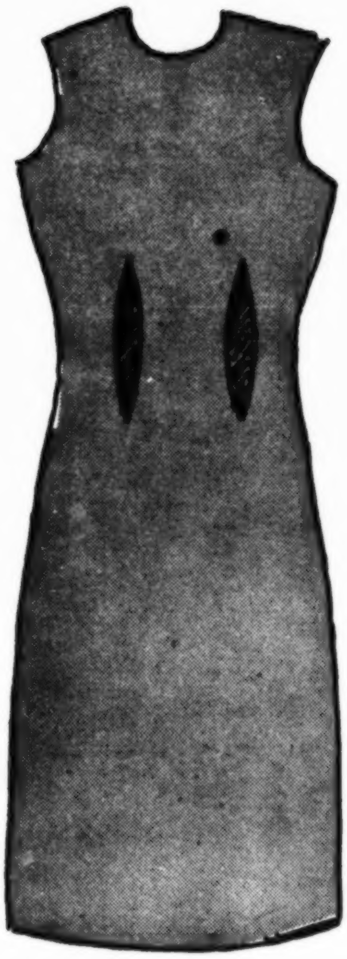
This dart is used in blouses or dress tops.



This dart is also used in skirts.



And then there is the dart that stands alone in the middle of the material.

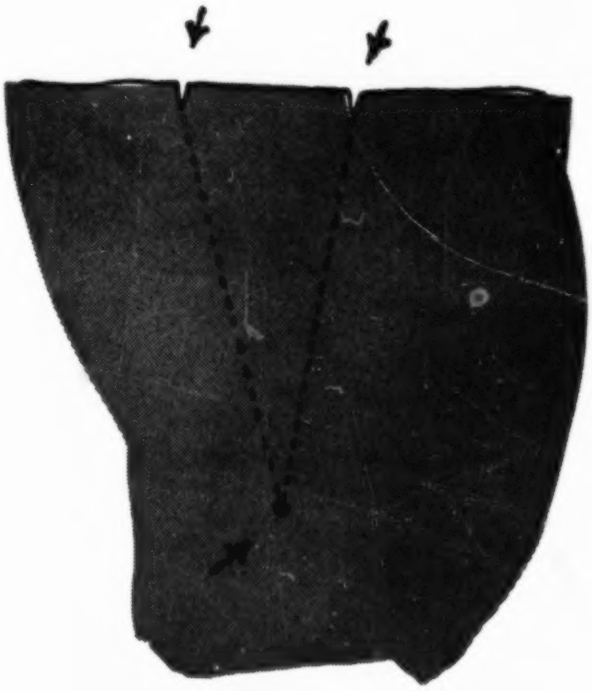


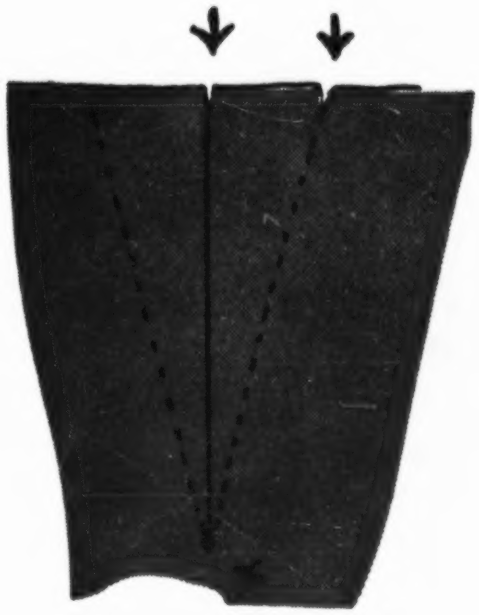
This dart is used in the princess dress.

Darts are marked in different ways.

The beginning is marked by notches.

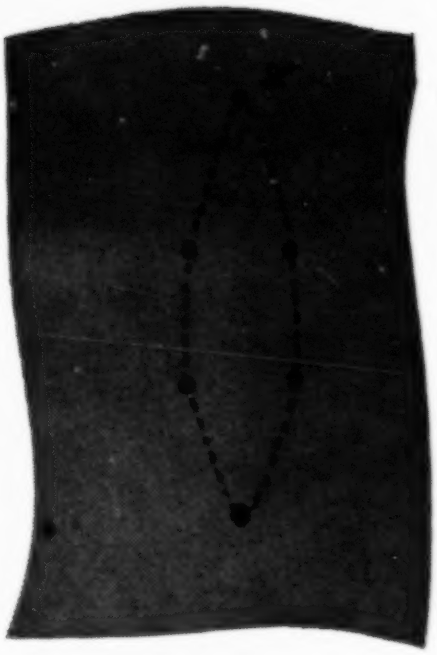
The end is marked by a little hole.





Sometimes the middle and one side are marked by notches.

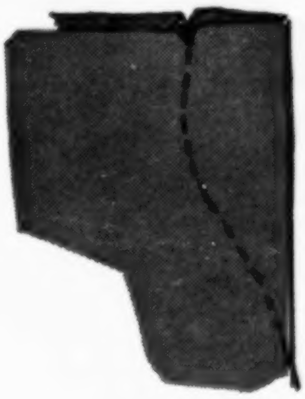
This dart is marked by holes alone.



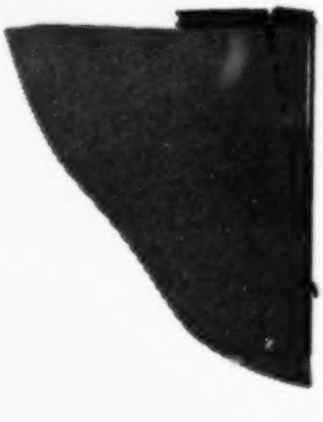
When you sew a dart, always start at the wide side.

Be sure that you sew your darts straight.

WRONG



WRONG



RIGHT

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for material that is marked.

Practice sewing darts.

UNIT III

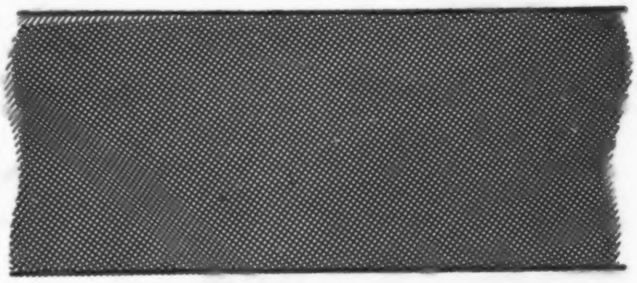
PRIMARY SEWING OPERATIONS

Setting Bias Tape — Lesson 10

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to set a bias tape.

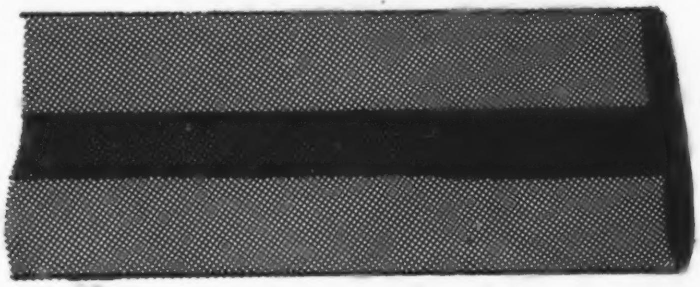
Words to learn for this lesson:

bias	(bī′əs)
fold	(fōld)
set	(set)
follow	(fol′ō)
turn	(tėrn)
cut	(cut)



The Folded Bias Tape

Bias tape is used to trim edges.



The Open Bias Tape

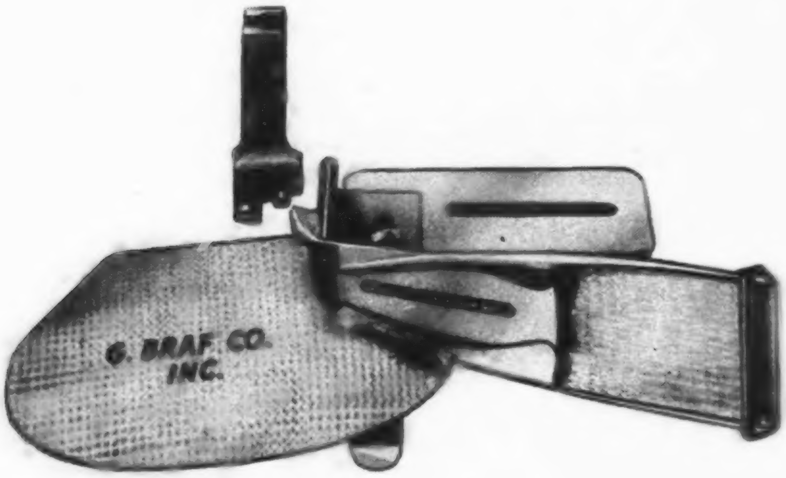
There are two different kinds of bias tape.

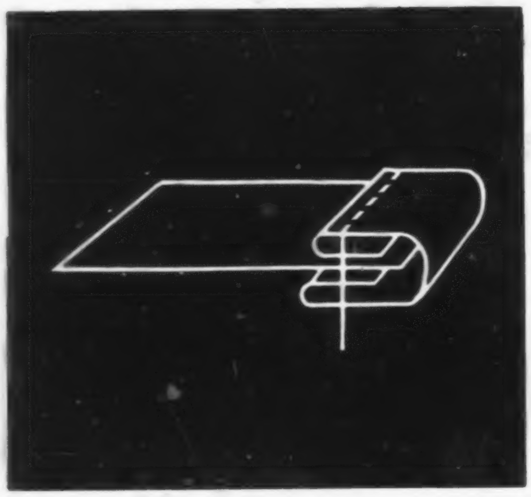
The folded bias tape.

The open bias tape.

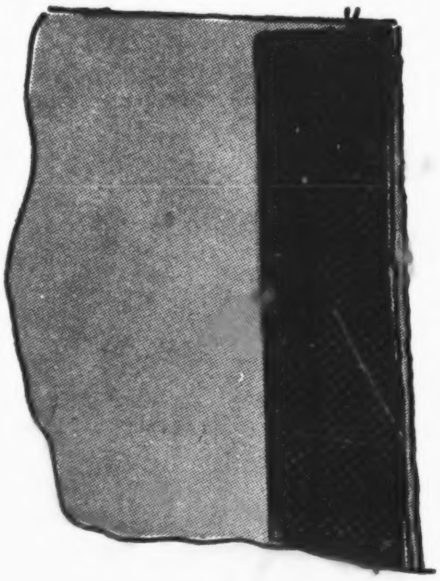
Many factories use attachments to set bias tape.

With the attachment, the open bias tape is used.





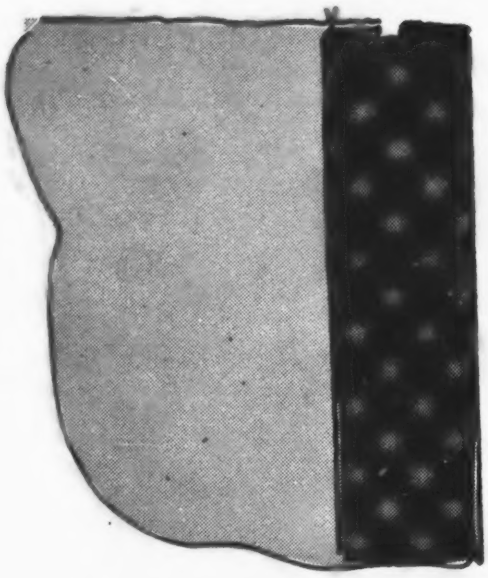
Bias tape can also be set without attachments.



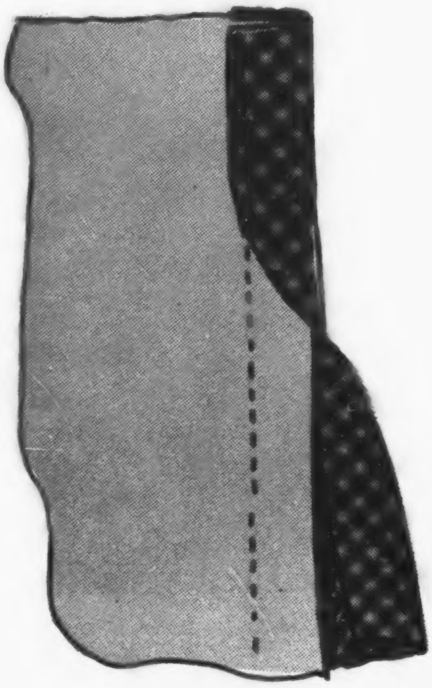
1. **Sew the tape to the material.**

   Bring the edges together.

   (Sew in the fold.)



2. **Fold the bias tape.**

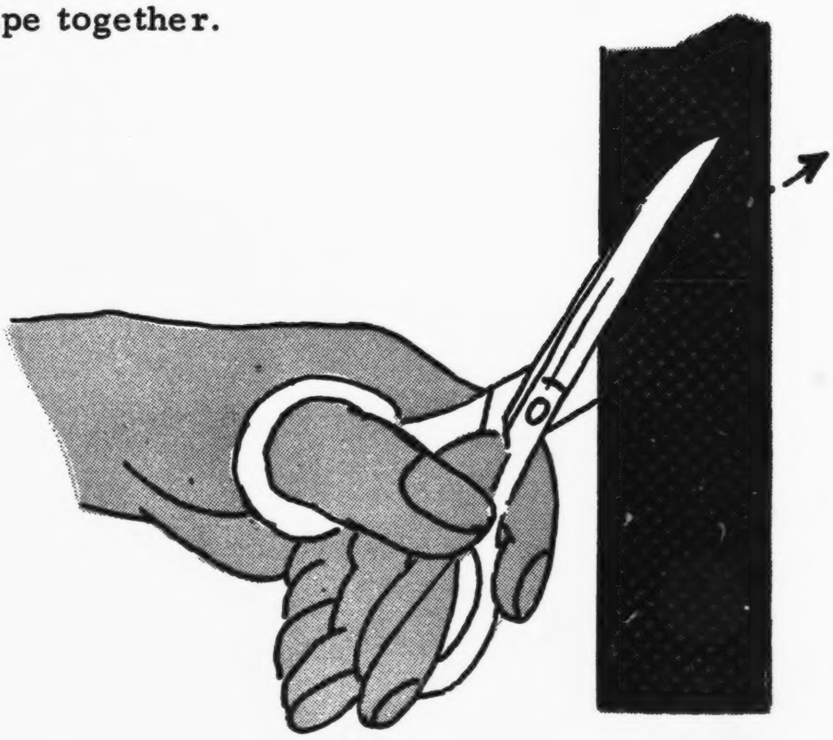


3. **Turn your work around.**

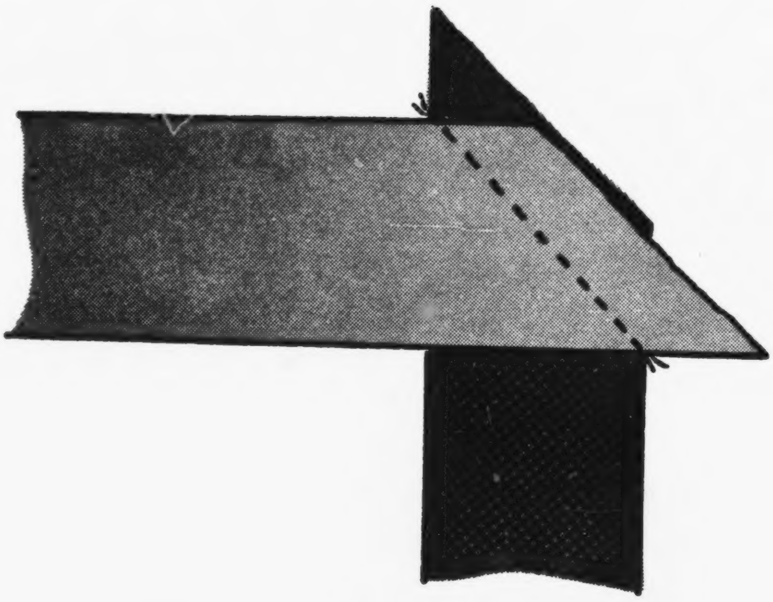
   Turn the bias tape back.

   Topstitch.

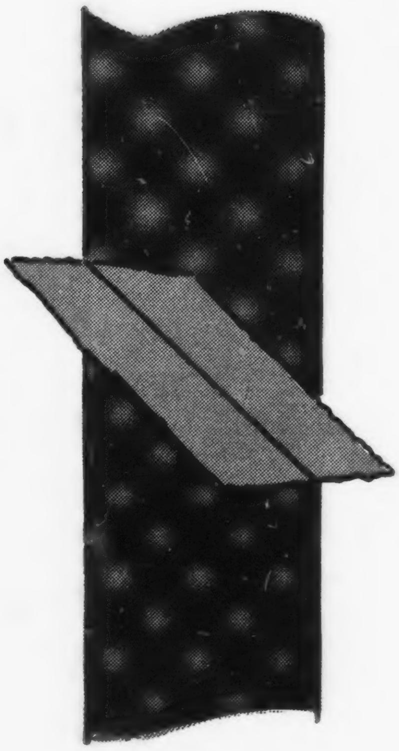
How to sew two pieces of bias tape together.



1. First you must cut the bias tape.
   Follow the thread when you cut.



2. Put the edges together.
   Sew $\frac{1}{4}$" from the edge.



3. Turn to the inside.
   Open the seam.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Sew two pieces of bias tape together.

2. Ask the teacher for unfolded bias tape and an attachment.

   Practice setting bias tape with the attachment.

3. Ask the teacher for folded bias tape.

   Practice setting bias tape without attachment.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

1. The pillow case
2. The ironing board cover
3. The half apron
4. The bib
5. The gauge
6. The scarf
7. The potholder
8. The kitchen apron
9. The zipper - A
10. The zipper - B
11. The production line
12. The shop apron - A
13. The shop apron - B
14. The shop apron - C

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Pillow Case

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a pillow case.

Sewing operations used in this project:

1. The French seam
2. Tacking
3. The hem

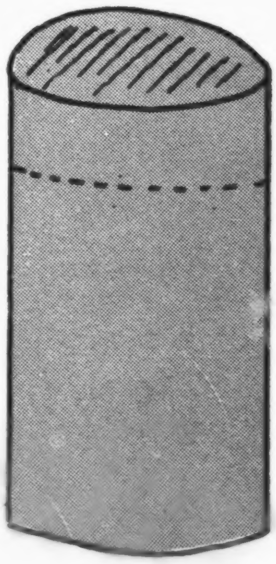
Words to learn for this lesson:

broadcloth	(brôd′ klôth′)
thread	(thred)
fold	(fōld)
pillow	(pil′ ō)
turn	(tėrn)
hem	(hem)
long	(lông)
wide	(wīd)

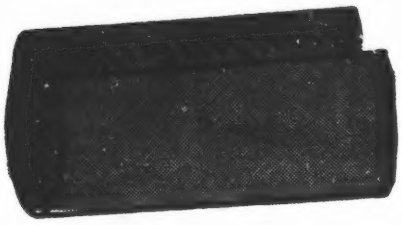
Material needed:

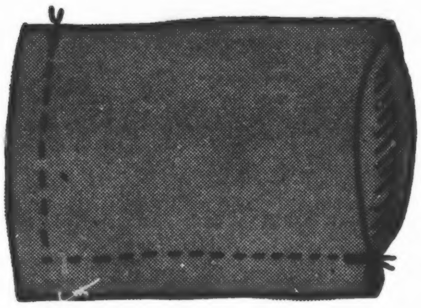
Broadcloth

Thread



1. **Fold the material in half.**



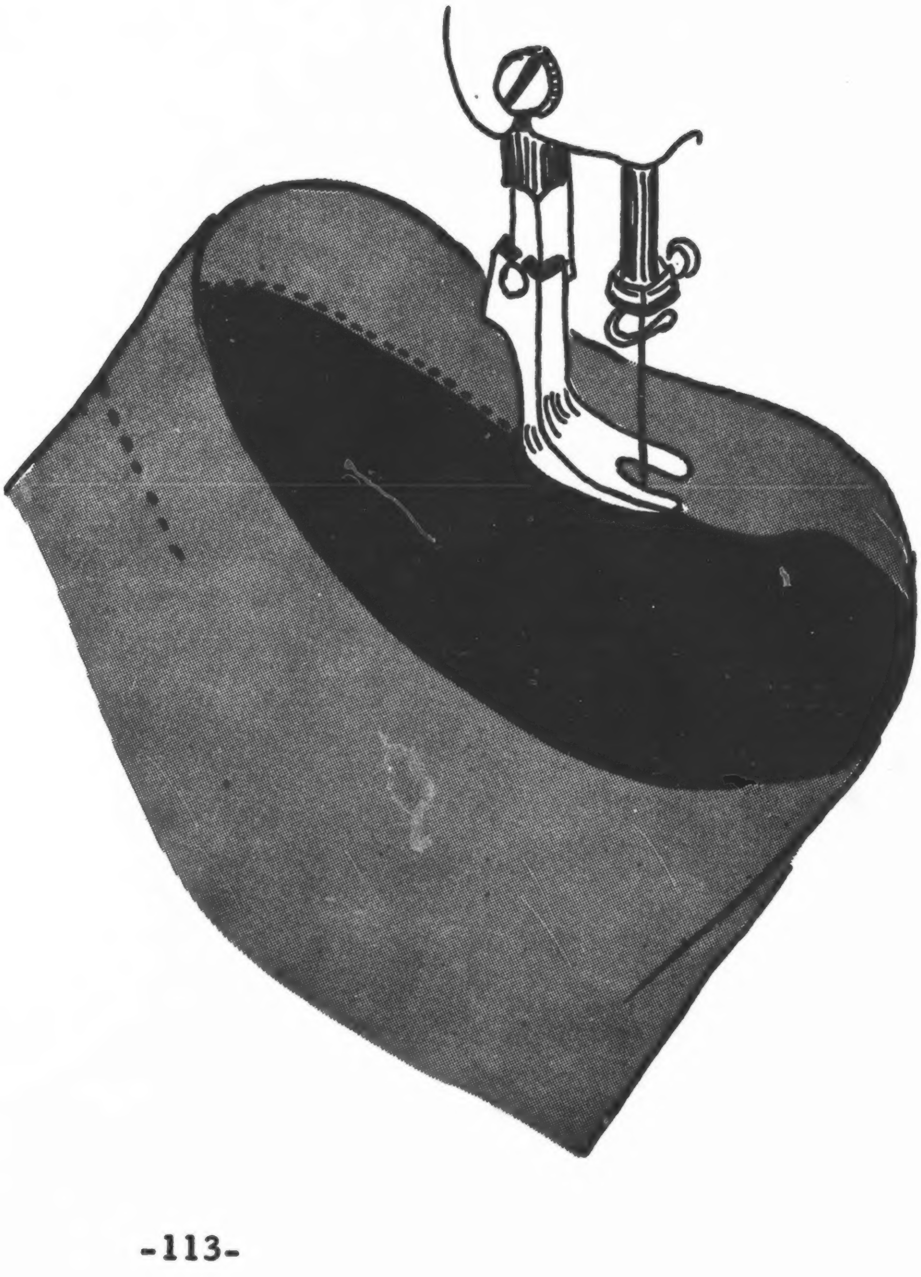


2. **Make a French seam. (Unit III, Lesson 4)**

3. **Turn pillow case around.**

4. **Make a 2" hem.**

5. **Fold.**



ASSIGNMENT:

1. The pillow case is 36" long.

   You must add $2\frac{1}{2}$" for the hem.

   How long do you cut the pillow case? ________

2. The pillow case is 18" wide.

   You must add $\frac{7}{8}$" on both sides.

   How wide do you cut the pillow case? ________

Get the material from the teacher and make pillow cases.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

Ironing Board Cover — Lesson 2

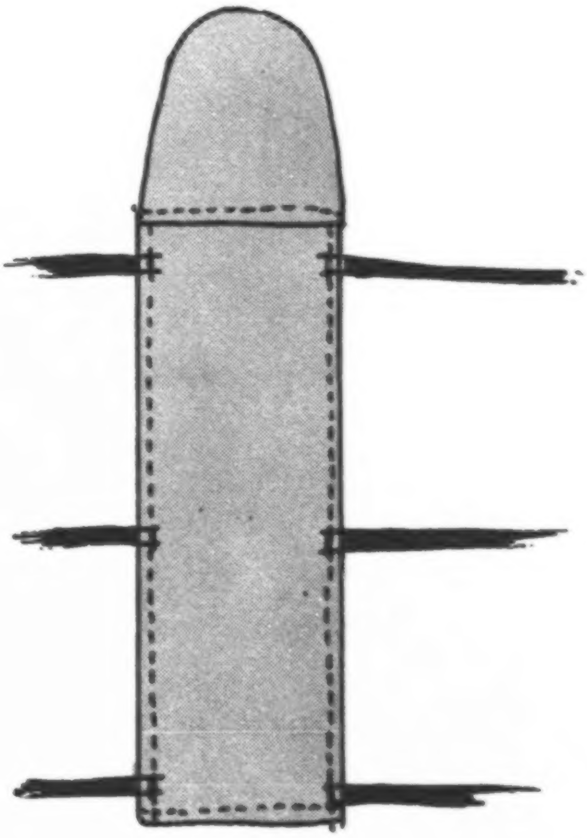
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make an ironing board cover.

Sewing operations used in this project:

1. The hem
2. A simple seam
3. Tacking

Words to learn for this lesson:

bleach	(blēch)
muslin	(muz′ lən)
cotton	(kot′ ən)
tape	(tāp)
together	(t ə geth̄′ ər)
iron	(ī′ ərn)

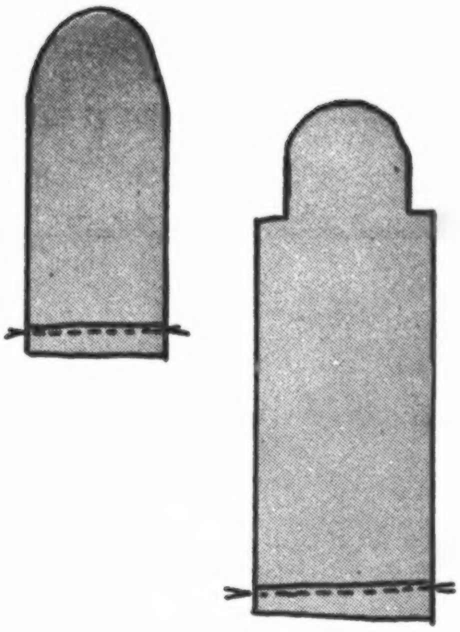


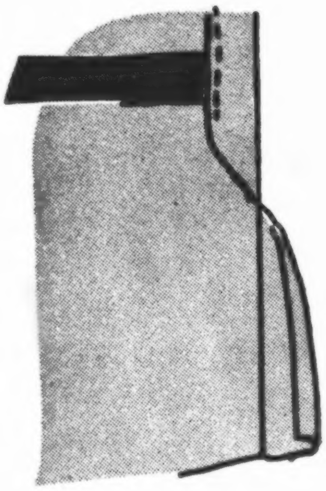
Material needed:

Unbleached muslin

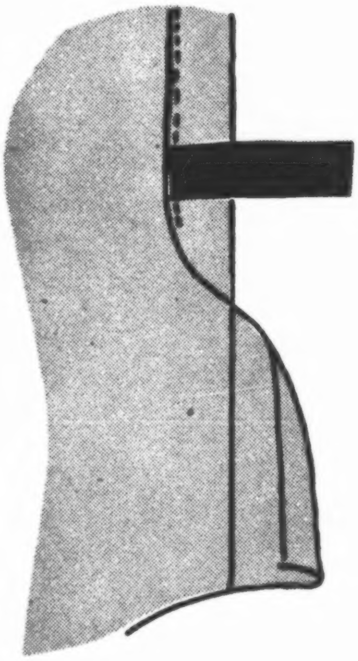
Cotton tape

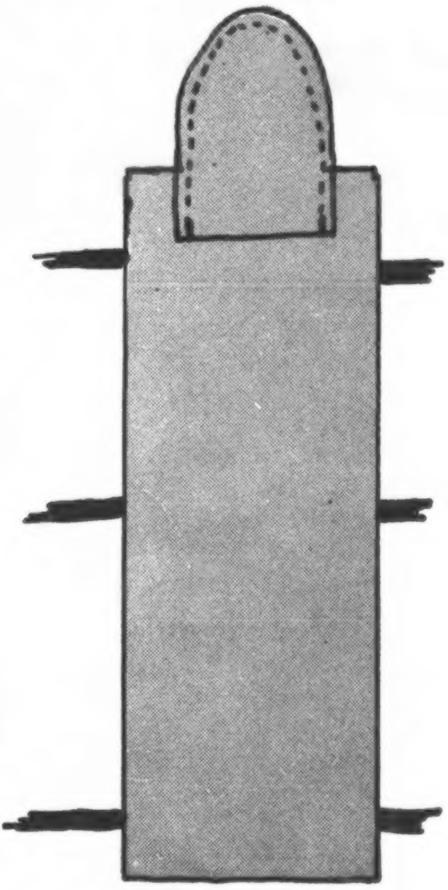
1. Make a $\frac{3}{4}''$ hem on lower edge of both pieces.





2. Make a $\frac{3}{4}''$ hem on the side of the larger piece. Sew and tack the tape at the same time.





3. Sew both pieces together with a $\frac{5}{8}''$ seam.

ASSIGNMENT:

Get the material from the teacher and make ironing board covers.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Half Apron — Lesson 3

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a half apron.

Sewing operations used in this project:

1. The hem
2. Making pockets
3. Making a waist band
4. Sewing rick-rack

Words to learn for this lesson:

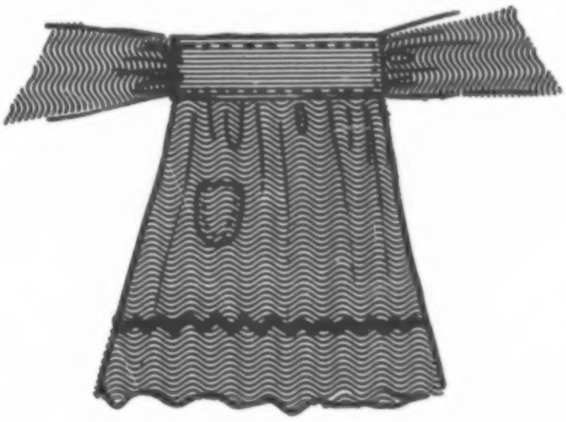
apron	(ā′ prən)
rick-rack	(rik′ rak′)
edge	(ej)
strap	(strap)
waist band	(wāst′ band′)
pocket	(pok′ it)
marking	(mär′ king)

Material needed:

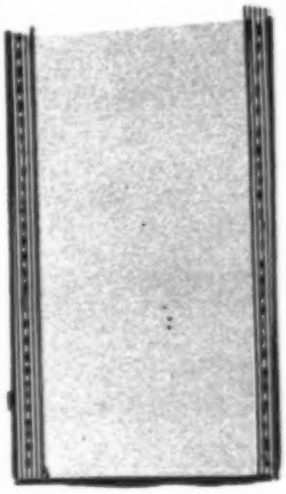
Cotton print

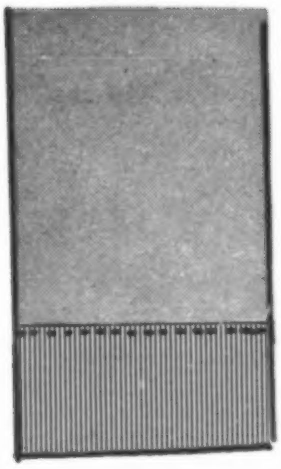
Thread

Rick-rack



1. Make $\frac{1}{4}$" hem on the side of the apron.

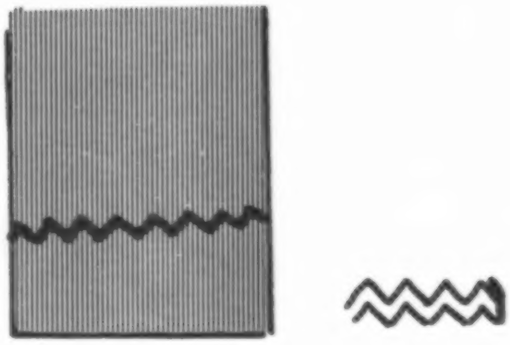


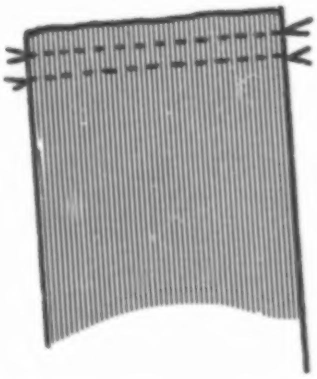


2. Make 2" hem on the bottom of the apron.

3. Stitch rick-rack to the hem.

   Turn edges of rick-rack.



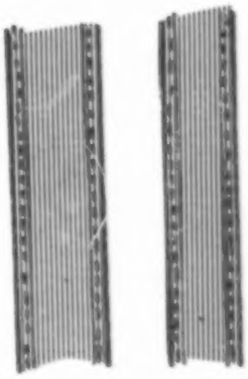


4. Change to largest stitch.

   Sew 2 rows of stitches $\frac{1}{4}$" and $\frac{1}{2}$" from

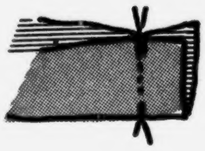
   the edge.

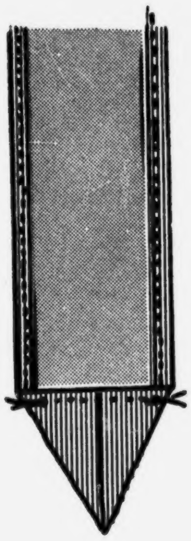
5. Hem the side of the strap.



6. Fold the end of the strap together.

Sew $\frac{1}{2}$" from edge. Turn.

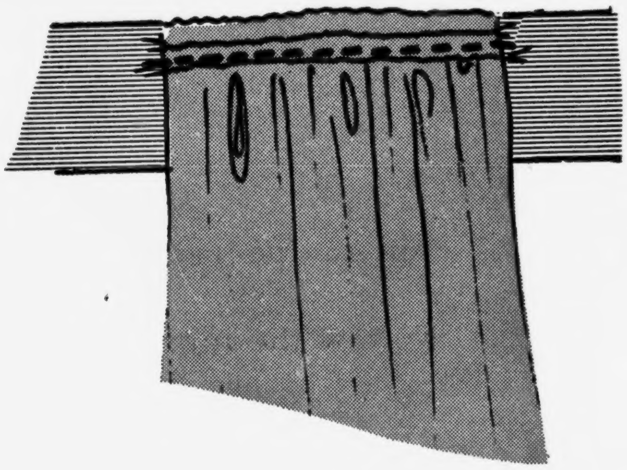


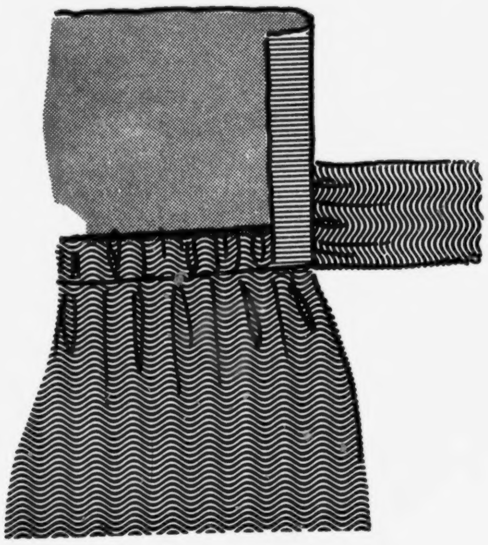


7. Topstitch.

8. Gather the top of the apron.

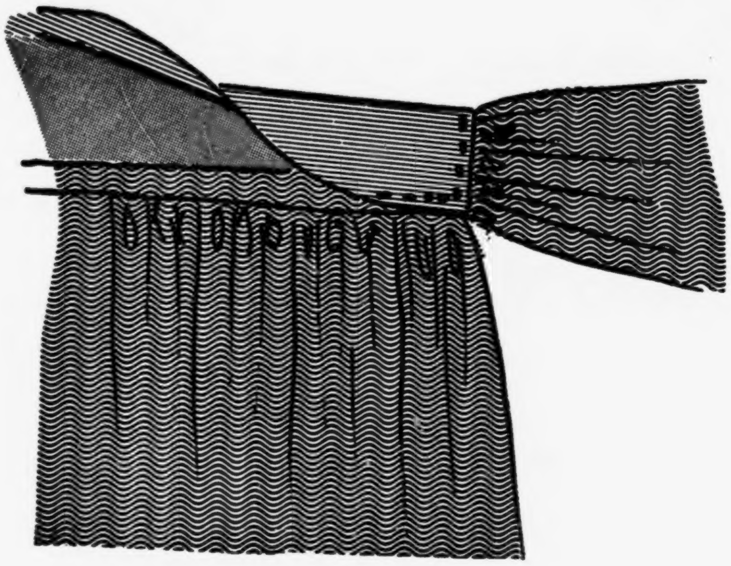
Sew to the waist band.

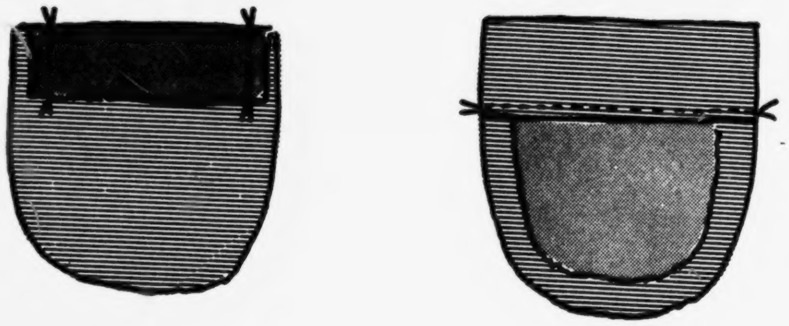




9. Turn.

10. **Topstitch the waist band.**

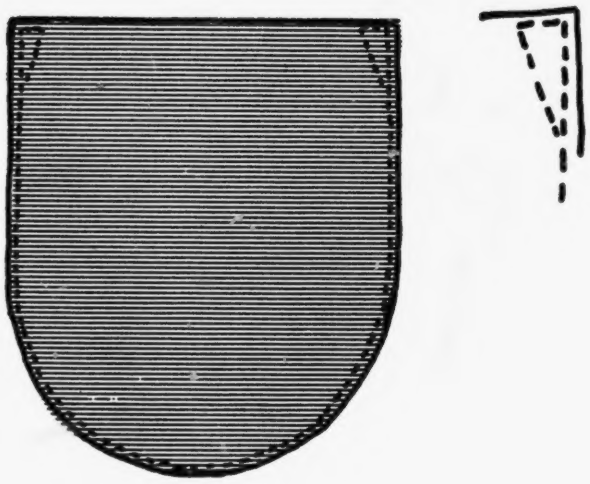




11. **Make the pocket.**

12. **Sew the pocket to the apron.**

Follow the marking.



ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for the cut apron and rick-rack.

Sew the apron.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Bib — Lesson 4

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a bib.

Sewing operations used in this project:

Setting bias tape

Words to learn for this lesson:

muslin	(muz′lən)
twill	(twil)
bib	(bib)
lining	(līn′ ing)
straps	(straps)

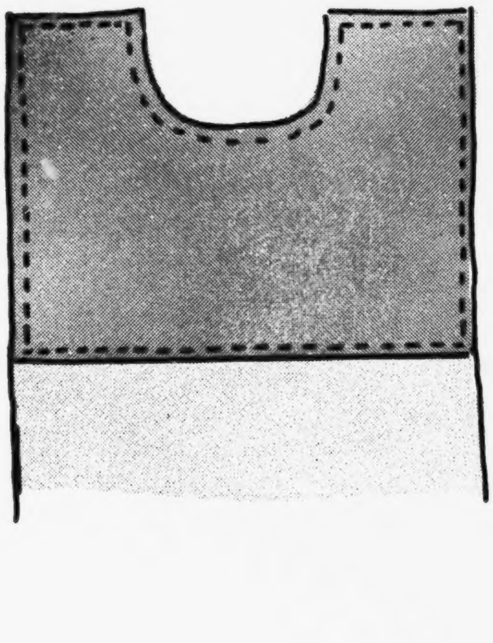
Material needed:

Bleached muslin

Bias tape 1" wide

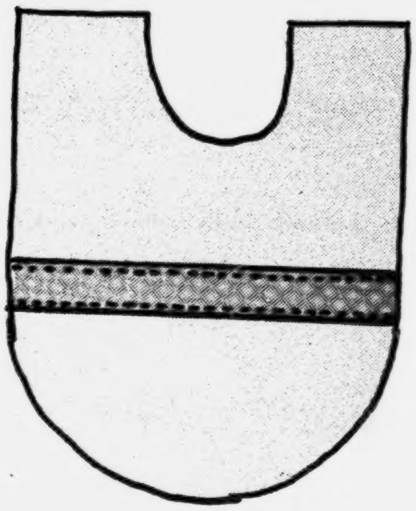
Twill tape

Thread

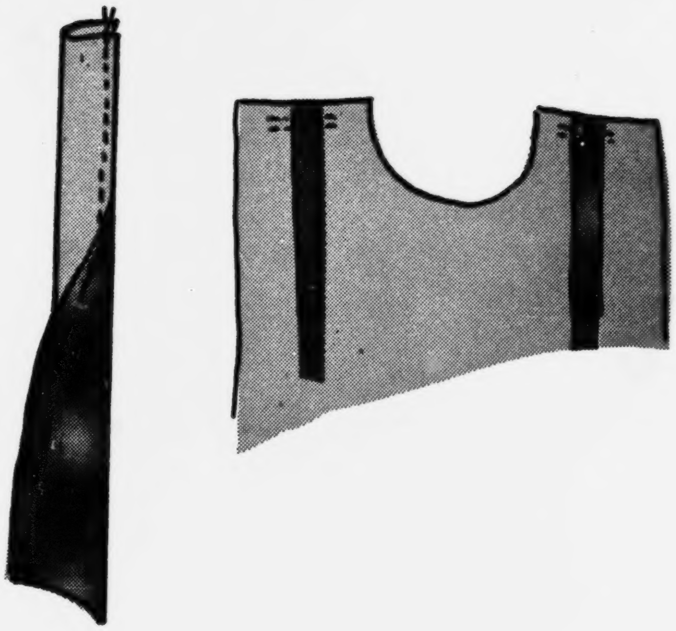


1. Sew bib and lining together.

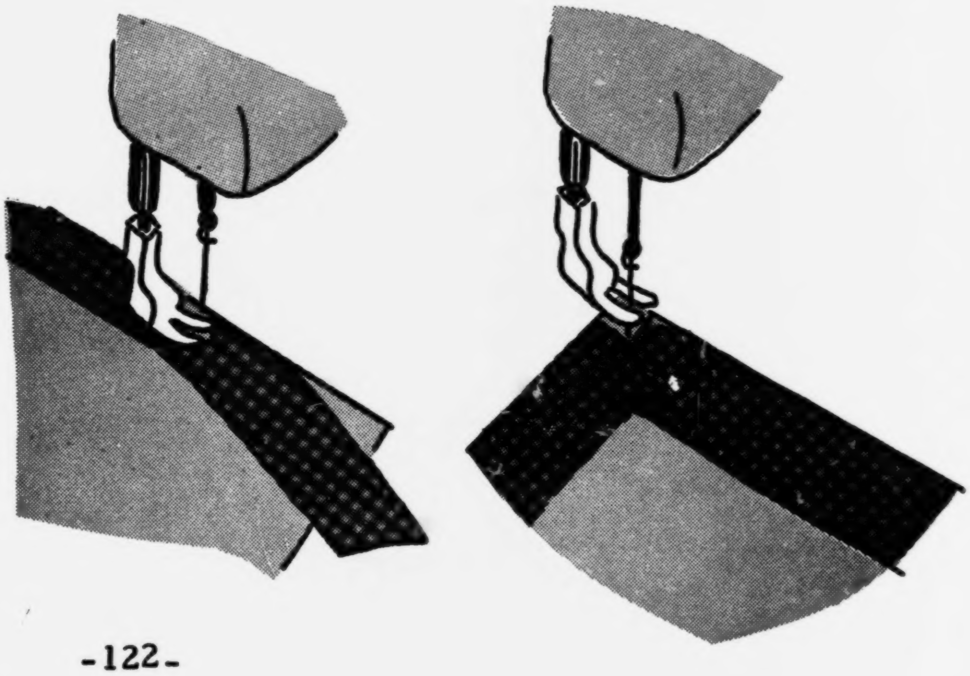
2. **Sew bias tape to the edge of the lining.**



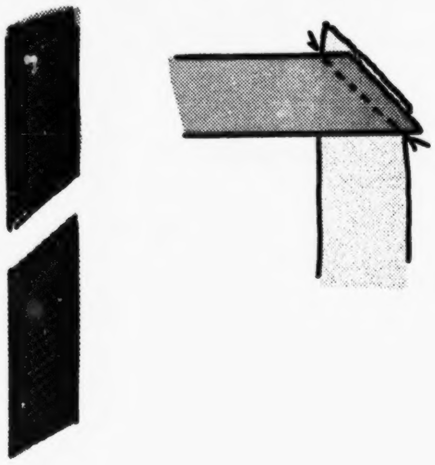
3. **Make straps and sew them to the bib.**



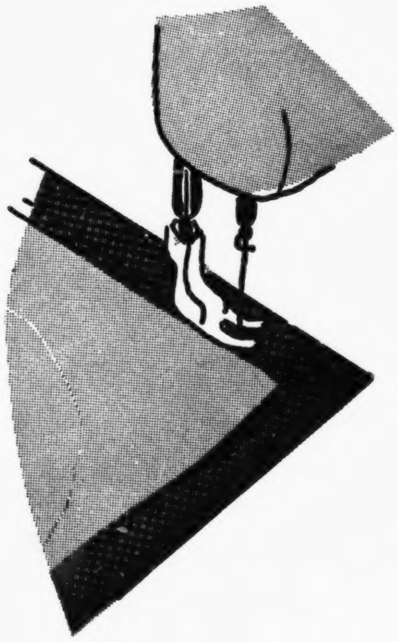
4. **Sew the bias tape on.**



5. Sew the bias tape together.



6. Topstitch the bias tape.



ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for cut bibs, tape, and bias tape.

Make bibs.

UNIT IV

SINGLE NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

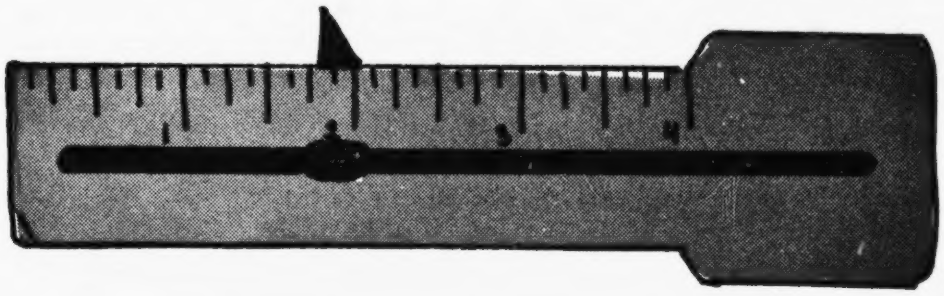
The Gauge **Lesson 5**

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to use the gauge.

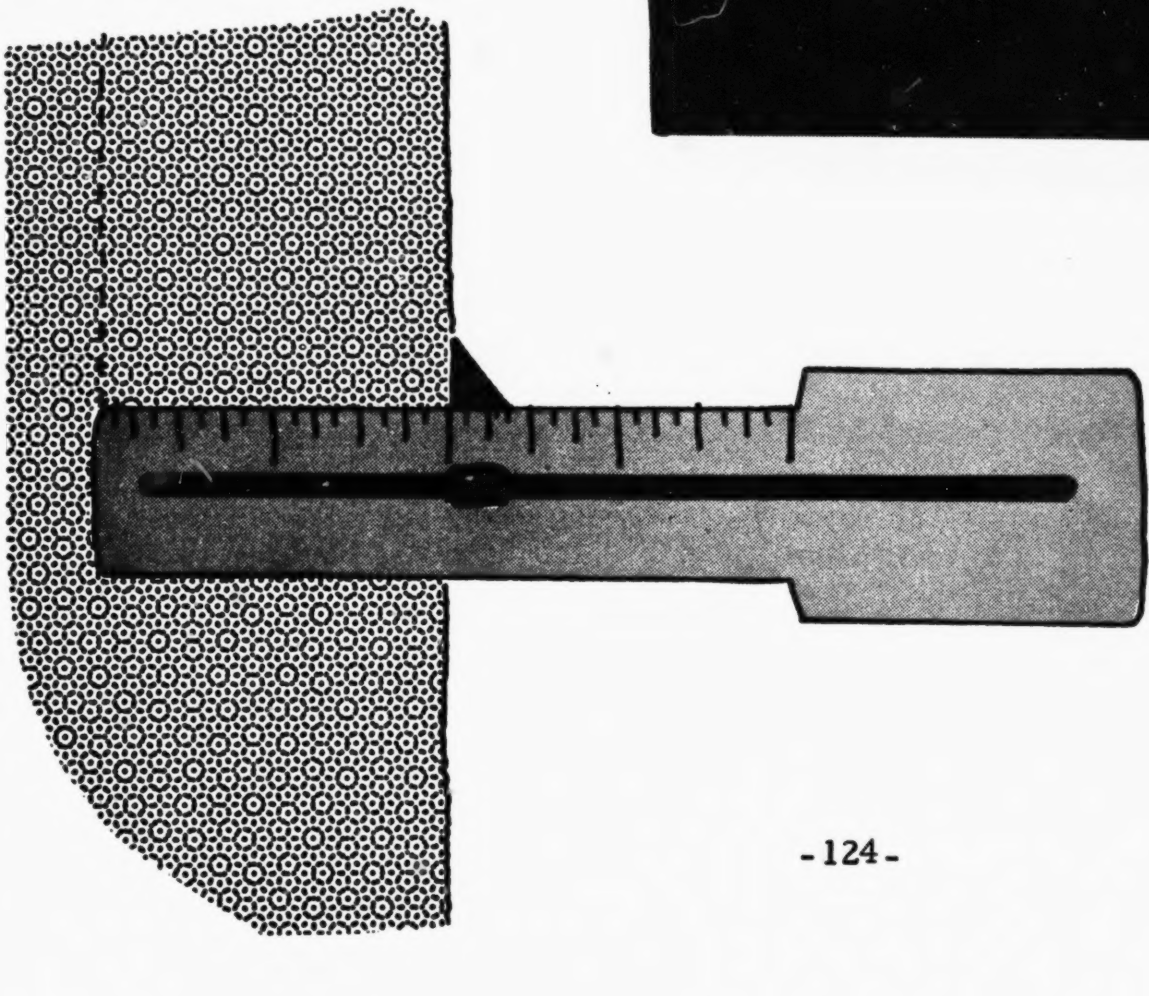
Words to learn for this lesson:

gauge	(gāj)
ruler	(rül′ ər)
measure	(mezh′ ər)
width	(width)

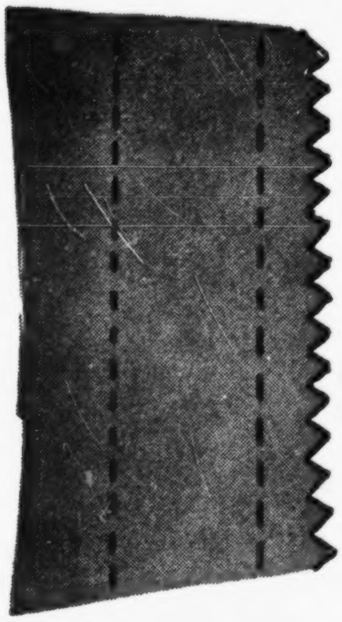
This is a gauge.

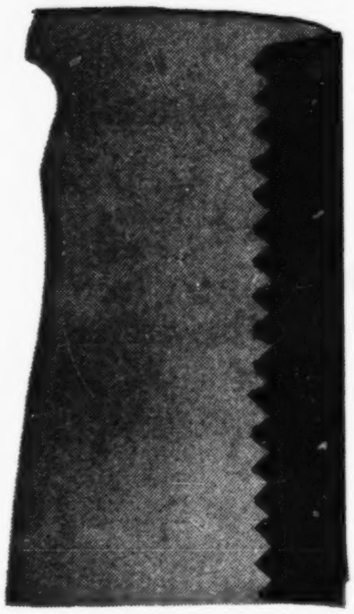


The gauge does the same thing as a ruler.

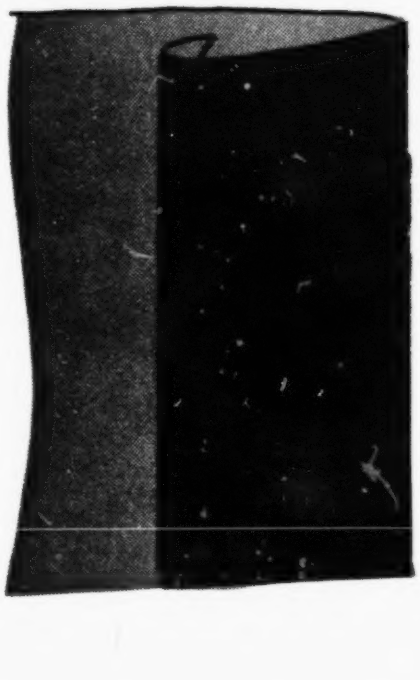


If you want to measure, this is how you hold the gauge.





To mark a hem, you measure $\frac{1}{2}$" plus the width of the hem.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. Measure and mark a $1\frac{1}{2}''$ hem.

2. Measure and mark a $\frac{3}{4}''$ hem.

3. Measure and mark a $2''$ hem.

4. $$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}'' \\ +1\frac{1}{2}'' \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}'' \\ +\frac{3}{4}'' \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}'' \\ +2\ '' \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}'' \\ +2\frac{1}{2}'' \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2}'' \\ +2\frac{1}{4}'' \\ \hline \end{array}$$

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Scarf — Lesson 6

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make scarfs.

Sewing operations used in this project:

1. The mitered corner
2. The hem

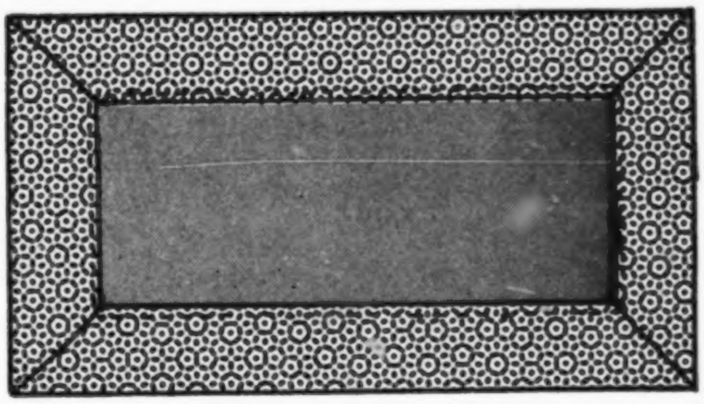
Words to learn for this lesson:

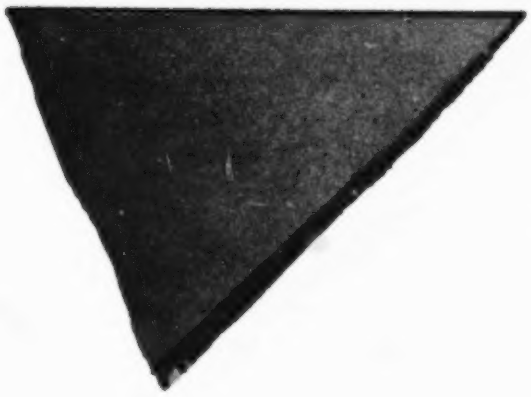
Indian head	(in′ di ən hed)
edge	(ej)
measure	(mezh′ ər)
cut	(kut)
line	(līn)
around	(ə round′)

Material needed:

- Indian head
- Gauge
- Thread

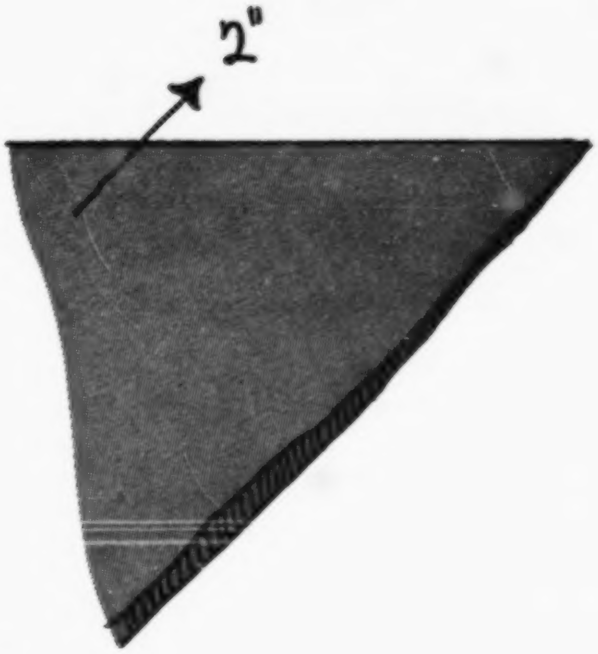
1. Fold the edges together.

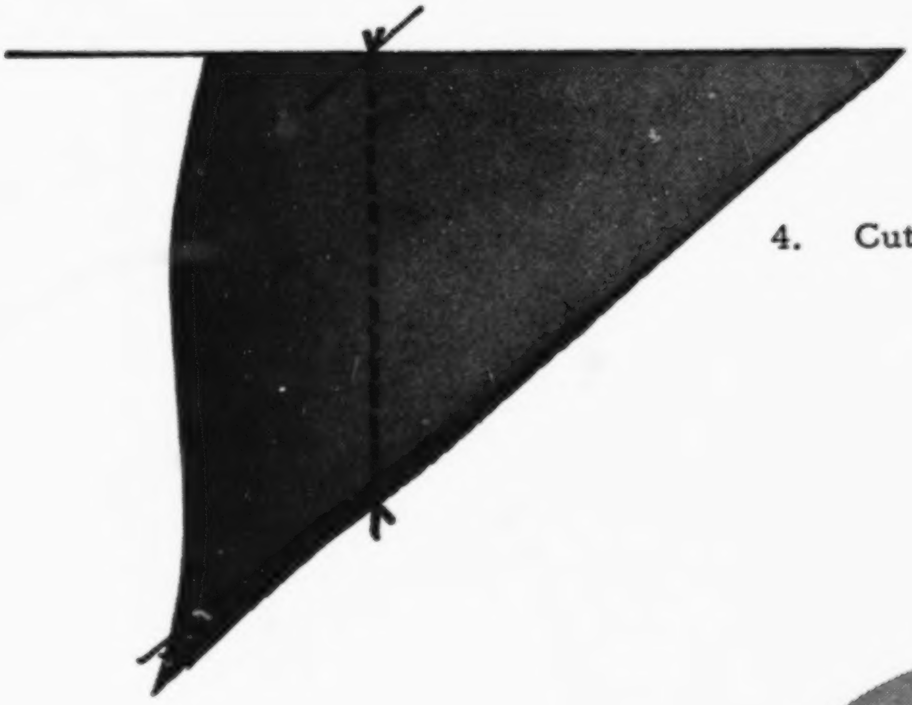




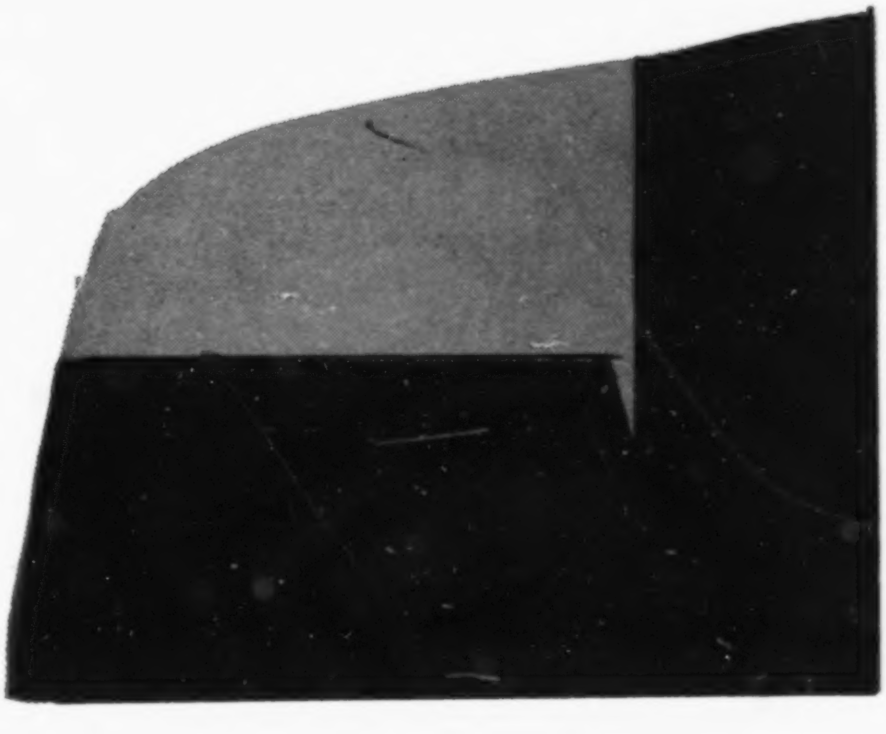
2. Measure ½" + the width of the hem from the cut edge.

3. Sew a straight line from the mark.





4. Cut seam and turn around.



5. Make $1\frac{1}{2}$" hem all around.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for cut scarfs.

Make scarfs.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Potholder — Lesson 7

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a potholder.

Sewing operations used in this project:

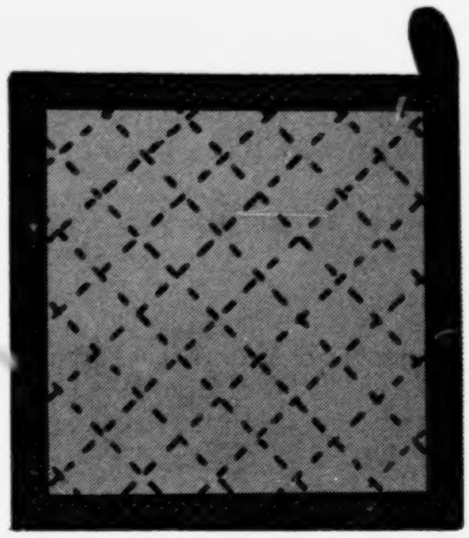
1. Quilting
2. Setting bias tape

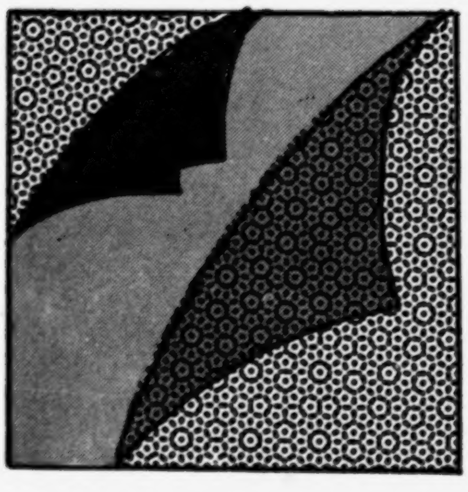
Words to learn for this lesson:

flannel	(flan′əl)
fold	(fōld)
quilt	(kwilt)
loop	(lüp)

Material needed:

Print cotton
Flannel
Wide bias tape
Thread

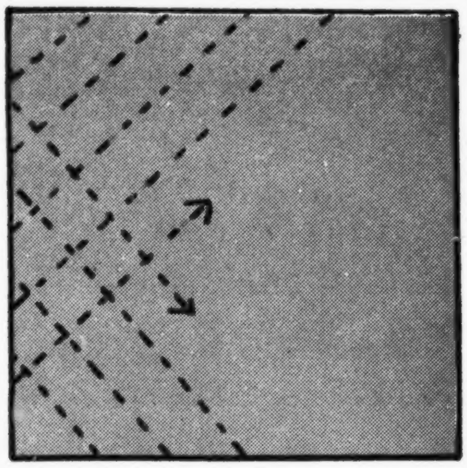


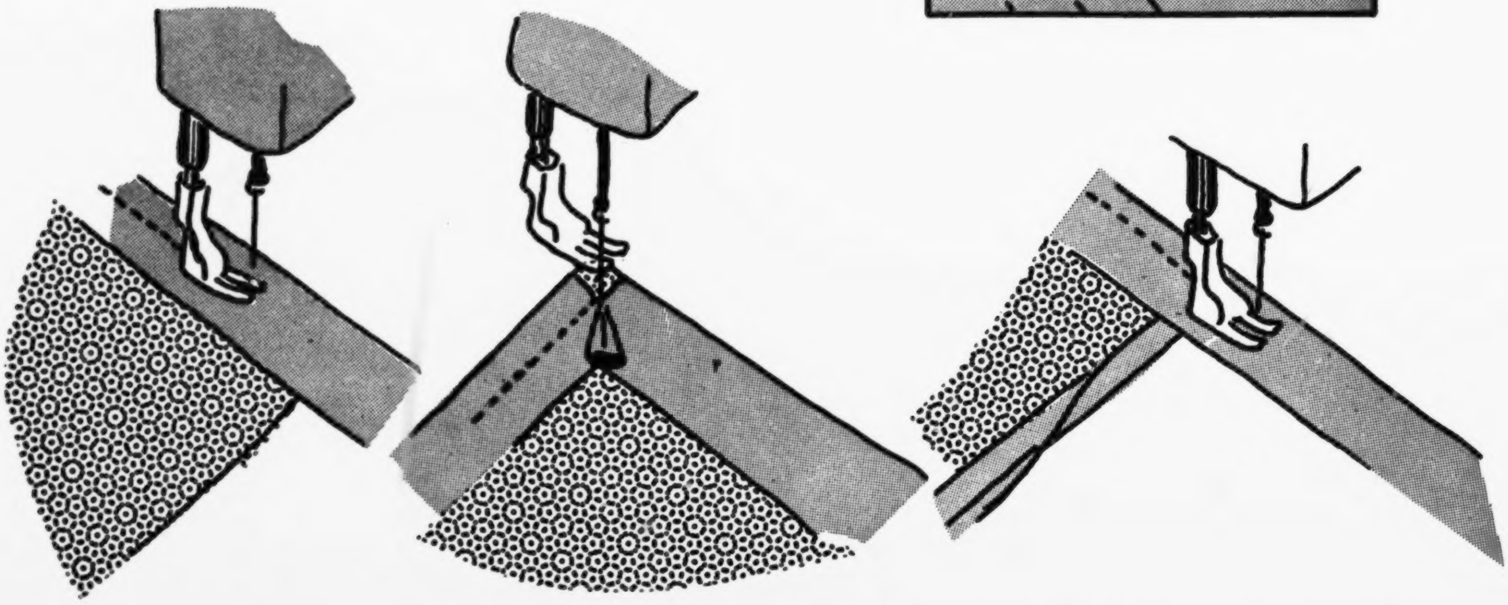


1. Fold together 2 pieces of cotton and 2 pieces of flannel.

2. Quilt the potholder.

Sew straight lines criss-cross.

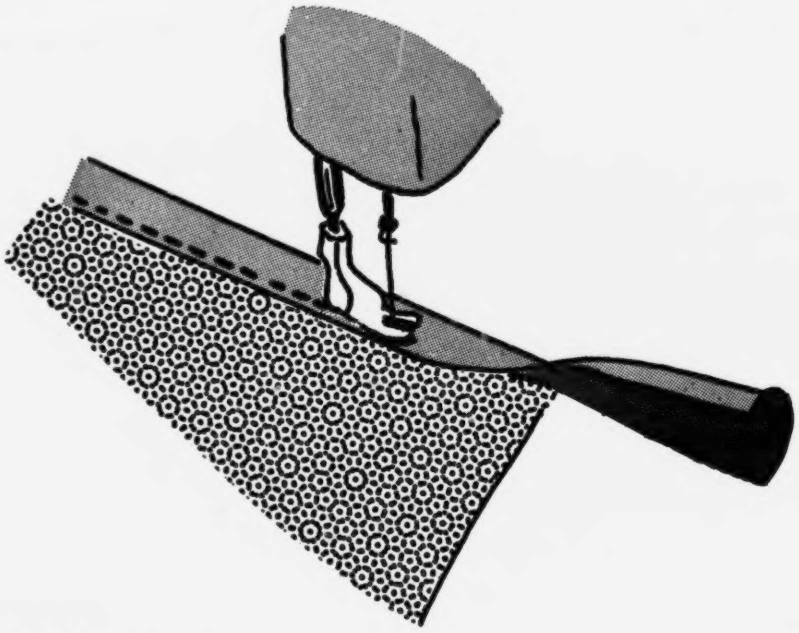


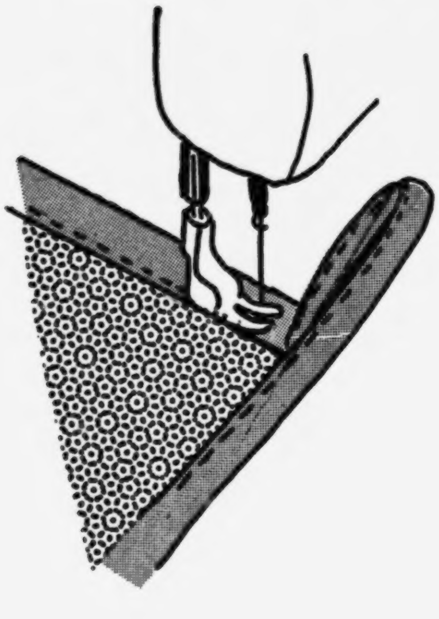


3. Sew on the bias tape.

Leave 3" at the end for the loop.

4. Topstitch the bias tape.





5. Make the loop.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for cut material and bias tape.

Make potholders.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

A Kitchen Apron

Lesson 8

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a kitchen apron.

Sewing operations used in this lesson:

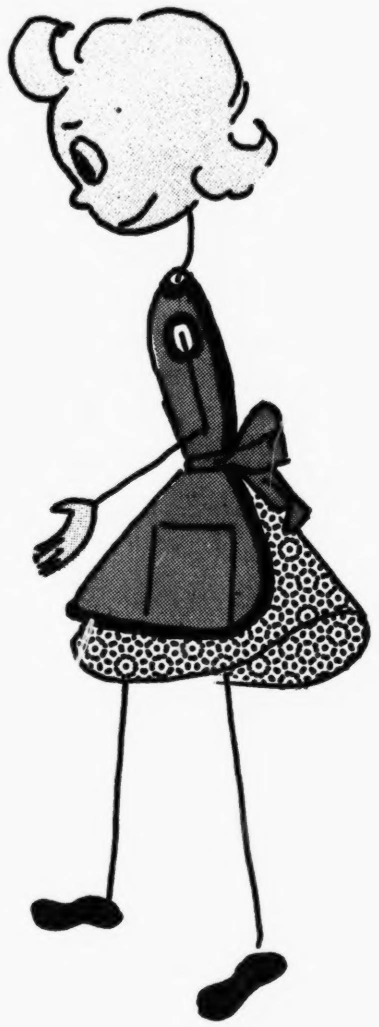
1. Making flat felled seams
2. Making $\frac{1}{4}$" hem with hemmer
3. Setting bias tape
4. Making and setting pockets
5. Making darts

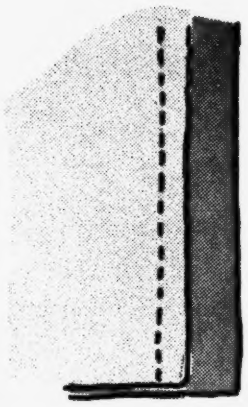
Words to learn for this lesson:

kitchen	(kich′ ən)
apron	(ā′ pr ən)
neck	(nek)
belt	(belt)
loop	(lüp)

Materials needed:

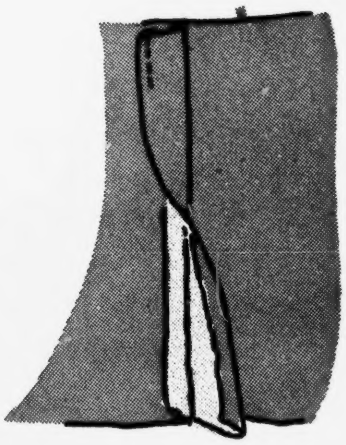
- Print cotton
- 1" bias tape
- Button
- Thread





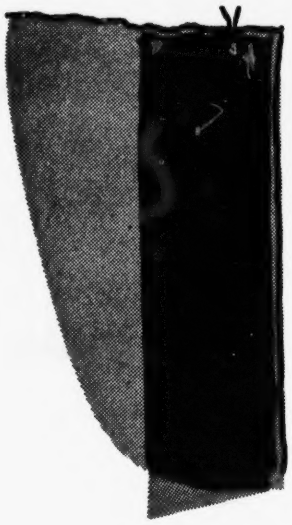
1. Make a flat felled seam at the shoulder.

   Start at the neck.

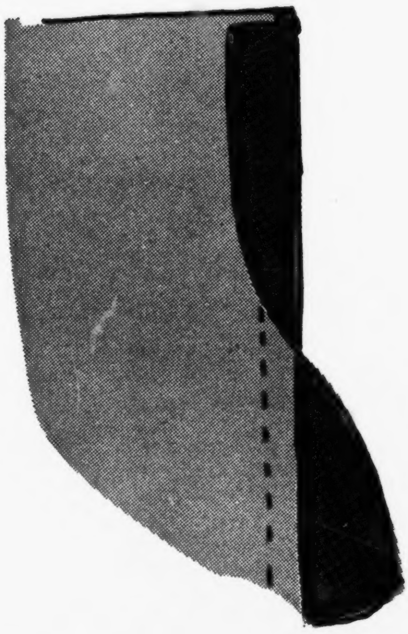


2. Make a flat felled seam at the side.

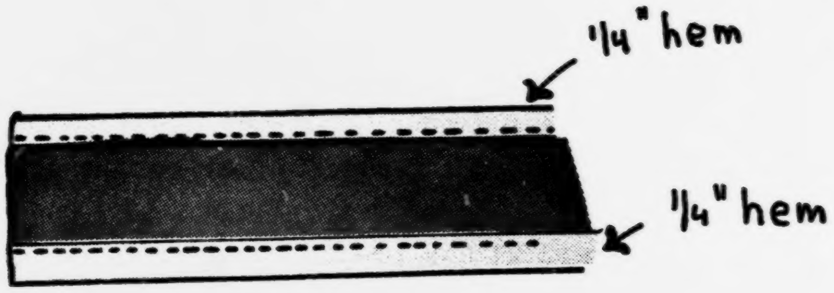
   Start at the armhole.



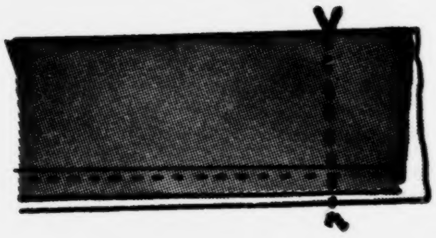
3. Sew on the bias tape all around the apron.

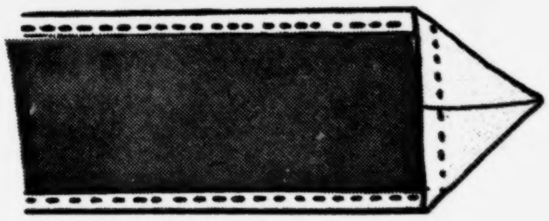


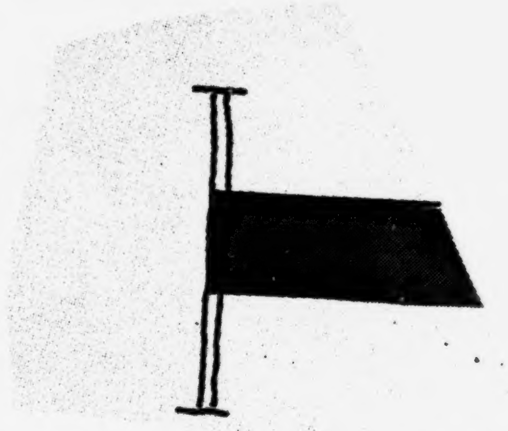
4. Topstitch the bias tape.

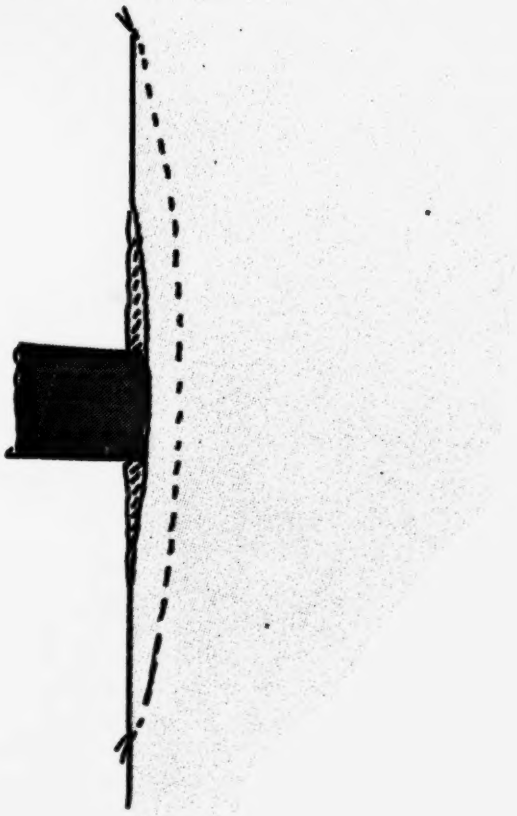

1/4" hem
1/4" hem

5. Make the belt.

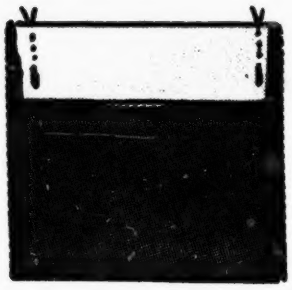




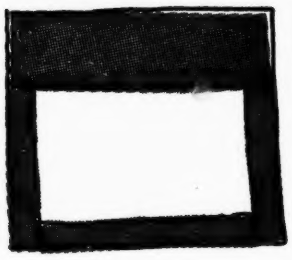


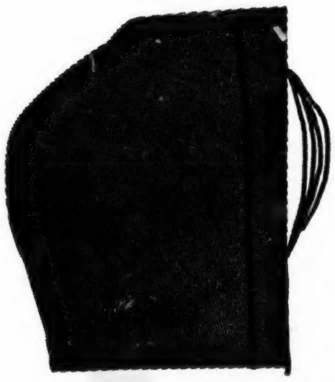


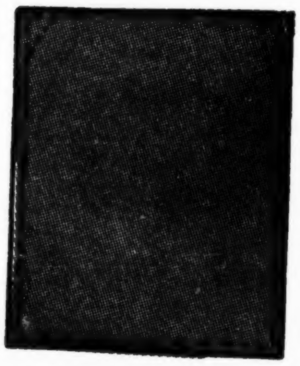
6. Make the dart.

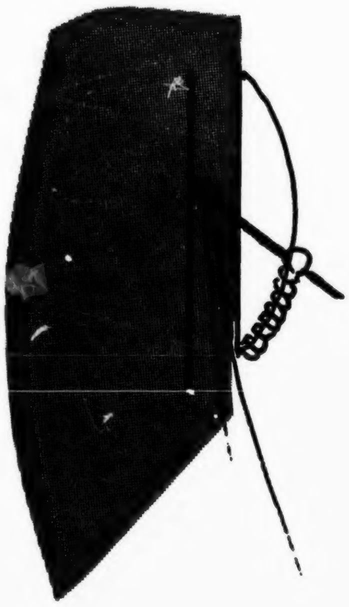


7. Make and set the pockets.



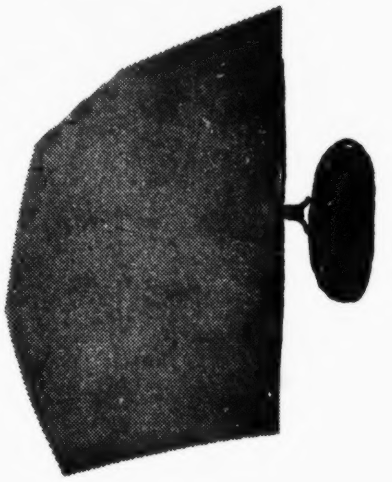






8. Make a loop.

9. Sew on the button.



ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for the cut apron, one button, and bias tape.

Make an apron.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Zipper - A

Lesson 9

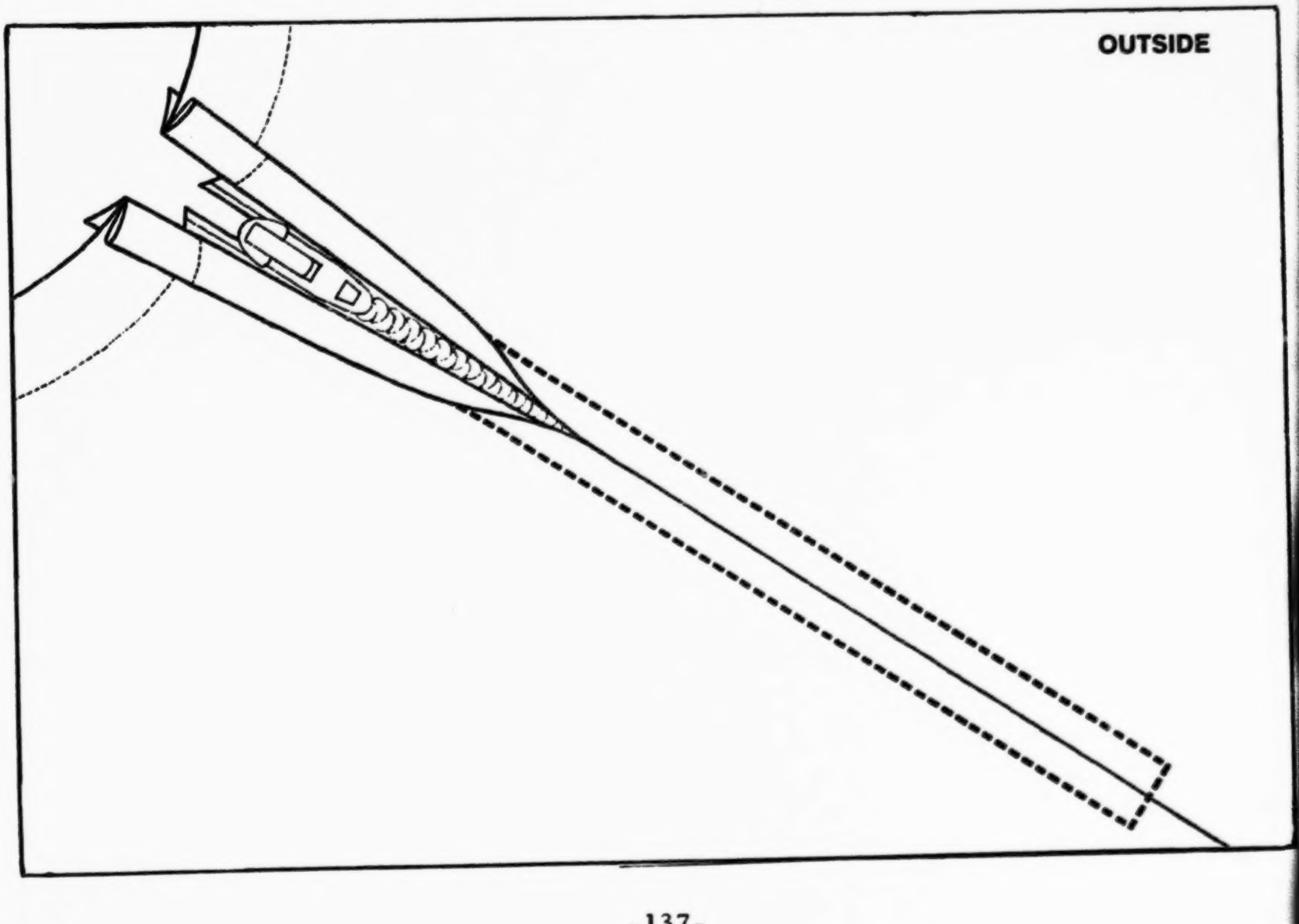
OBJECTIVE: To learn about the centered zipper application.

Words to learn for this lesson:

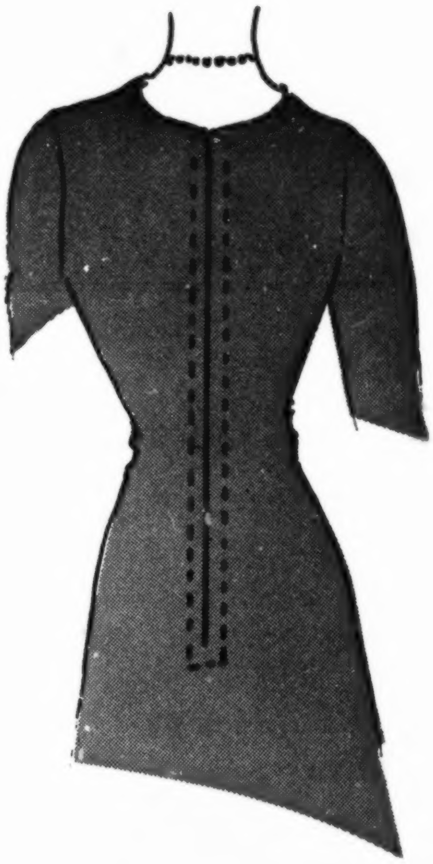
zipper	(zip′ ər)
setting	(set′ ing)
center	(sen′ tər)
application	(ap lə kā′ shən)
baste	(bāst)

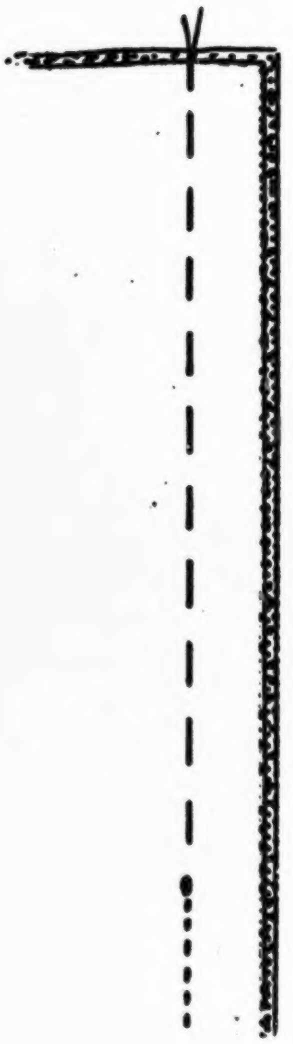
There are two ways of setting a zipper.

The first setting we shall learn is the CENTER APPLICATION.

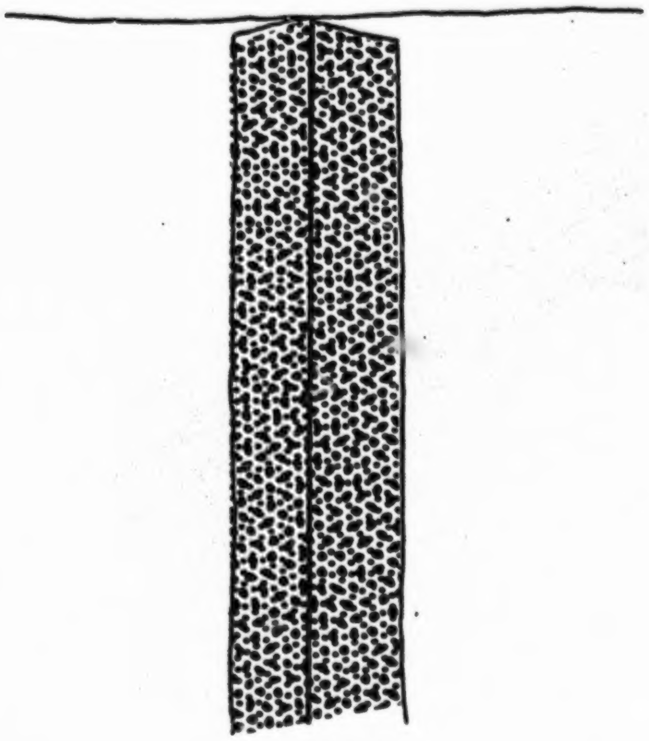


We use this mostly when we want both sides to look the same.

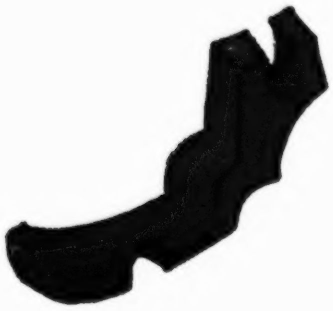




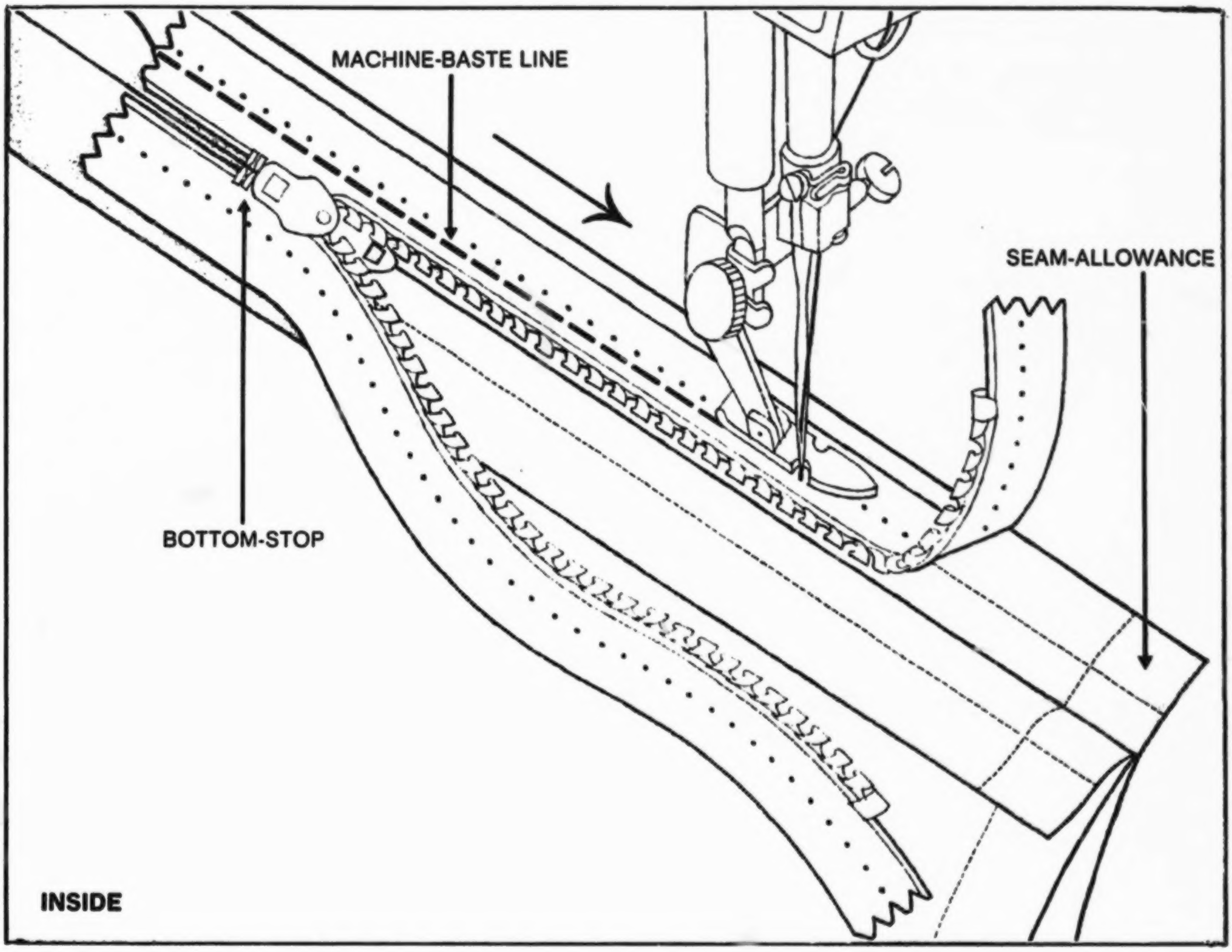
Baste-stitch the seam.



Open the seam.



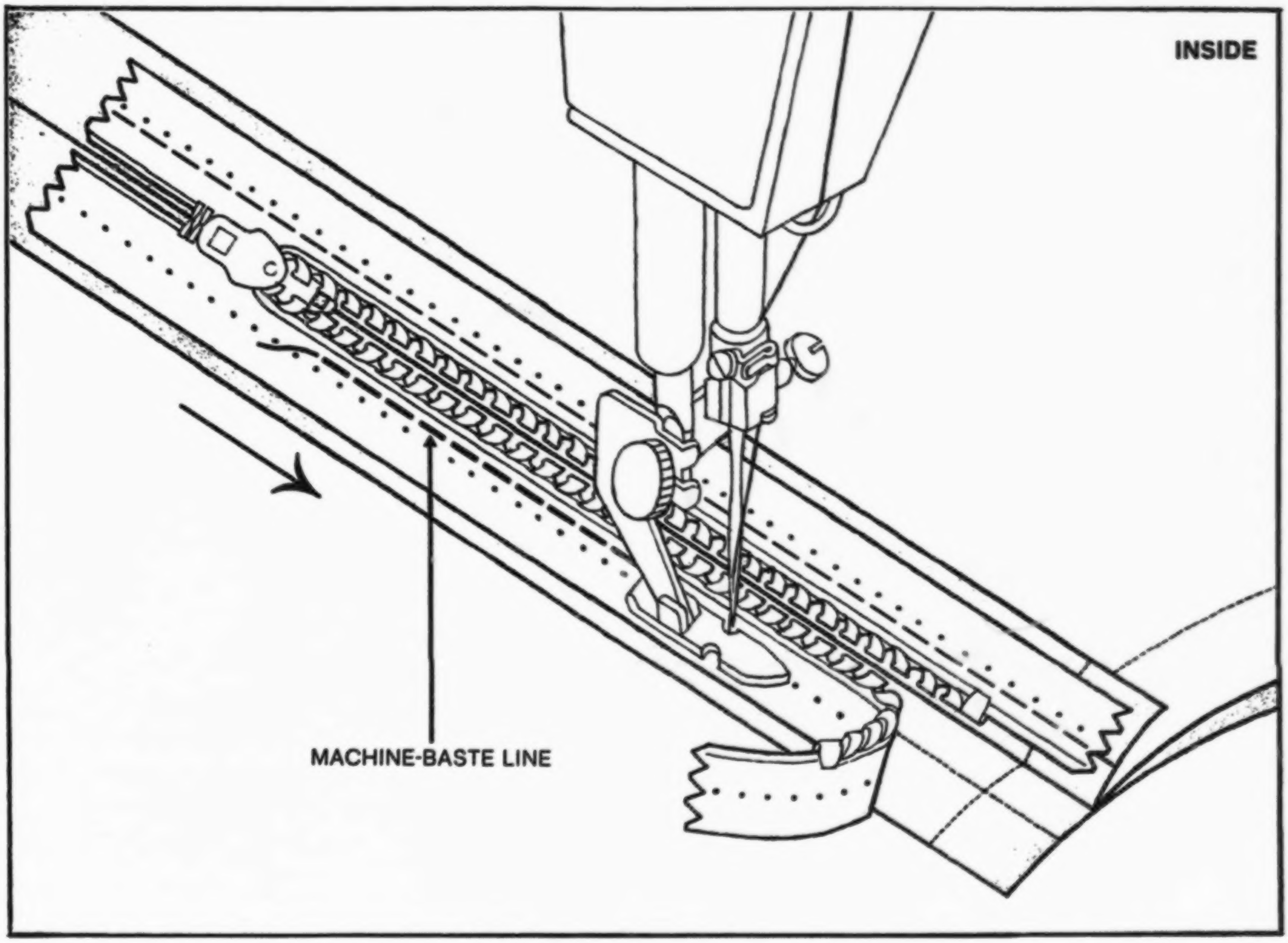
Change to the zipper foot.


MACHINE-BASTE LINE
SEAM-ALLOWANCE
BOTTOM-STOP
INSIDE

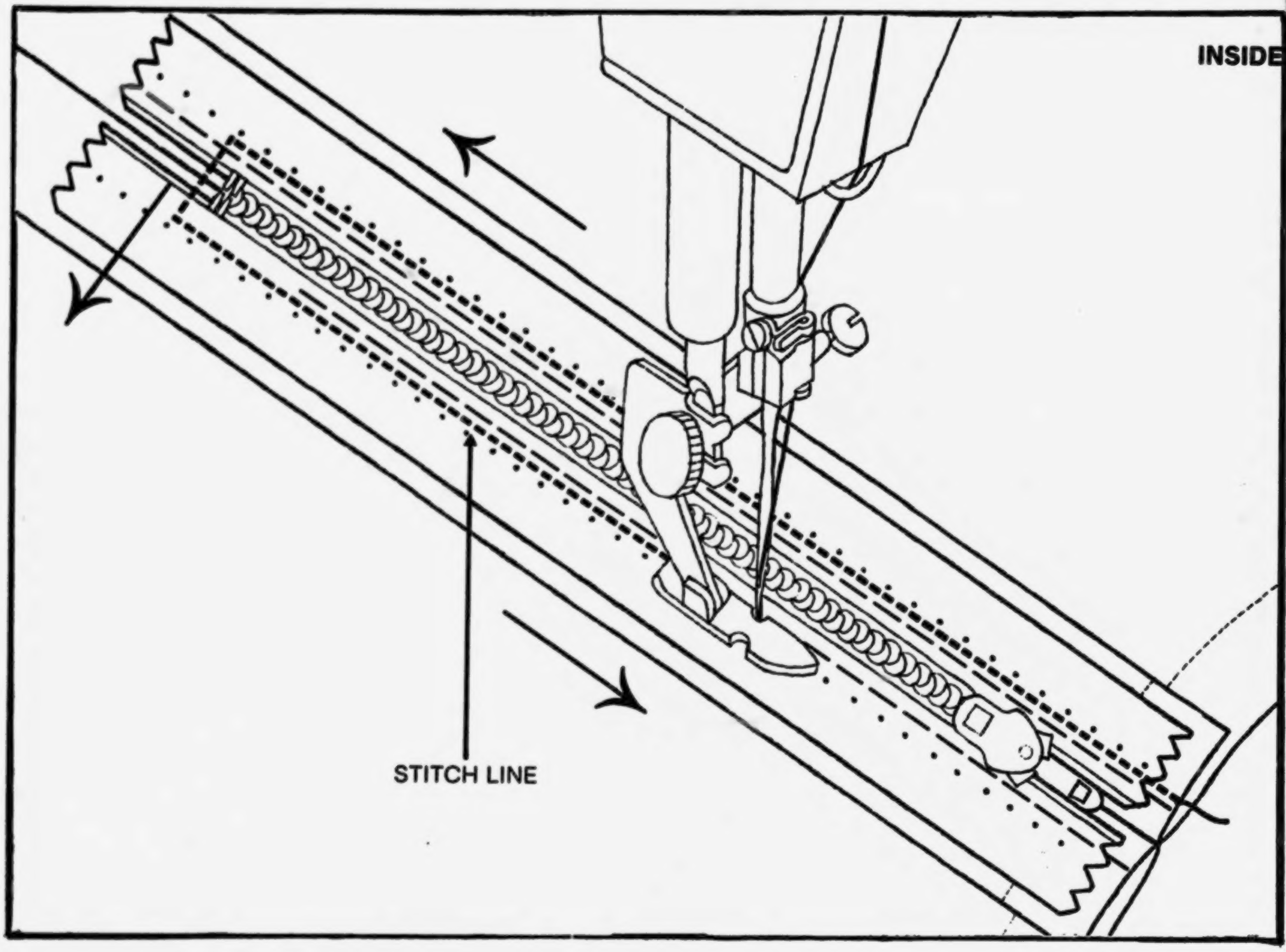
Open the zipper.

Baste-stitch one side.

Be sure the zipper comes to the seam.


INSIDE
MACHINE-BASTE LINE

Baste-stitch the other side.


INSIDE
STITCH LINE

Close the zipper.

Spread the garment flat.

Stitch around the zipper.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for a zipper and material.

Go to the machine and practice setting a zipper.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

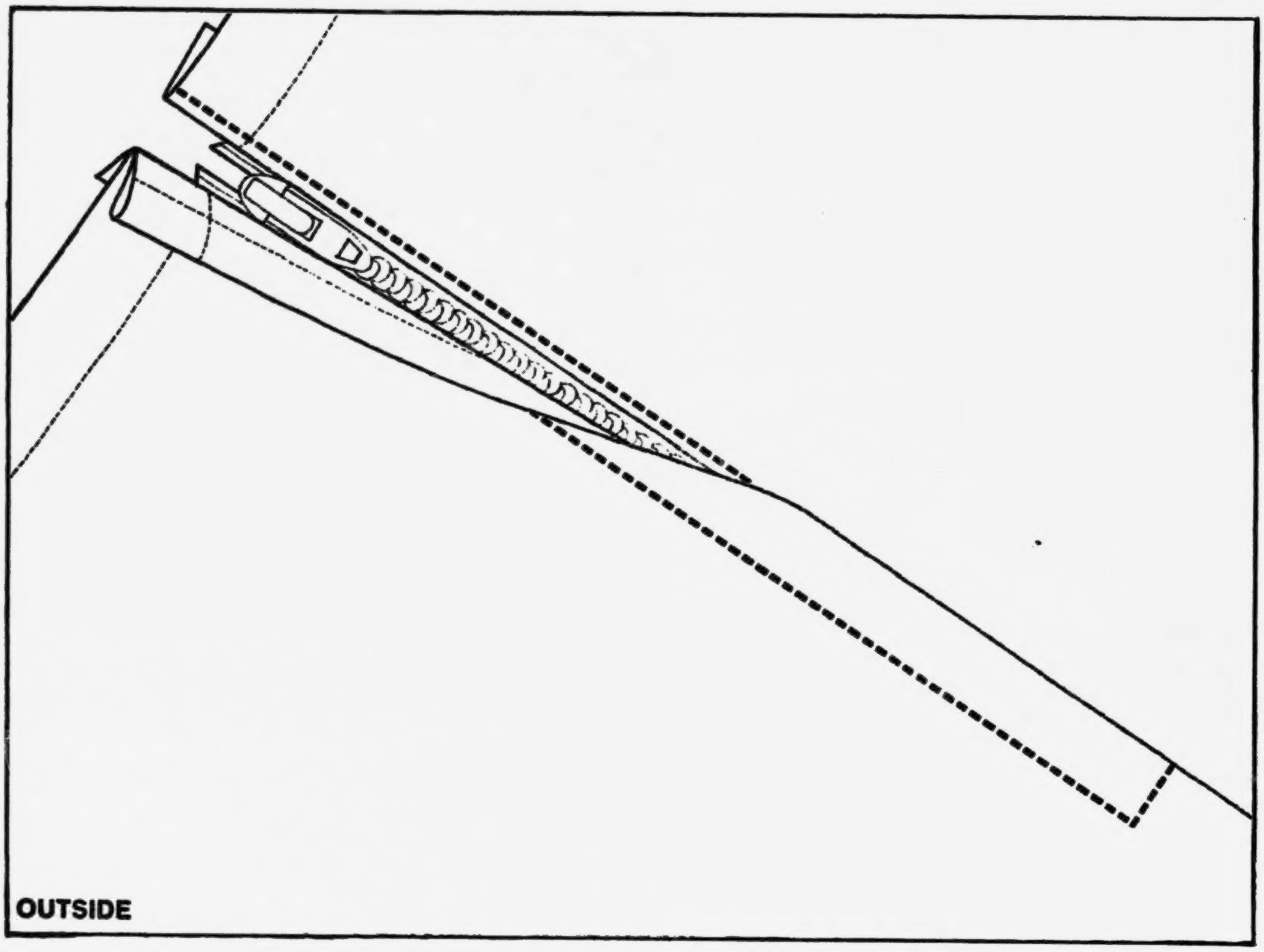
The Zipper - B — Lesson 10

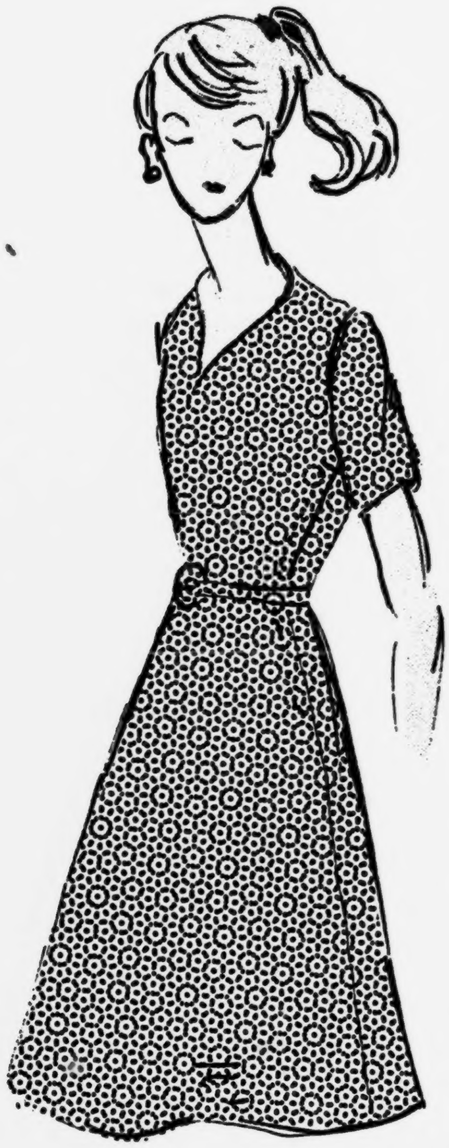
OBJECTIVE: To learn about the lapped zipper application.

Words to learn for this lesson:

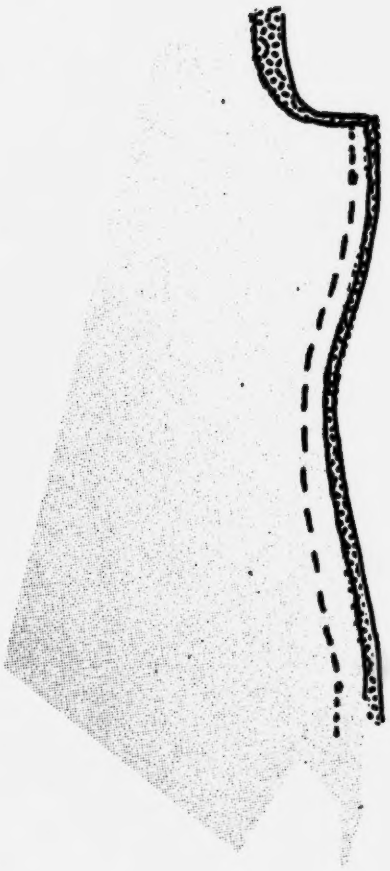
lapped	(lapt)
mostly	(mōst′ li)
side	(sīd)
over	(ō′ vər)
under	(un′ dər)

The second way of setting a zipper is the LAPPED APPLICATION.

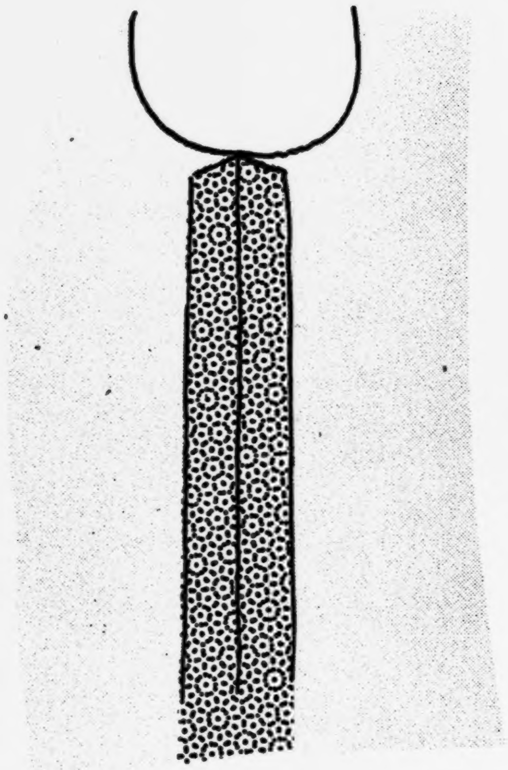




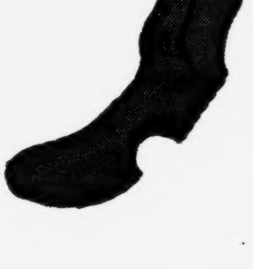
We use this mostly on the side of the dress.



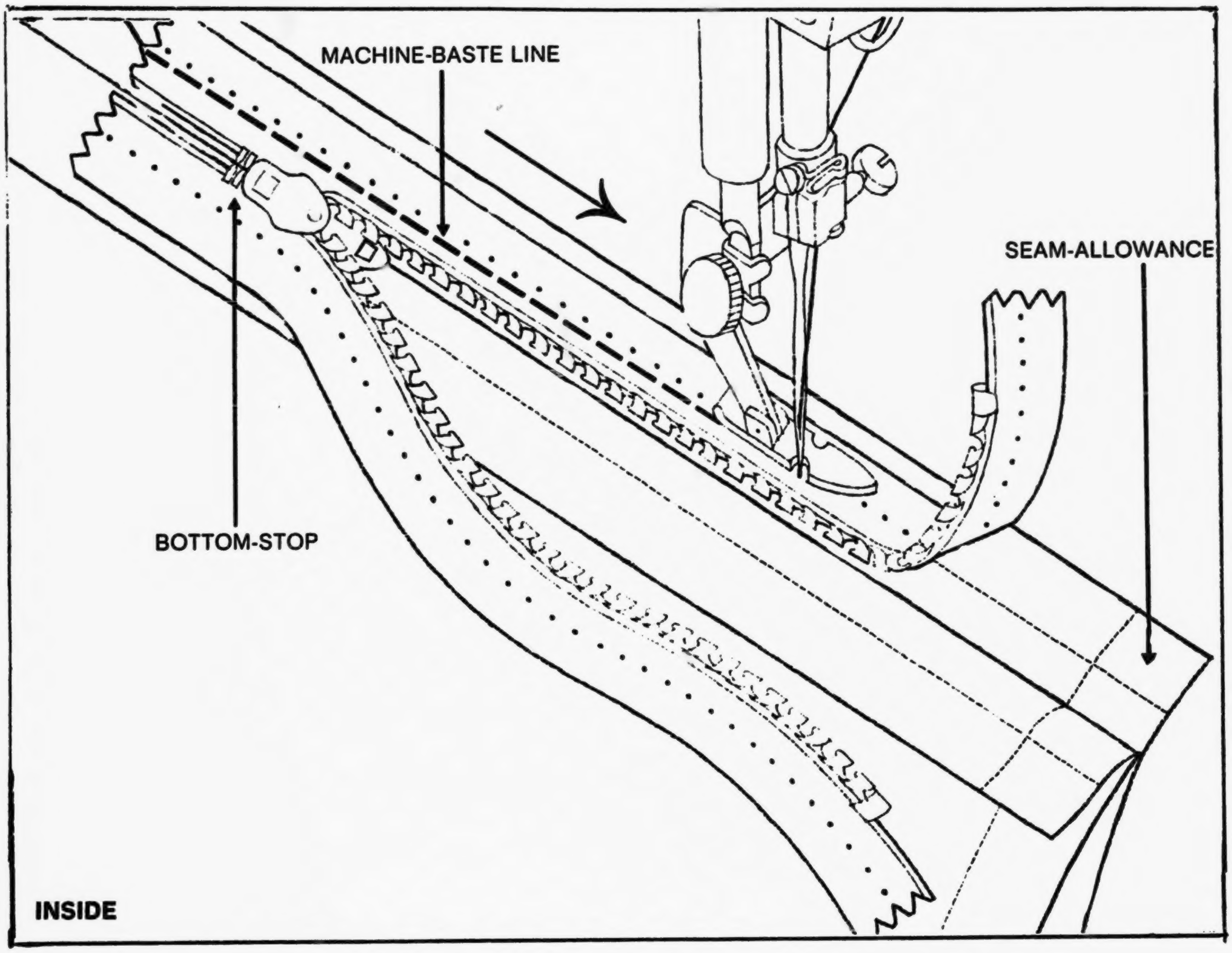
Baste-stitch the seam.



Open the seam.



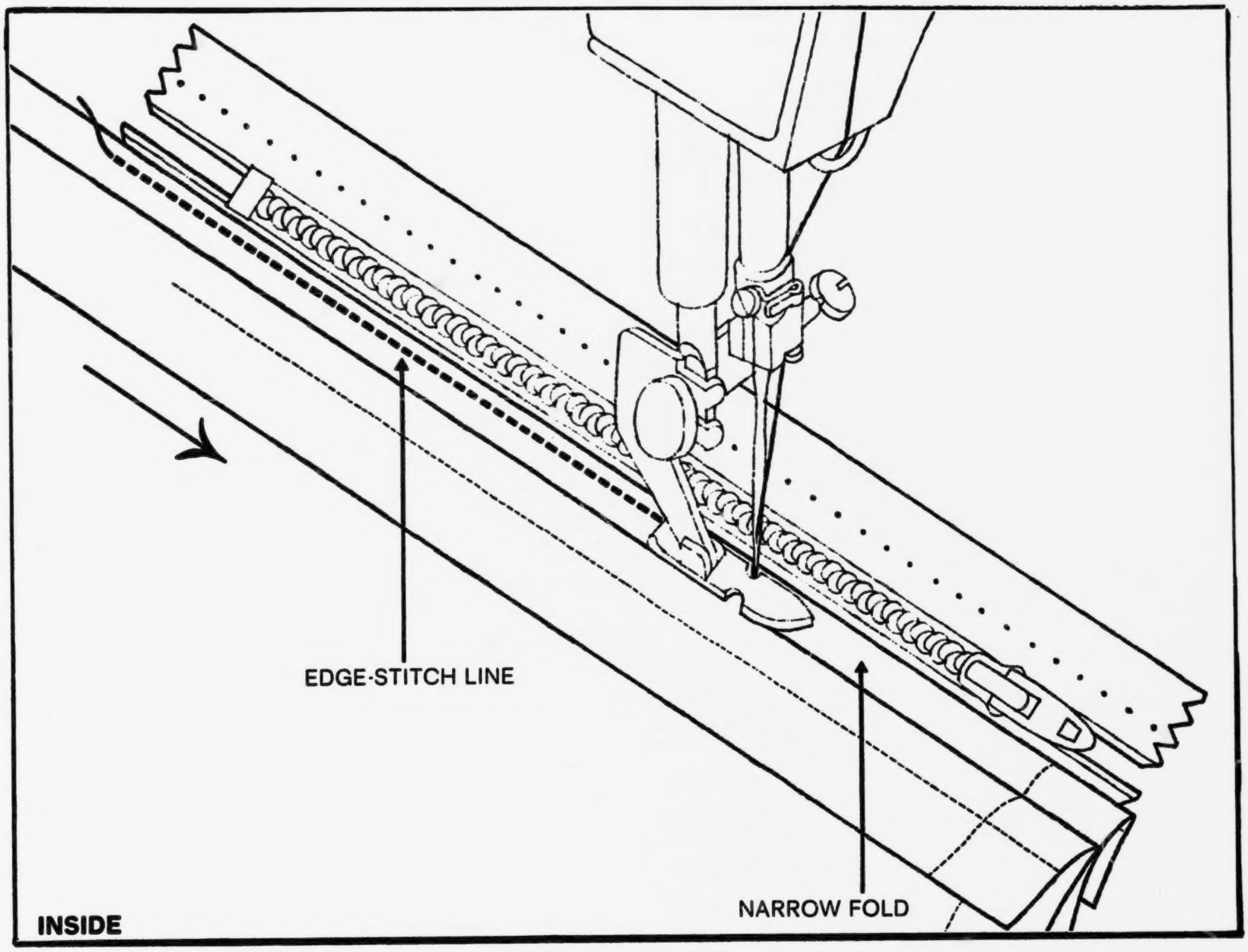
Change to the zipper foot.


MACHINE-BASTE LINE
SEAM-ALLOWANCE
BOTTOM-STOP
INSIDE

Open the zipper.

Baste-stitch one side.

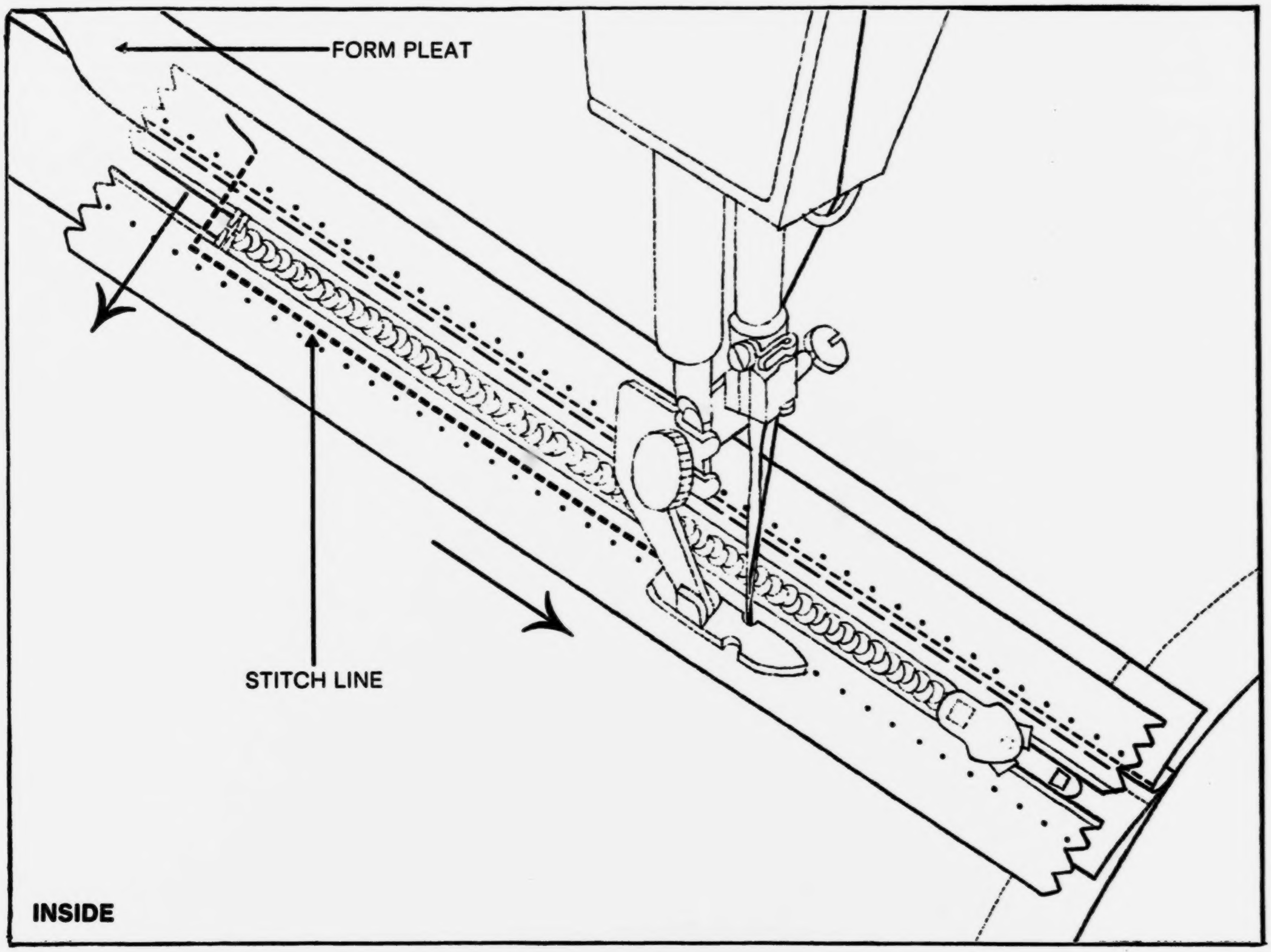
Be sure that the zipper comes to the seam.


EDGE-STITCH LINE
NARROW FOLD
INSIDE

Close the zipper.

Turn the zipper under.

Topstitch on the fold.


FORM PLEAT
STITCH LINE
INSIDE

Turn zipper over.

Stitch bottom and along the other side.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for material and a zipper.

Practice setting the zipper.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Production Line — Lesson 11

OBJECTIVE: To learn what a production line is.

Words to learn for this lesson:

garment	(gär′ mənt)
factory	(fak′ tə ri)
production	(prə duk′ shən)
bundle	(bun′ dəl)
operation	(op′ ər ā′ shən)
count	(kount)
amount	(ə mount′)

Until now you have worked on one garment at a time.

In the factory this does not work.

It takes too much time.

12
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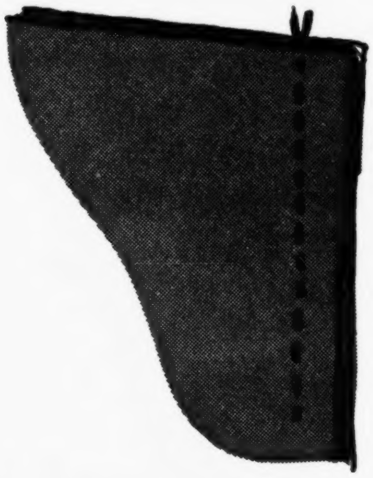
11

They have found a faster and easier way.

THE PRODUCTION LINE.

What is a production line?

Every garment is divided into OPERATIONS.



Every seam is an operation.

If a garment has 10 seams, it also has 10 operations.

Every operator does only 1 operation (1 seam).

She makes the same seam the whole day.

Her work is counted by the bundle.

One bundle is a certain amount of seams.

Every operator must count and fold her bundle.

Be sure to fold the bundle neatly.

The next operator will thank you.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Is the production line faster than working one garment at a time?
2. What is an operation?
3. How many operations does one operator make?
4. How is the work counted?
5. Who folds and counts a bundle?

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Shop Apron - A — Lesson 12

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a shop apron.

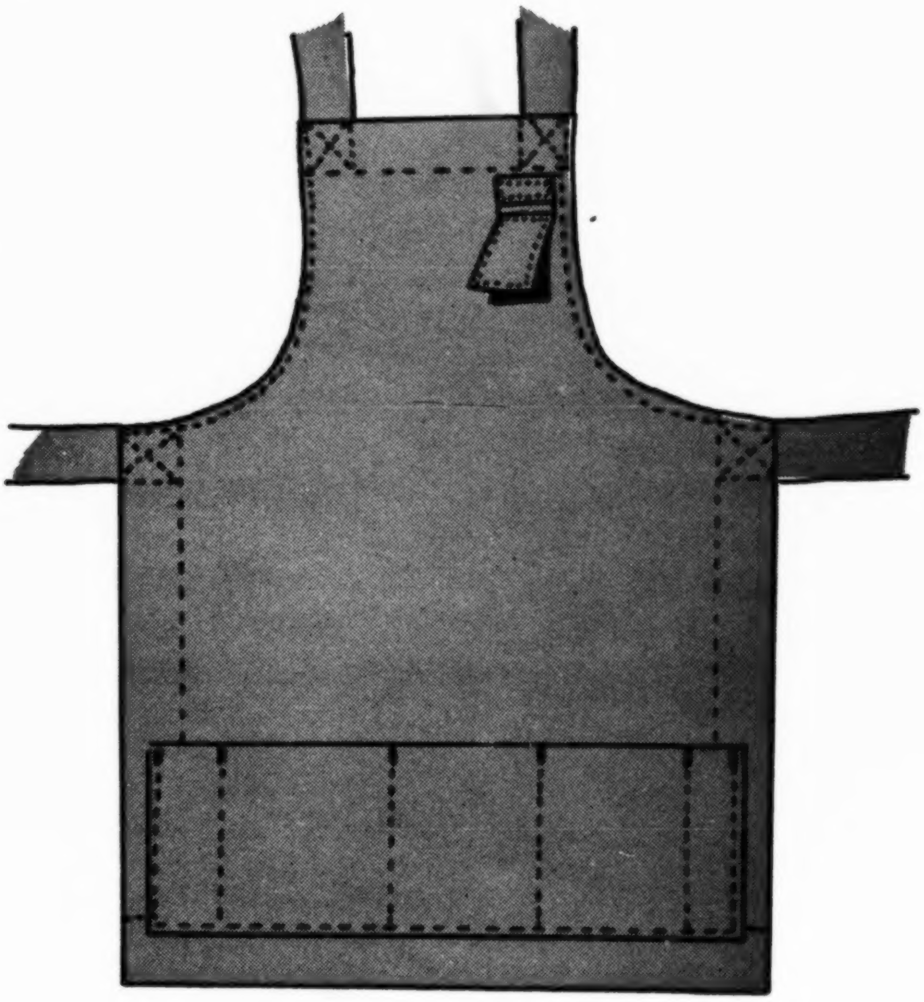
Words to learn for this lesson:

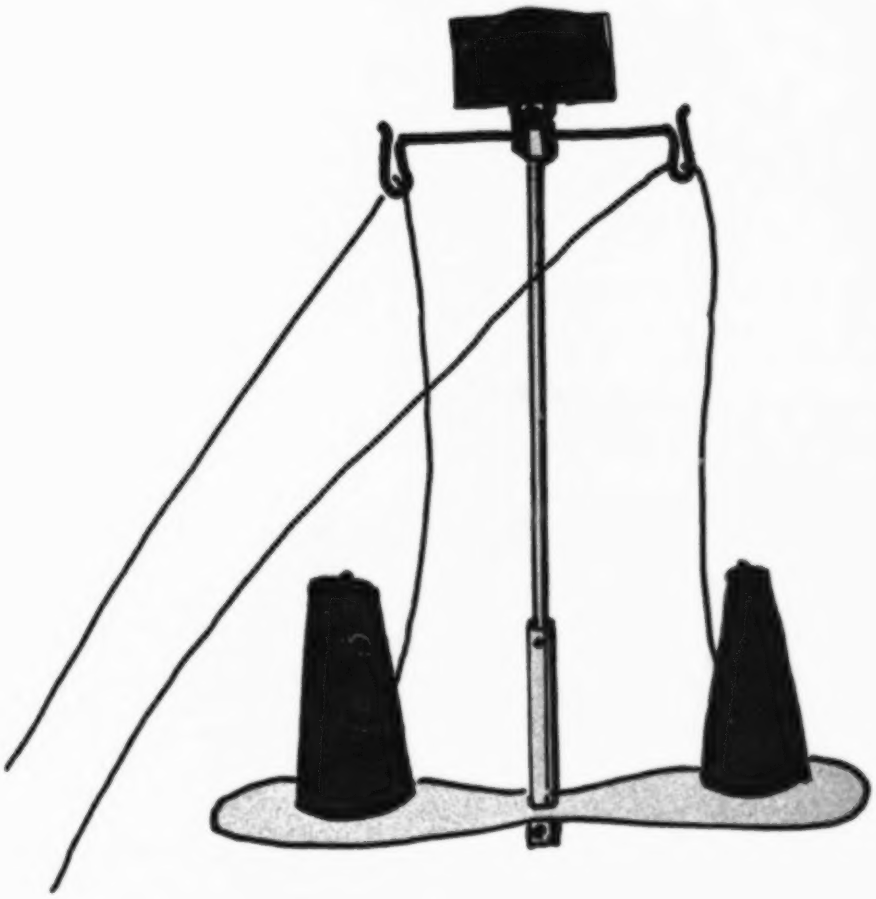
twill	(twil)
denim	(de′ nəm)
top	(top)
side	(sīd)
strap	(strap)

Material needed:

- Twill or denim
- Thread
- Cotton tape

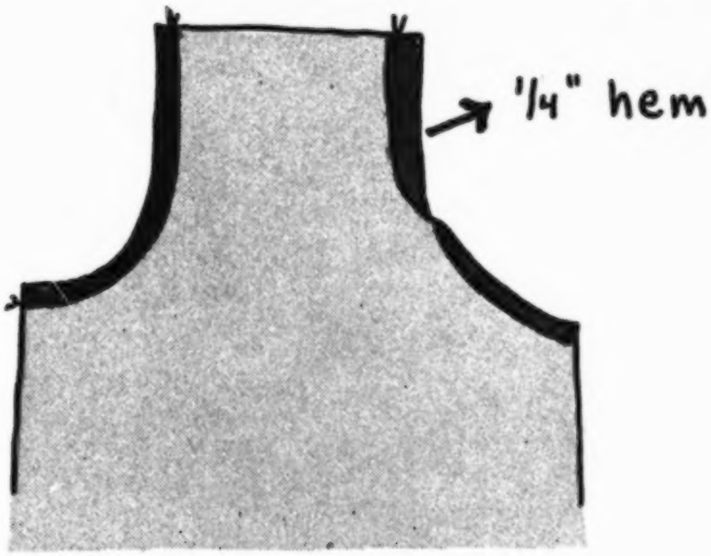
We shall make shop coats for the boys.





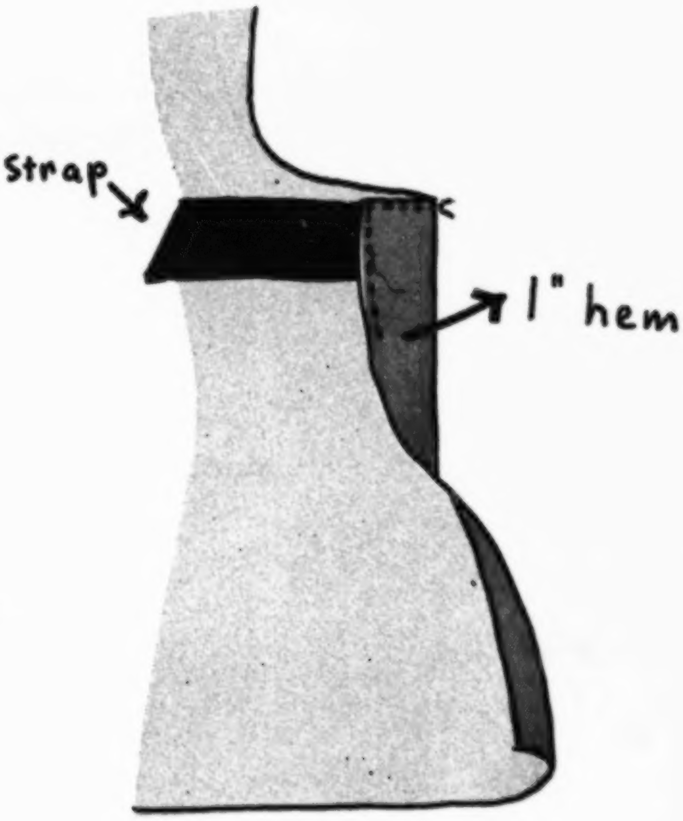
Every machine has a number.

The number on the machine is the same as the numbers in this book.



Machine #1 - Hem the right top.

Machine #2 - Hem the left top.

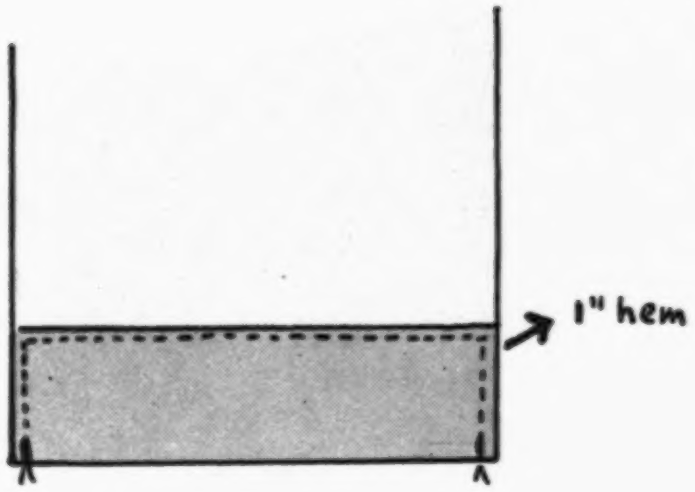


Machine #3 - Hem the lower right side.

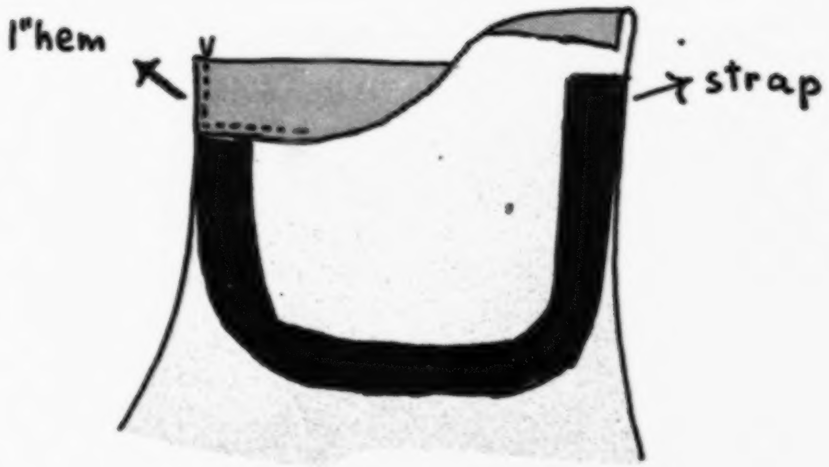
Fold the strap in the hem.

Machine #4 - Hem the lower left side.

Fold the strap in the hem.



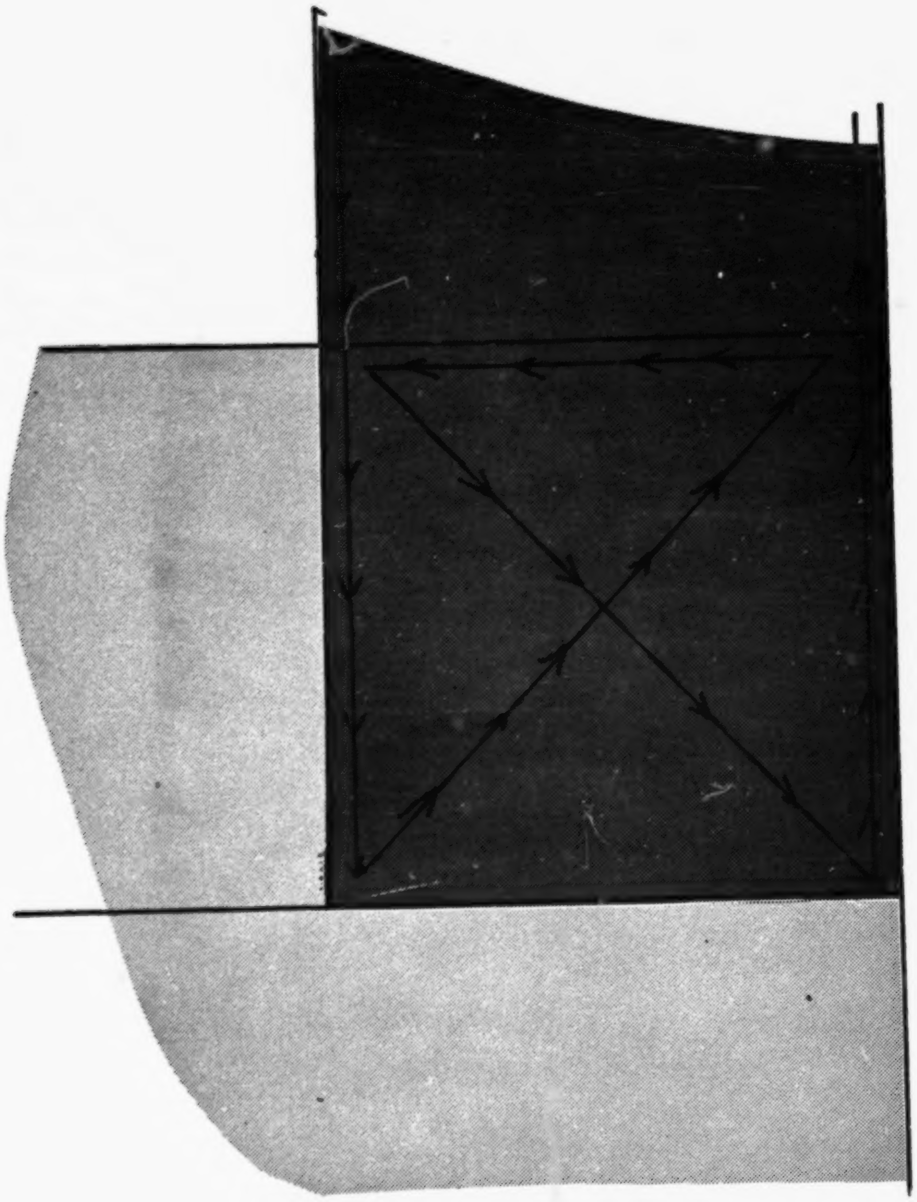
Machine #5 - Hem the bottom.



Machine #6 - Hem the top.

Fold the strap in the

hem on both sides.



Machine #7 - Tack the 4 straps.

ASSIGNMENT:

Look at the blackboard.

You will see the operations 1-10.

Look at the machines.

You will find they have numbers 1-10.

Ask the teacher for your operation number.

Go to the machine, and do this operation.

When you finish a bundle, cut the threads.

Also count and fold the bundle.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

The Shop Apron - B **Lesson 13**

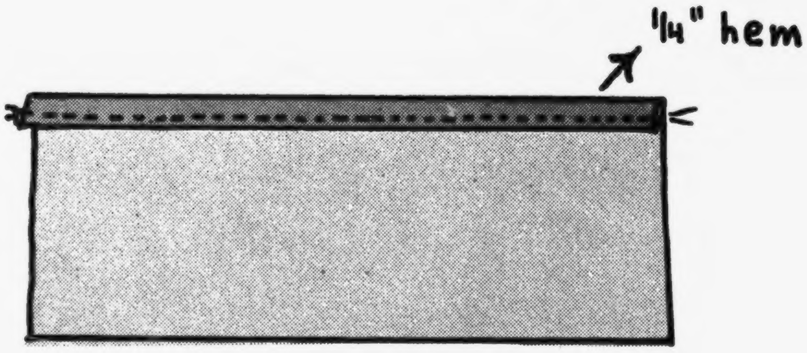
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a tool pocket.

Words to learn for this lesson:

tool pocket	(tül′ pok′it)
flat	(flat)
middle	(mid′əl)

Machine #8 - Make the tool pocket.

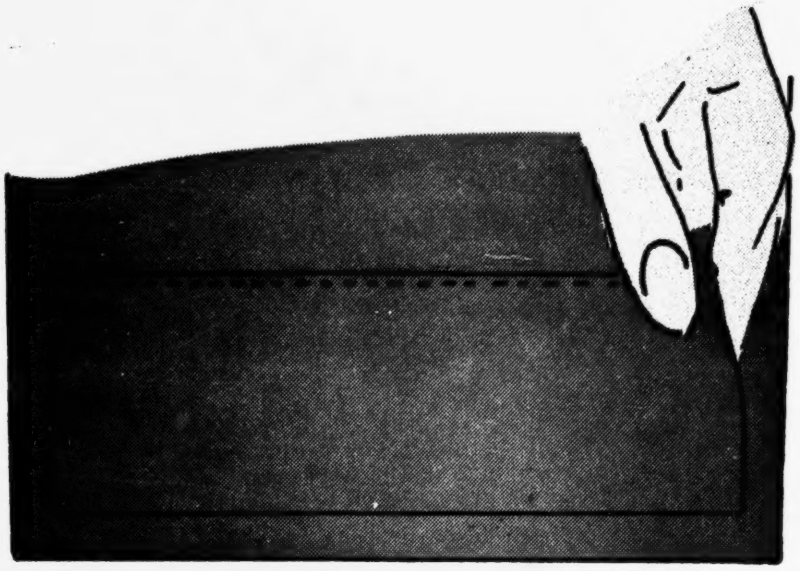
1. Hem the top of the pocket.



2. Lay the pocket flat on the apron. The pocket must be in the middle.

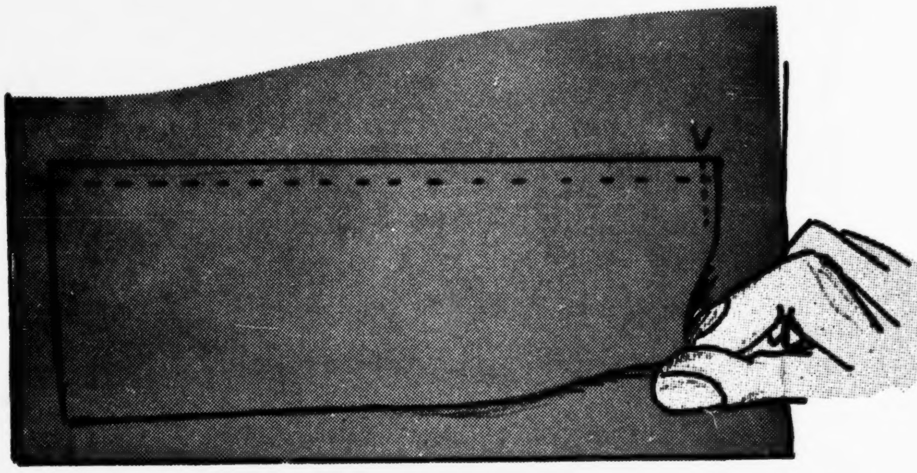
3. **Turn one side under.**

Tack the beginning.



4. **Turn next corner under.**

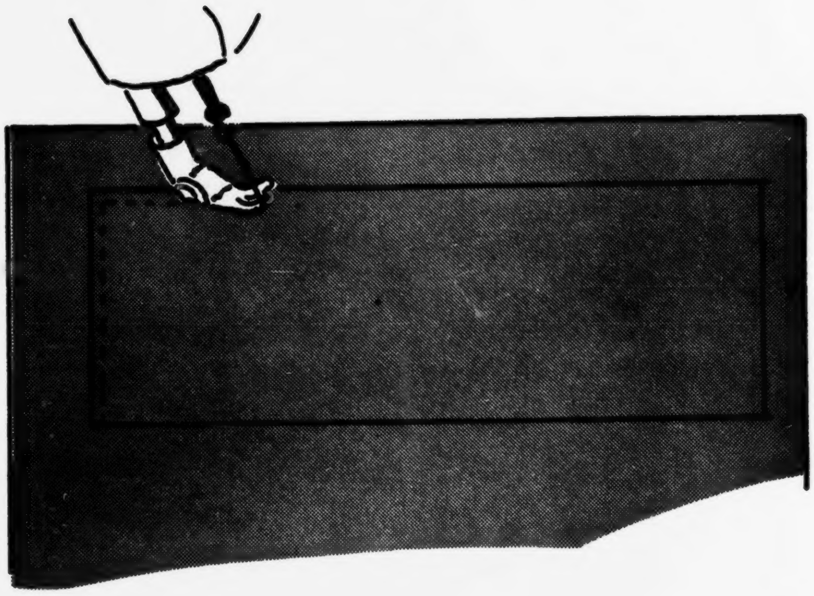
Topstitch to the corner.



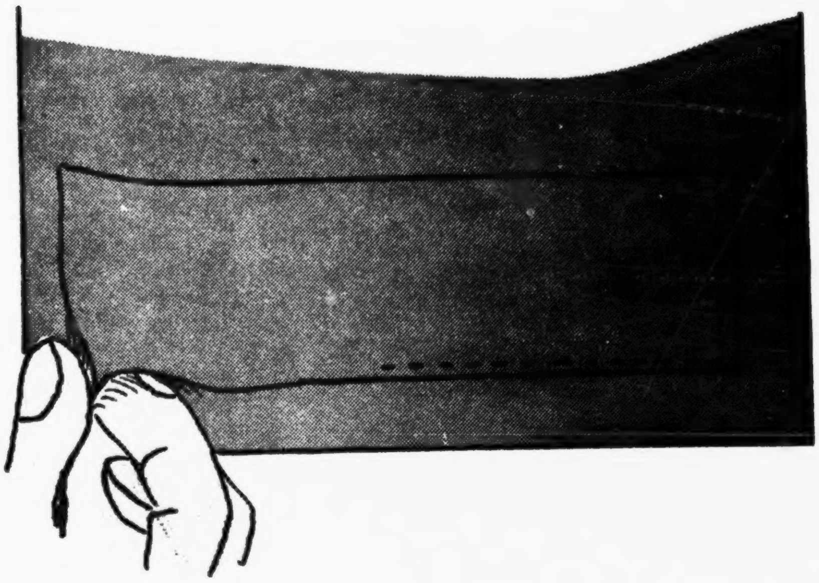
5. **Turn the corner.**

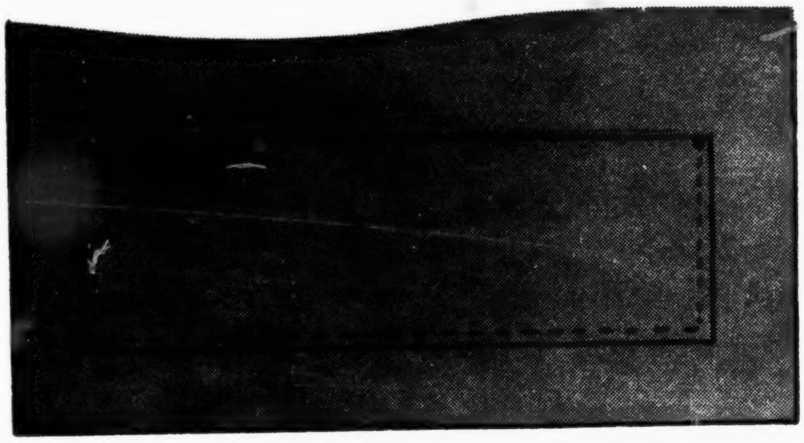
Topstitch.

Make sure that the pocket is still flat.



6. Turn last corner.



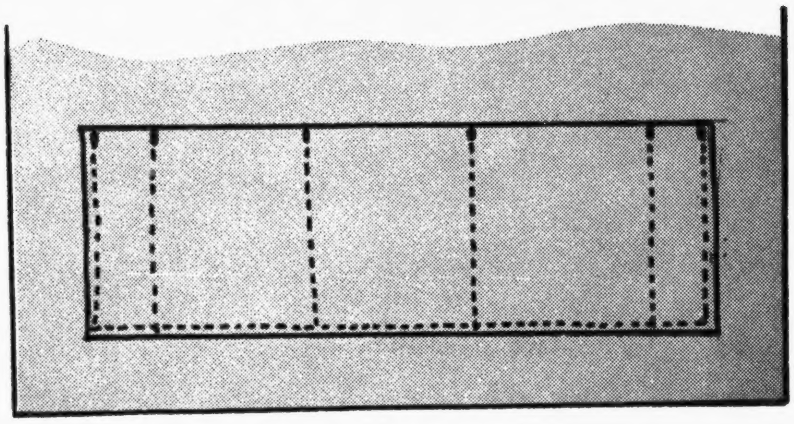


7. Topstitch last side.

Tack the end.

8. Sew 4 lines down the pocket.

Tack the beginning of each line.



ASSIGNMENT:

Same as Lesson 12.

UNIT IV

SINGLE-NEEDLE SEWING PROJECTS

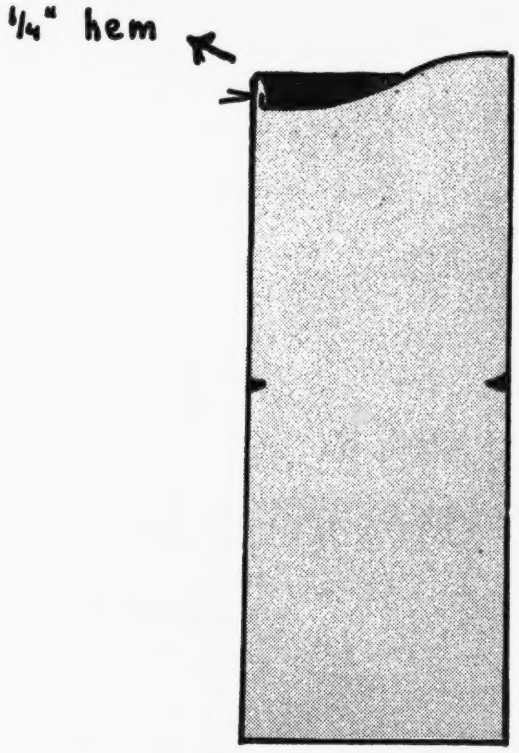
The Shop Apron - C — Lesson 14

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a hearing-aid pocket.

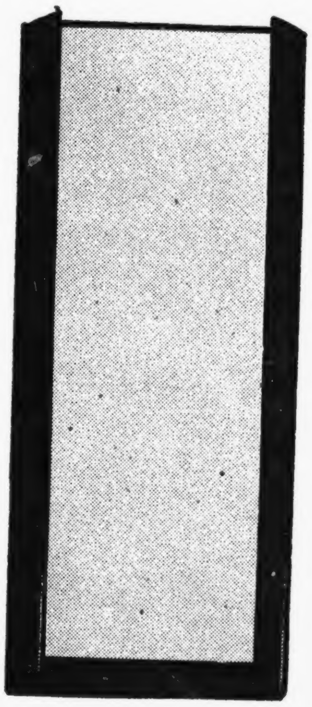
Words to learn for this lesson:

hearing aid pocket	(hēr′ing ād′ pok′it)

Machine #9 - Make the hearing-aid pocket.

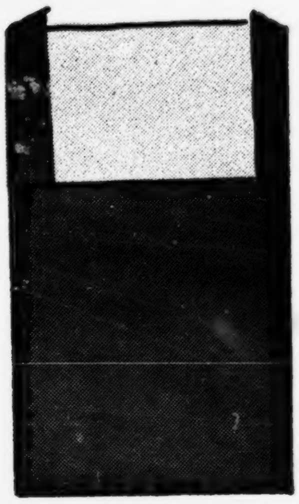


1. Hem the top of the pocket.



2. Turn the sides over.

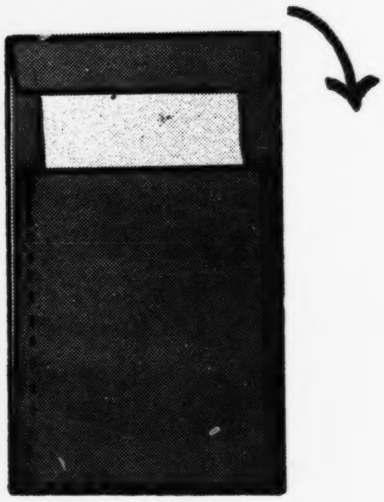
3. Bring the lower pocket up.

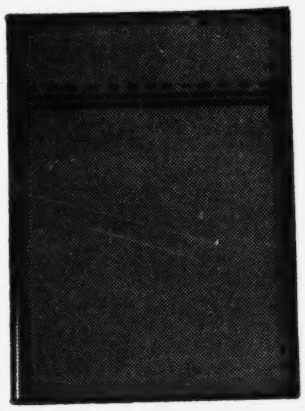


4. Turn the top.

5. Fold the top down.

Bring it close to the pocket.





Machine #10 - Sew the pocket to the apron.

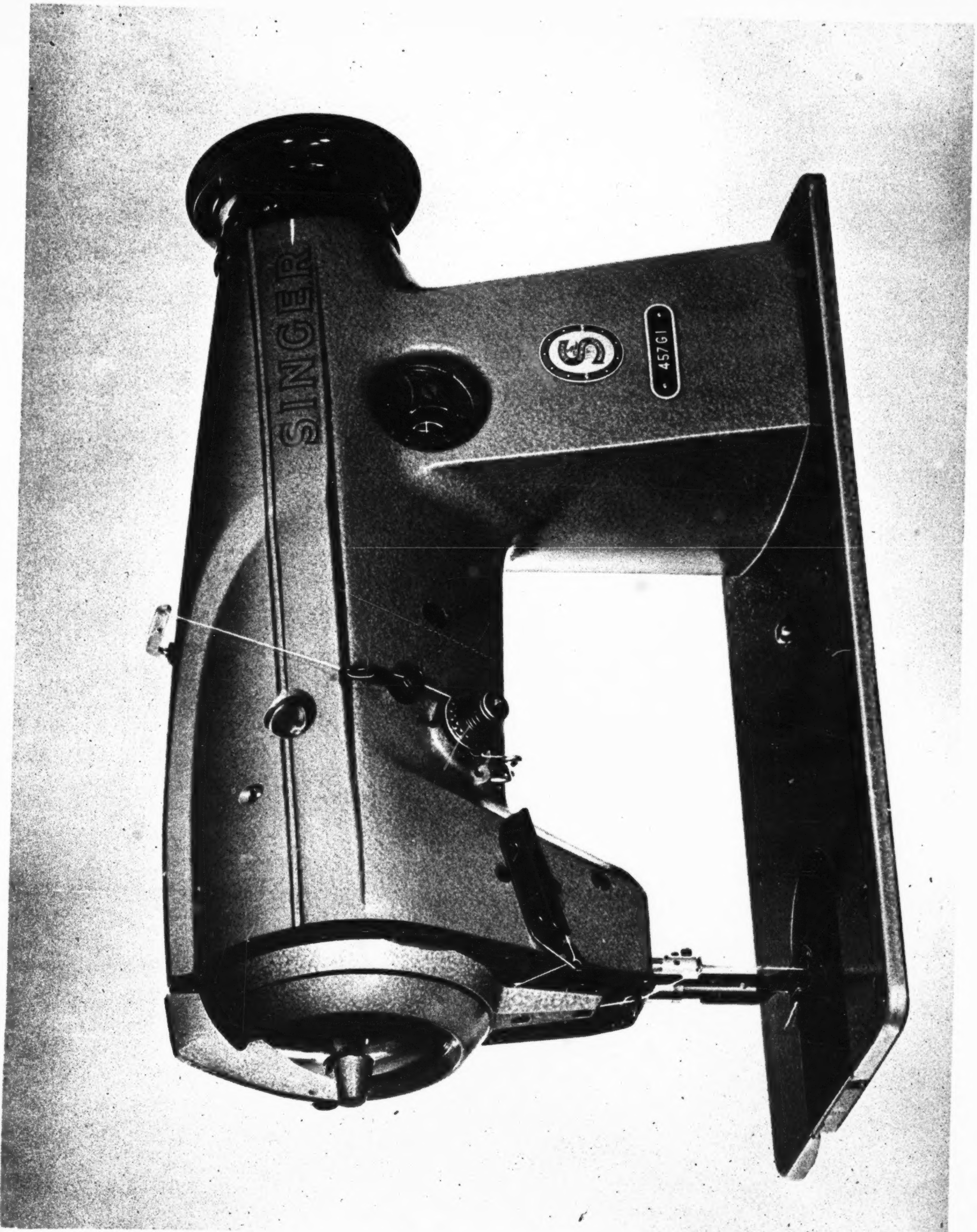
ASSIGNMENT:

Same as Lesson 12.

UNIT V

THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE

1. The zig-zag machine
2. The length and bight
3. Sewing
4. Sewing stars
5. Making letters and numbers
6. The doily


SINGER
457G1

UNIT V

THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE

The Zig-Zag Machine — Lesson 1

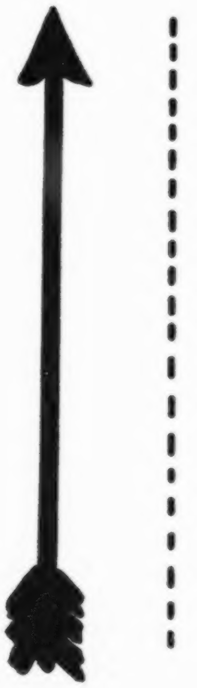
OBJECTIVE: To learn the uses of the zig-zag machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

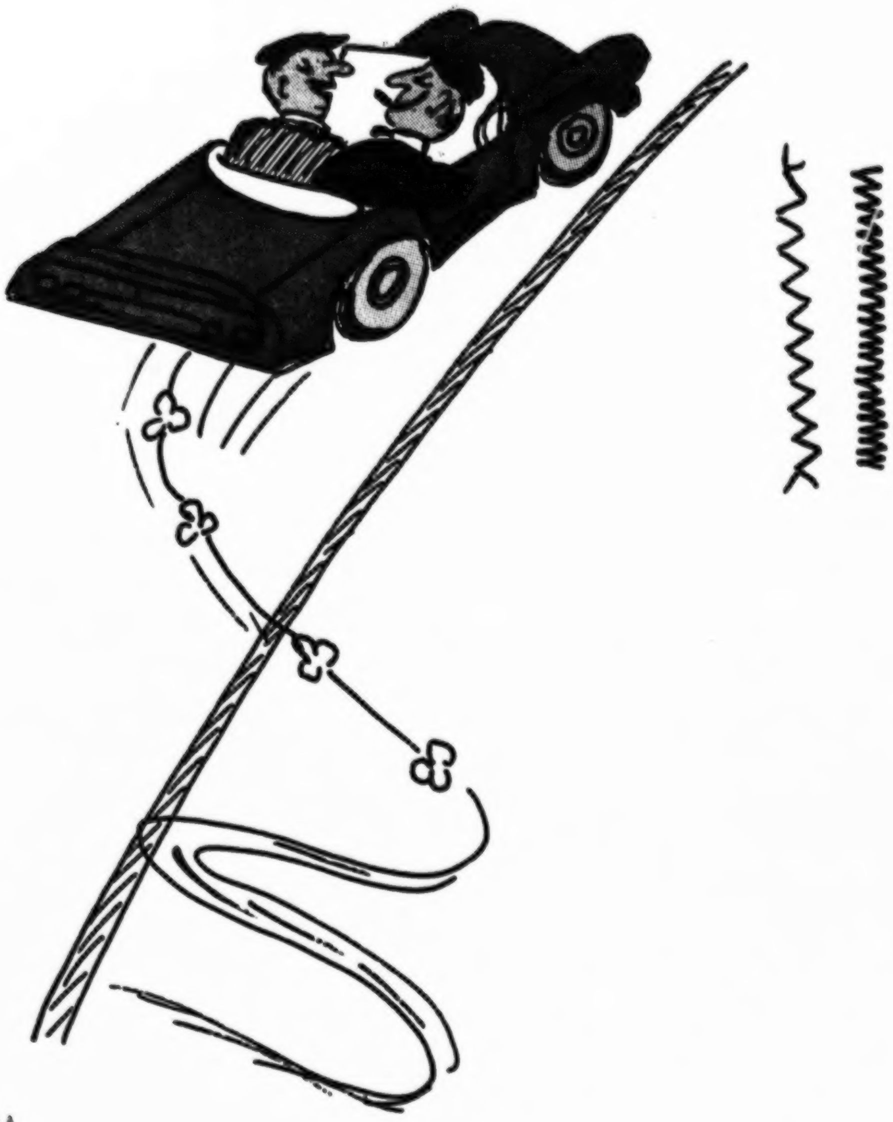
regular	(reg′ū lər)
arrow	(ar′ō)
forth	(fôrth)
almost	(ôl′mōst)

This is a zag-zag machine.

The zig-zag machine is a lockstitch machine.



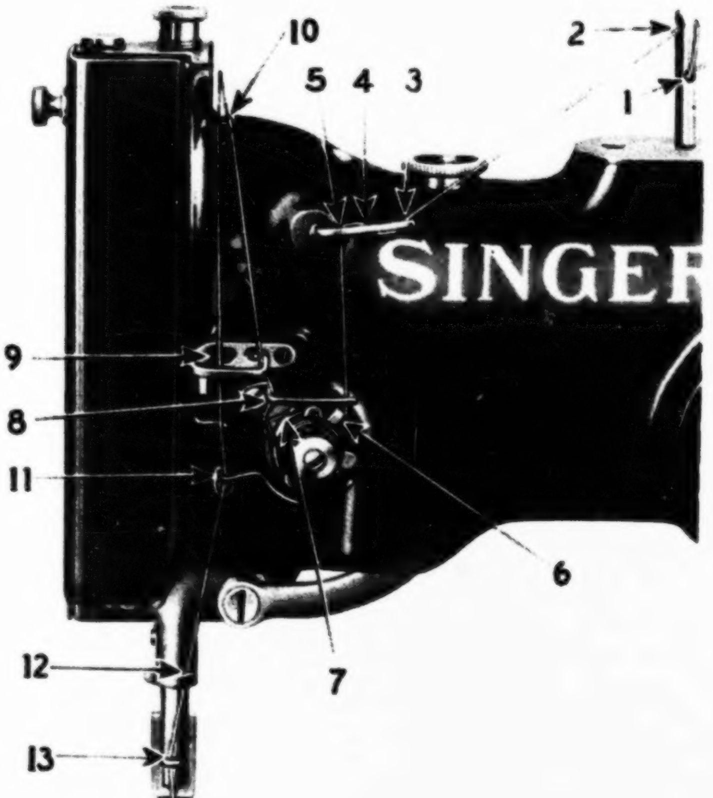
The regular single-needle lockstitch machine sews as straight as an arrow.



The zig-zag machine

sews back and forth

like a drunken driver.


10
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SINGER
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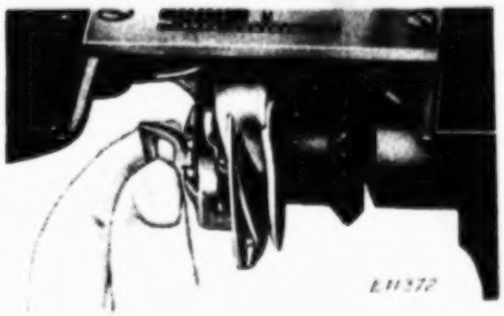
13
14

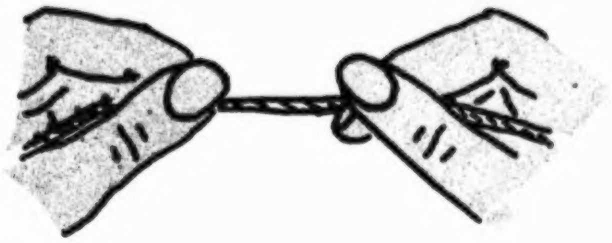
You thread the zig-zag machine

almost like the single-needle

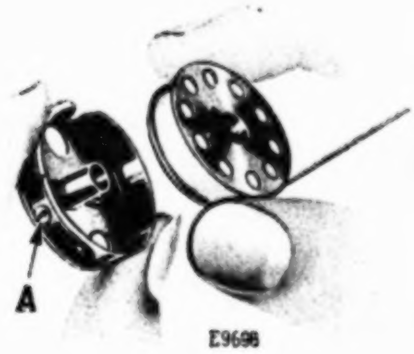
lockstitch machine.

The bobbin goes in the back of the machine.



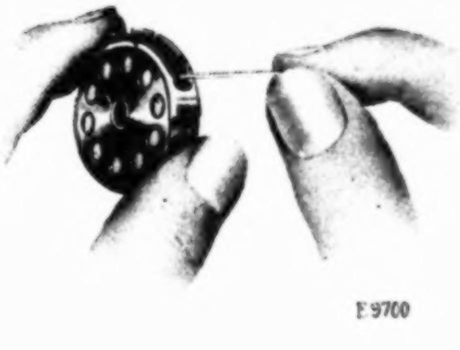


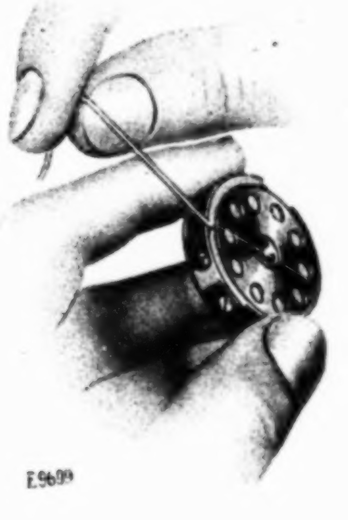
Be sure that you have the right thread for the machine.

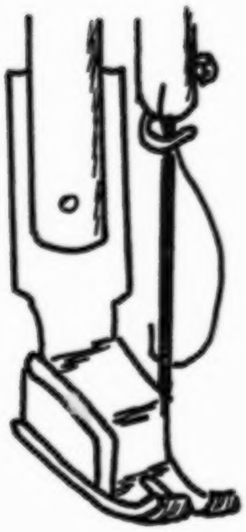


When you thread the bobbin, follow the three pictures.

This bobbin case is a little different from the single-needle lockstitch machine.

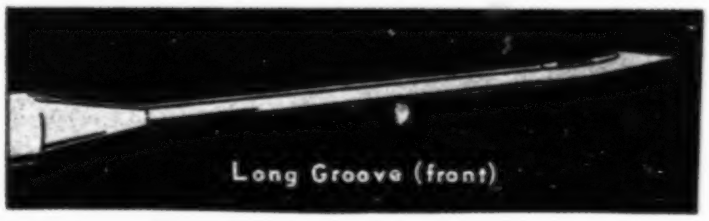






When you thread the machine, the thread goes from the front to the back.

The long groove of the needle must be in the front.


Long Groove (front)

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Does the zig-zag machine sew straight?

2. Where is the long groove of the needle?

3. Do you thread the machine from left to right?

4. Is the zig-zag machine a lockstitch machine?

5. Go to the machine and thread the top and the bobbin case.

UNIT V

THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE

The Length and Bight

Lesson 2

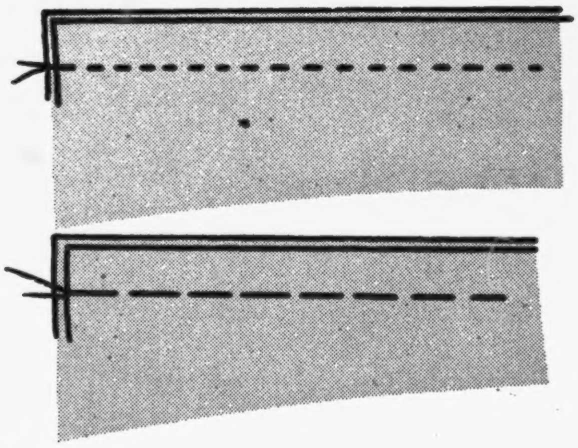
OBJECTIVE: To learn what the length is and what the bight is.

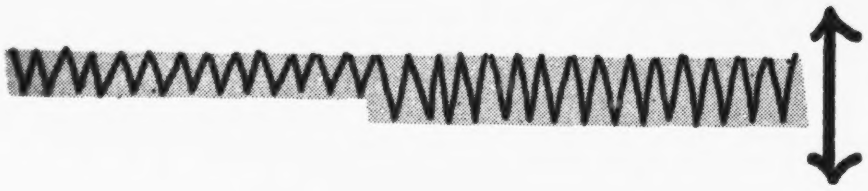
To learn how to change the length and the bight.

Words to learn for this lesson:

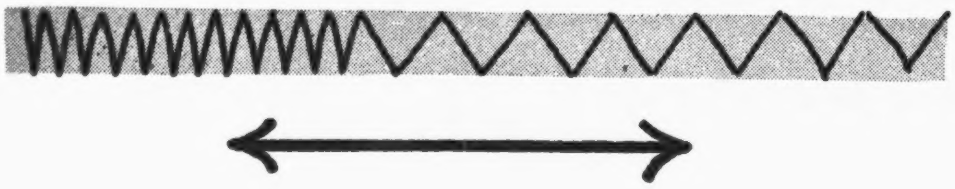
long	(lông)
length	(length)
bight	(bīt)
direction	(də rek′ shən)
narrow	(nar′ ō)
measure	(mezh′ ər)
wide	(wīd)
width	(width)

The stitch on the lockstitch machine can be changed in one direction.

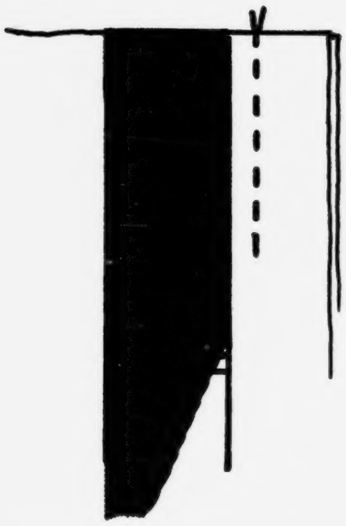




The stitch on the zig-zag machine can be changed in two directions.

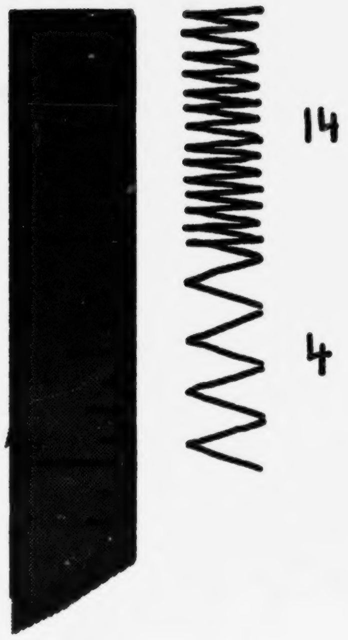


On the lockstitch machine only the length of the stitch can be changed.



On the zig-zag machine, the length can be changed.

We measure how many stitches go into one inch.

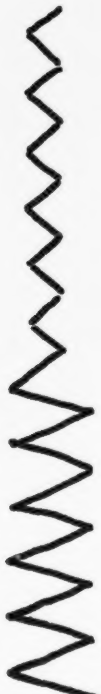


LENGTH

On the zig-zag machine the width or bight can be changed.

The long stitches make a wide seam.

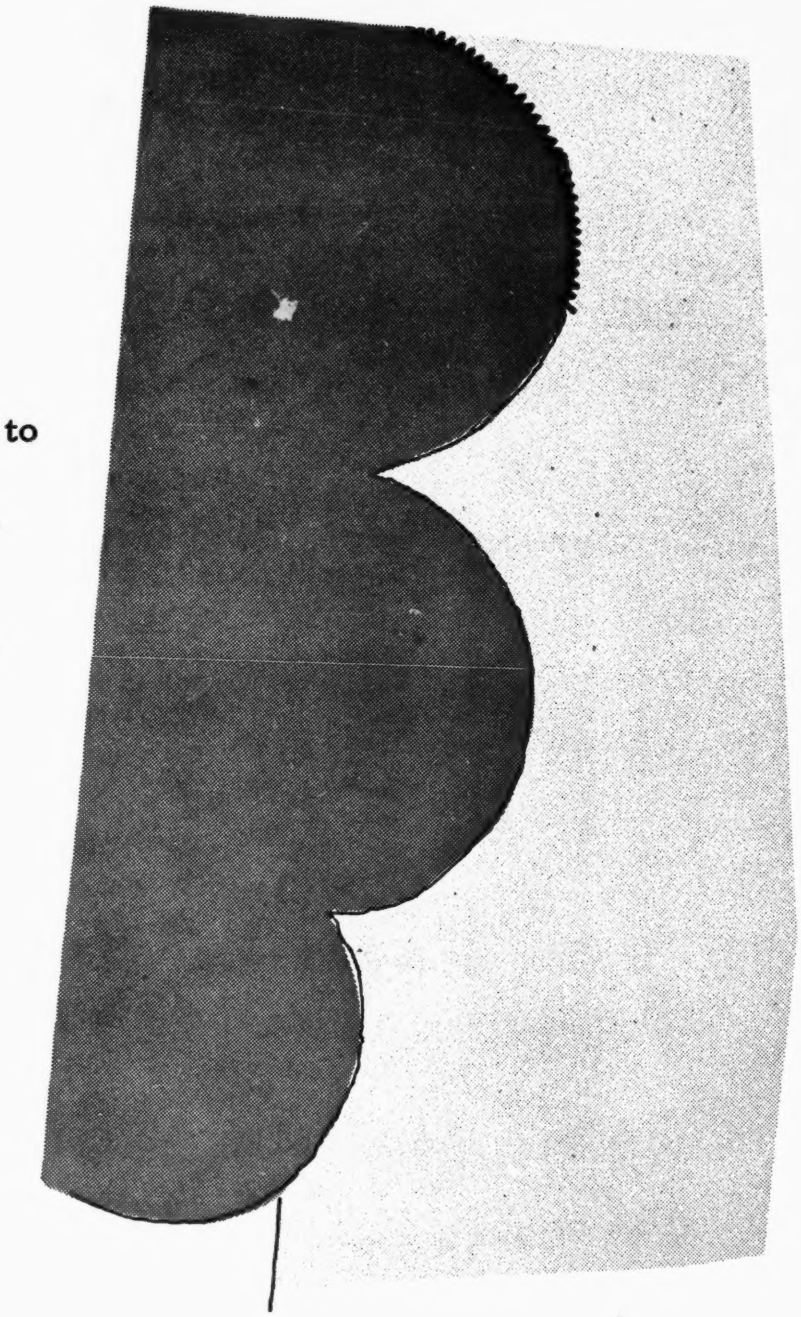
The short stitches make a narrow seam.



BIGHT

The zig-zag machine is mostly used to sew one material on top of the other.

The top material does not have to be turned. It will not ravel.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is the bight?
2. How do you make a seam wider?
3. How do you make a seam narrower?
4. Do you have to turn the top material?
5. Can you sew a straight seam on the zig-zag machine?

UNIT V

THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE

Sewing **Lesson 3**

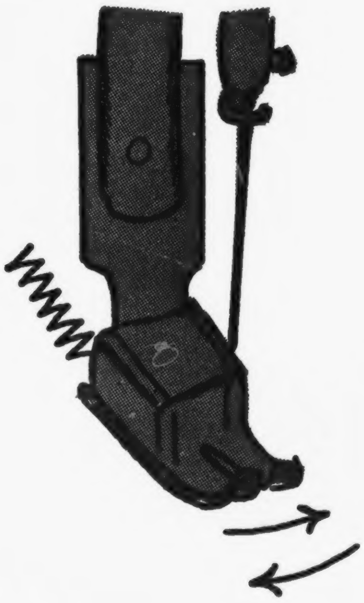
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to sew on the zig-zag machine.

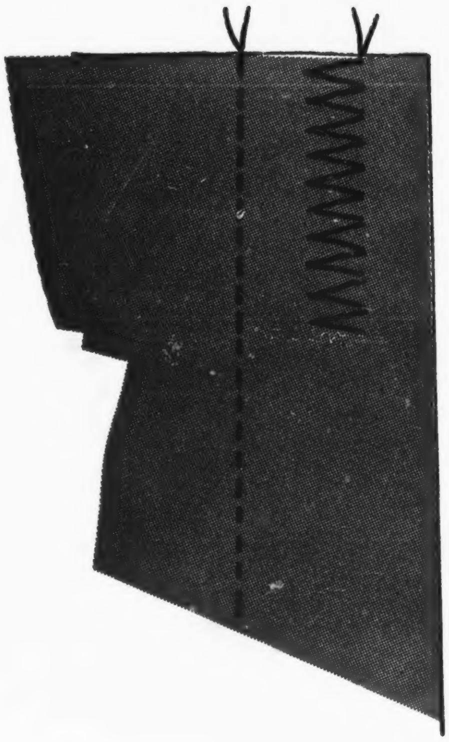
Words to learn for this lesson:

slow	(slō)
side	(sīd)
amount	(ə mount′)
spindlehead	(spin′ dəl hed′)
toward	(tôrd)

You will find that the zig-zag machine works slower than the single-needle machine.

This is because the machine runs from side to side.



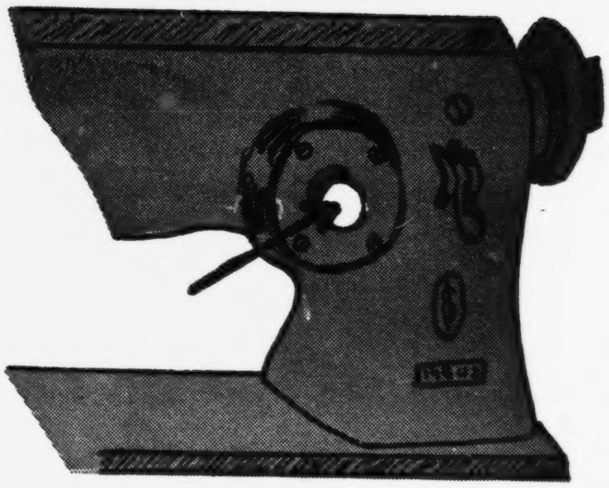


This picture shows you 2 seams.

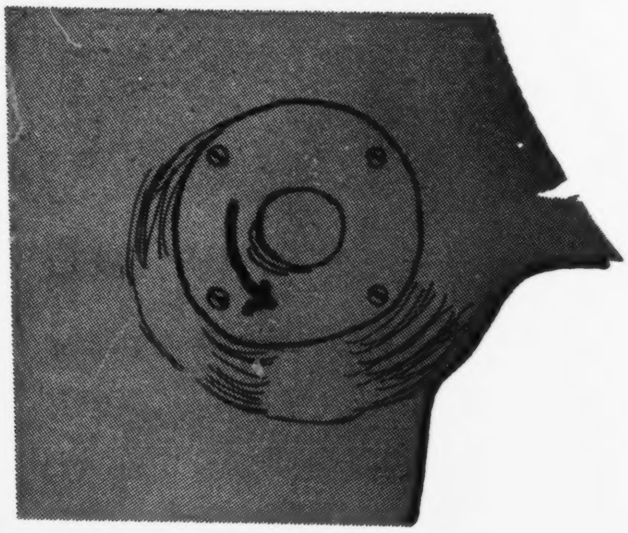
They both have the same amount of stitches.

See how much further the single-needle machine went?

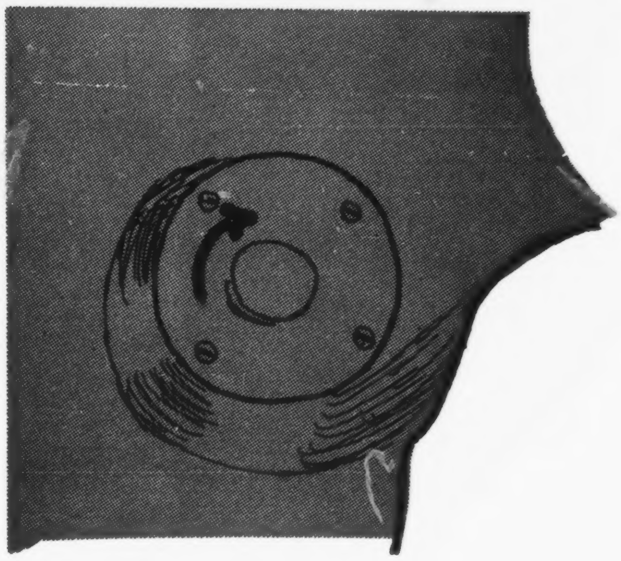
To change the width (bight) you turn the spindle head.

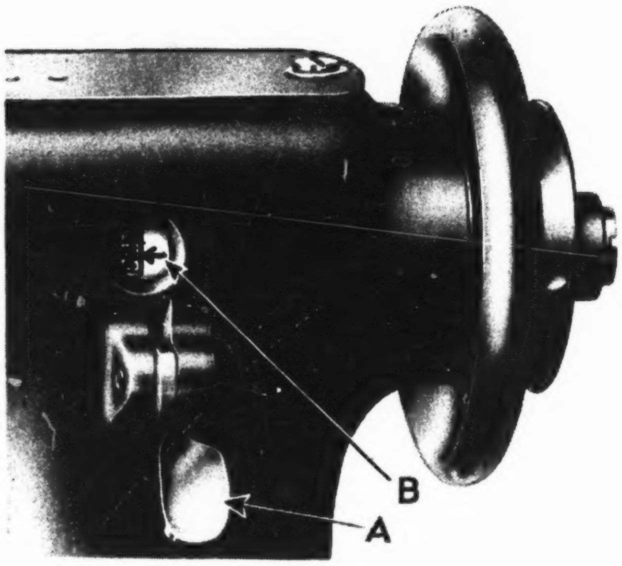


Turn the spindle head to the left to make the seam wider.



Turn the spindle head to the right to make the seam narrower.

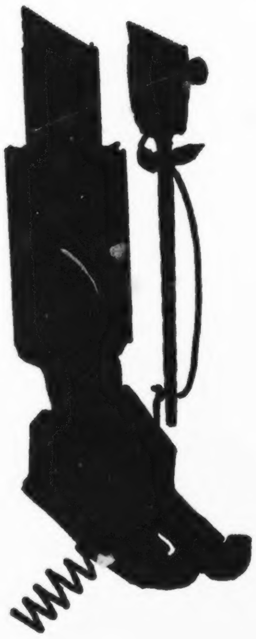




To change the length, you press the lever (A) down.

Turn the balance wheel toward you until you feel a click.

Turn until the number you want shows in the window (B).



When you want to turn a corner, the needle must be at the highest point.

This is different from the single-needle machine.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Does the zig-zag machine work faster than the single-needle lockstitch machine?
2. What happens when you turn the spindle head to the left?
3. Do you turn corners with your needle down?
4. Go to the machine:

   Thread the machine.

   Run the machine.

   Change the bight.

   Change the length.

UNIT V

THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE

Sewing Stars **Lesson 4**

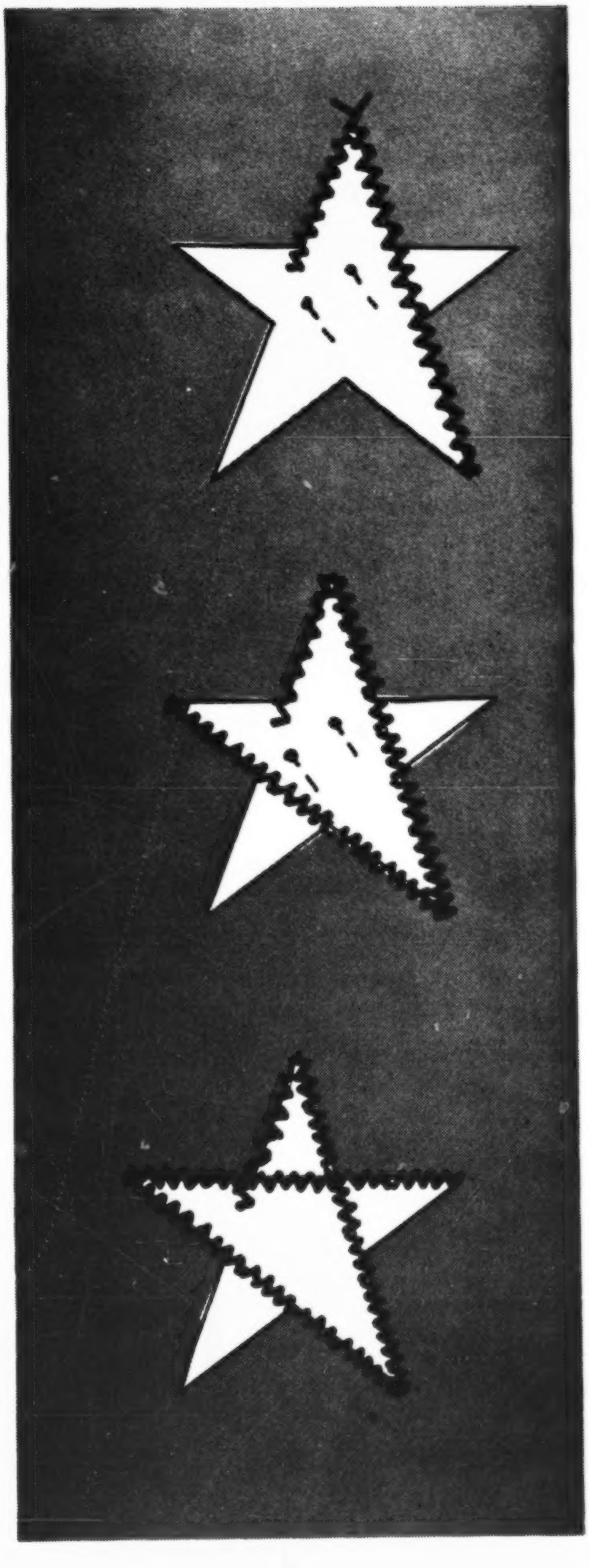
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to sew a star.

Words to learn for this lesson:

flag	(flag)
star	(stär)
middle	(mid′ əl)
corner	(kôr′ nər)
next	(nekst)

In this lesson we shall learn how to sew a star.

Like the stars on this flag.



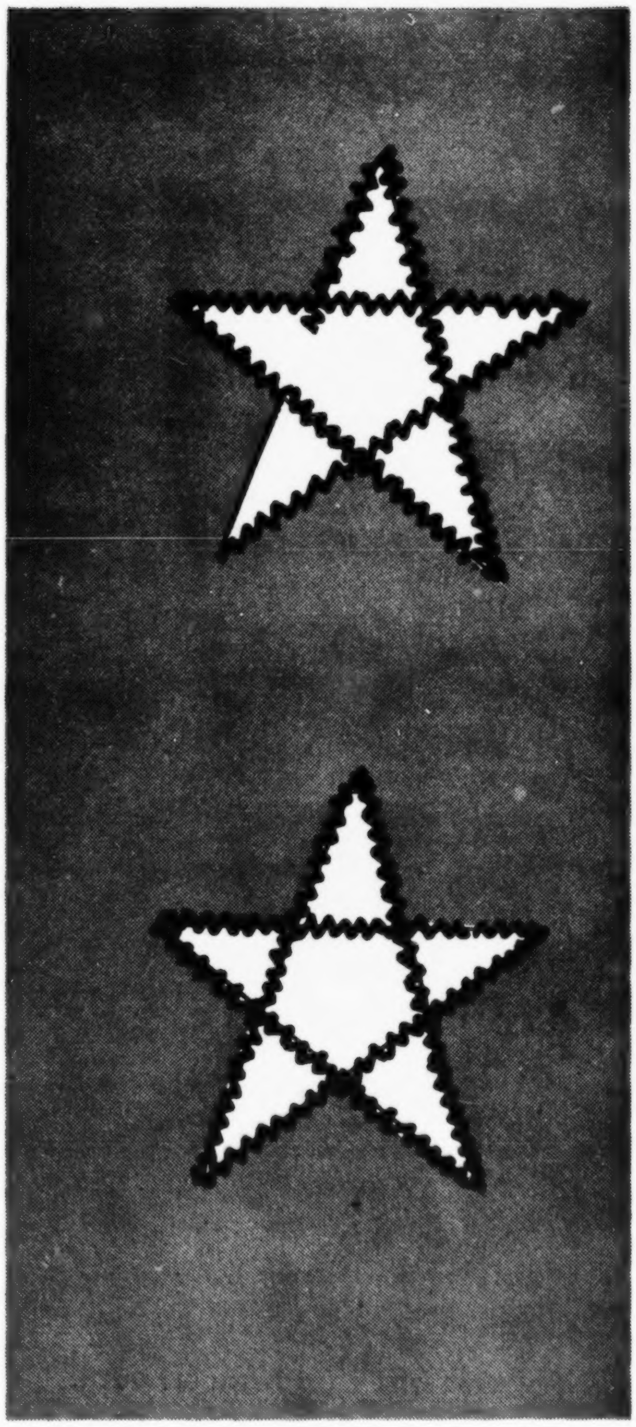
1. Pin the star to the flag.

2. Start in the middle.

   Go to the next corner.

3. Turn the machine around.

   Do not take the work out of the machine.



4. Sew the next side of the star.

5. Turn the machine around.

   Sew the next 3 sides of the star.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for material and stars.

Pin the stars.

Sew the stars.

UNIT V

THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE

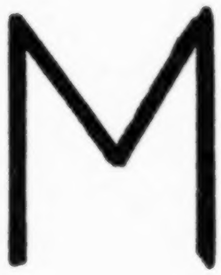
Making Letters and Numbers — Lesson 5

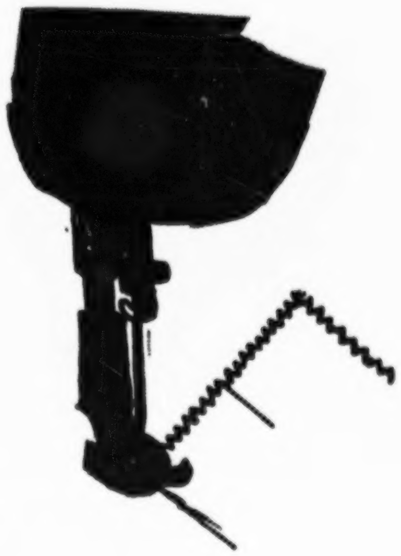
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make letters and numbers on the zig-zag machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

letter	(let′ ər)
round	(round)
curve	(kėrv)
kneelift	(nē′ lift)

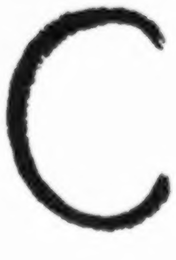
First we shall make letters with straight lines.

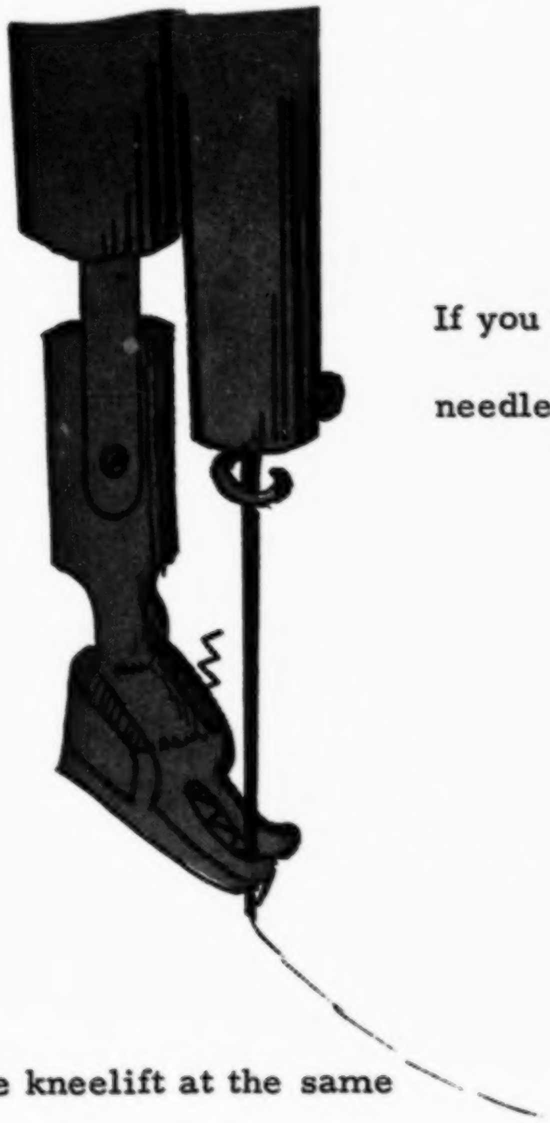




When you turn a corner, the needle must be all the way up.

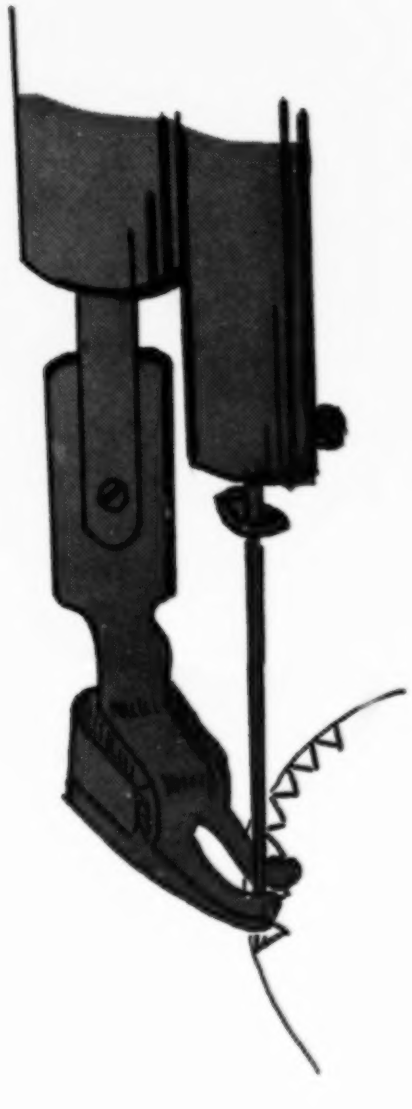
When you make a round letter, sew very slowly.





If you want to make a turn, have the needle all the way down.

Push the kneelift at the same time, and turn your work.



You must do these things at the same time.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for a piece of material.

Write your name on a piece of material.

Sew your name with the zig-zag machine.

UNIT V

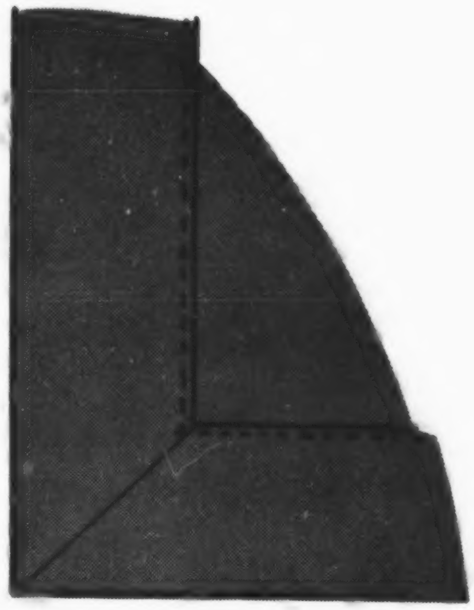
THE ZIG-ZAG MACHINE

The Doily — Lesson 5

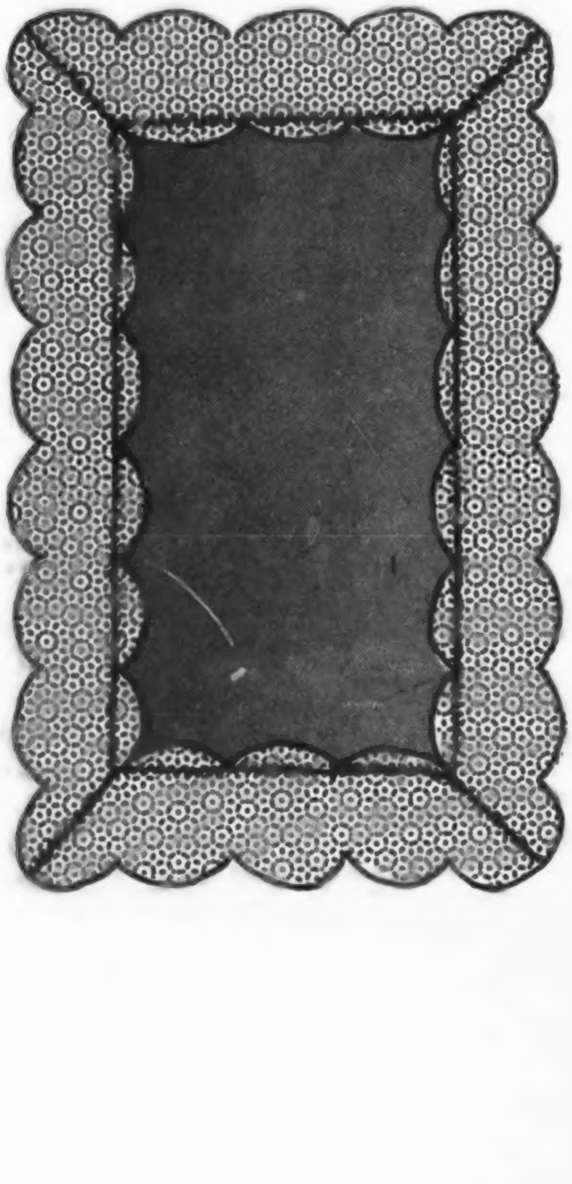
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a lace doily.

Words to learn for this lesson:

doily	(doi′li)
lace	(lās)
edging	(ej′ing)
match	(mach)
scallop	(skol′ əp)



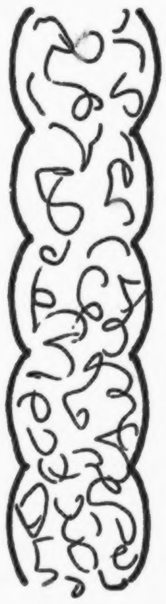
We have already learned how to make a mitered corner.

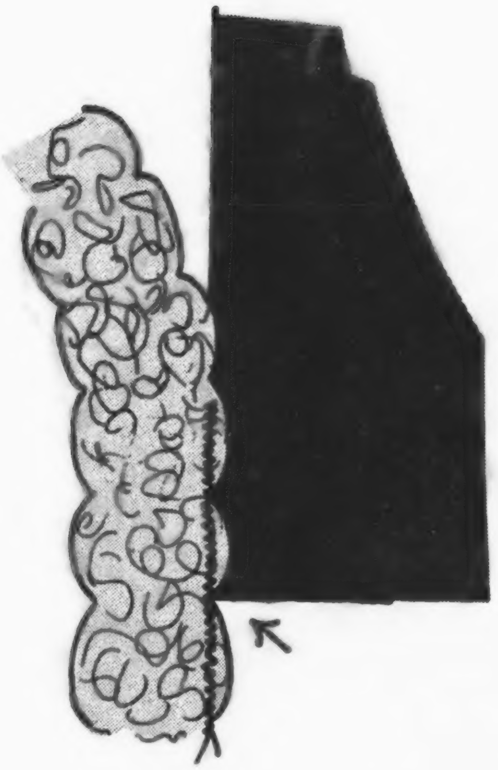


Today we shall sew the mitered corner in a different way.

We shall make this doily.

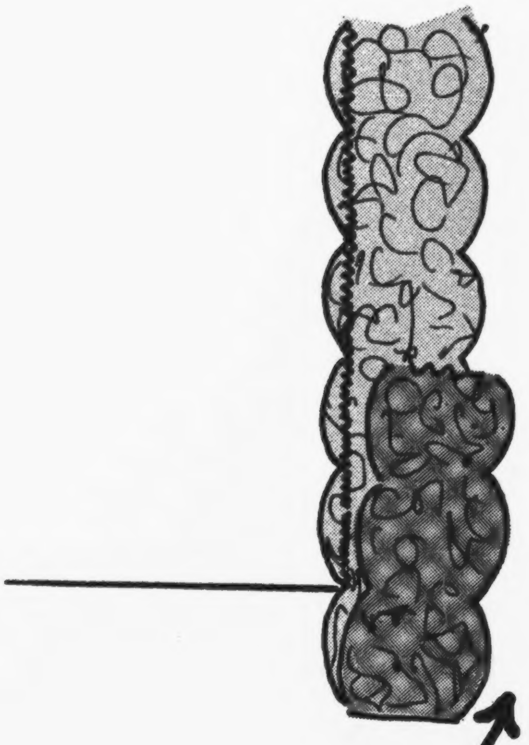
1. Take the lace edging.





2. Put it on top of the doily.

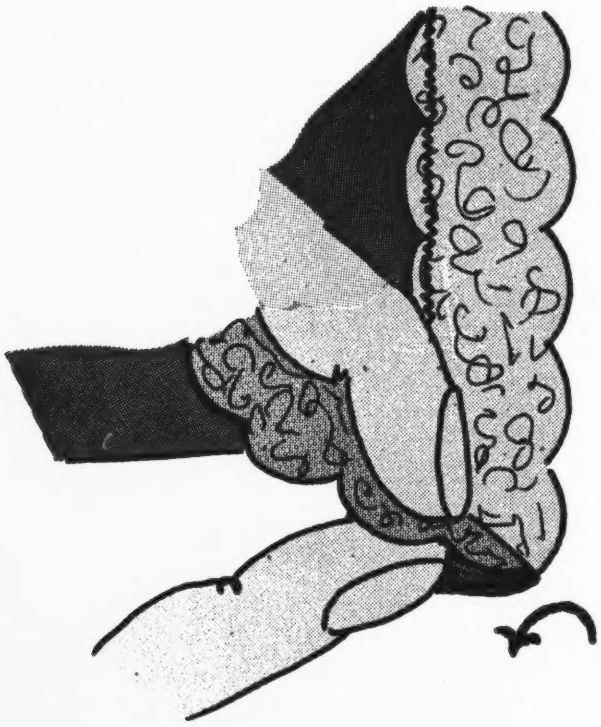
   Be careful to match the corners.

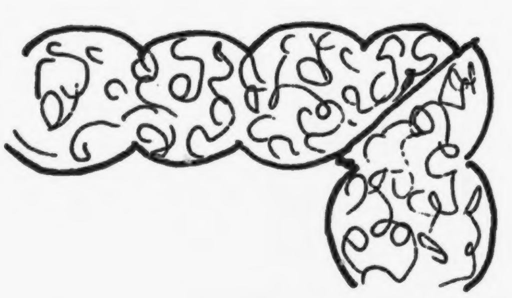


3. Sew to the next corner.

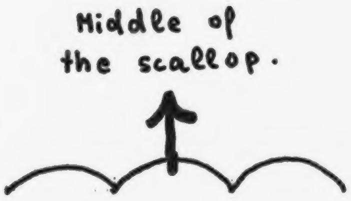
   Fold the lace edging back.

4. Turn the edge over.





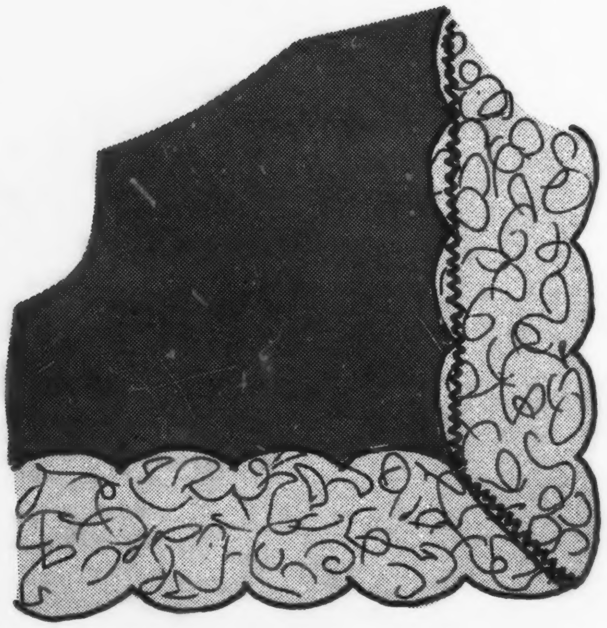
5. Make sure that the middle of the scallop is in the corner.


Middle of
the scallop.

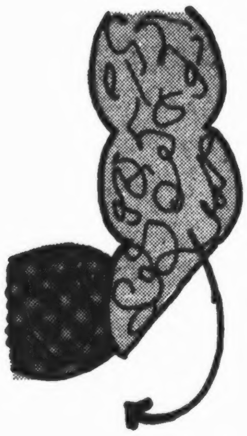
6. Sew to the corner.

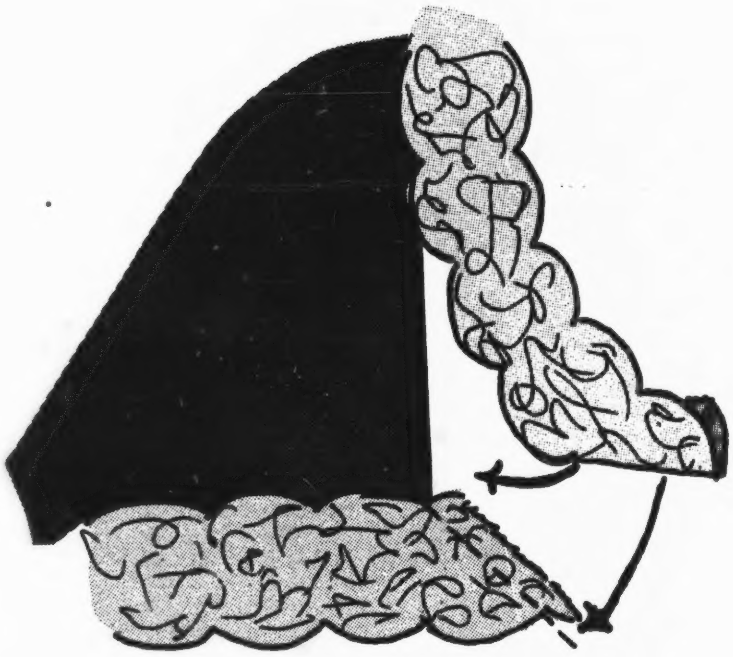
Turn.

Go to the next corner.



7. **When you come to the last corner, turn the lace under.**





8. **Sew to the first side.**

Match both sides of the lace edging.

ASSIGNMENT:

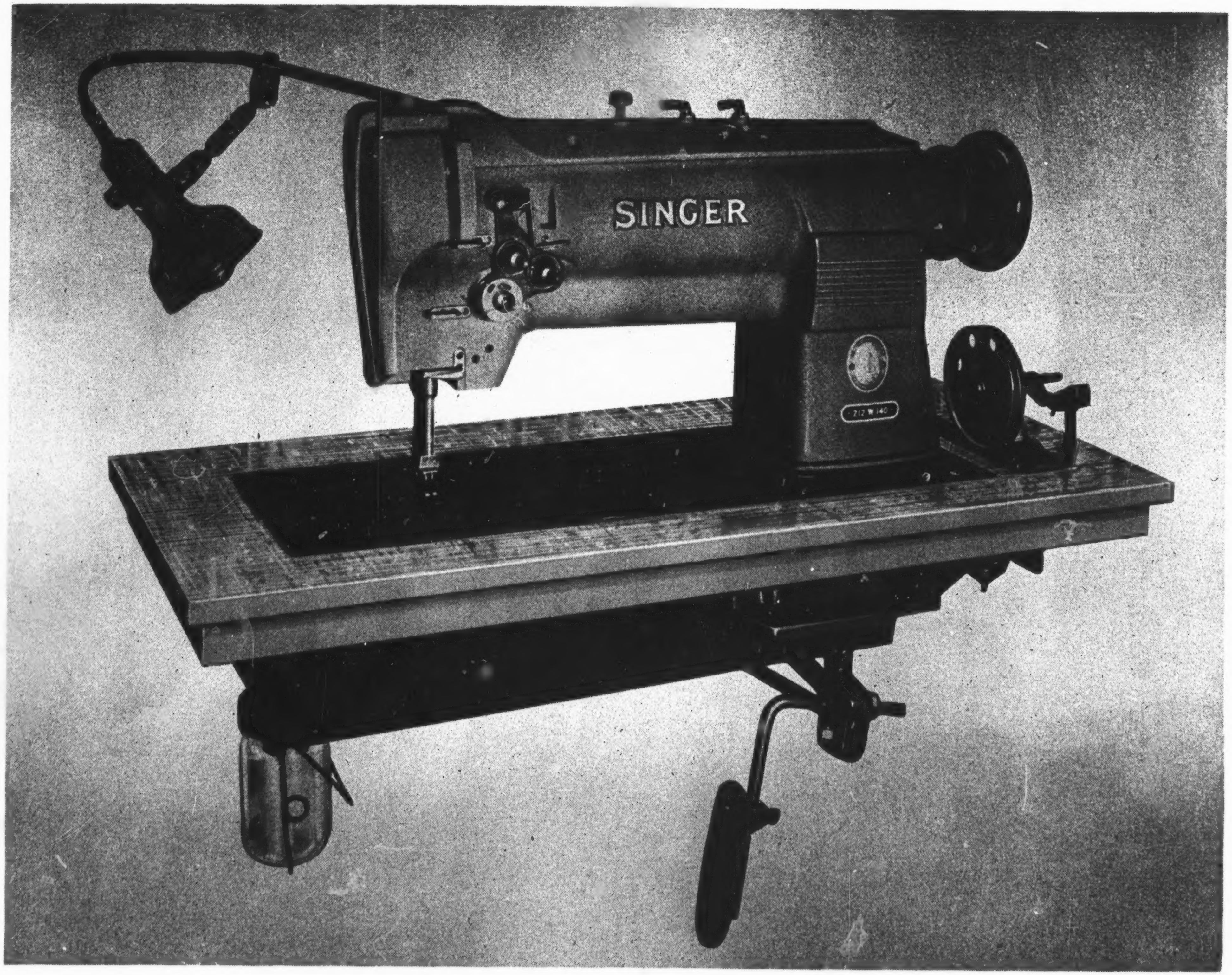
Ask the teacher for material and lace edging.

Make doilies.

UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

1. The two-needle lockstitch machine
2. The flat felled seam
3. The curved seam
4. The shopcoat - A
5. The shopcoat - B
6. The shopcoat - C
7. The shopcoat - D
8. The shopcoat - E
9. The shopcoat - F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UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

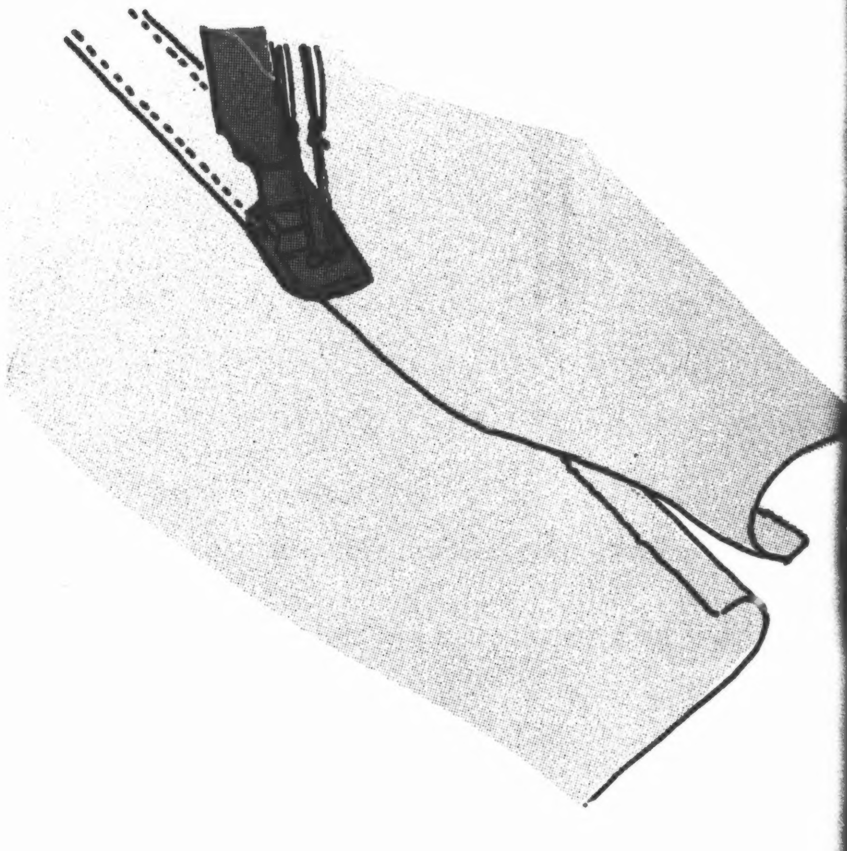
The Two-Needle Lockstitch Machine — Lesson 1

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the two-needle lockstitch machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

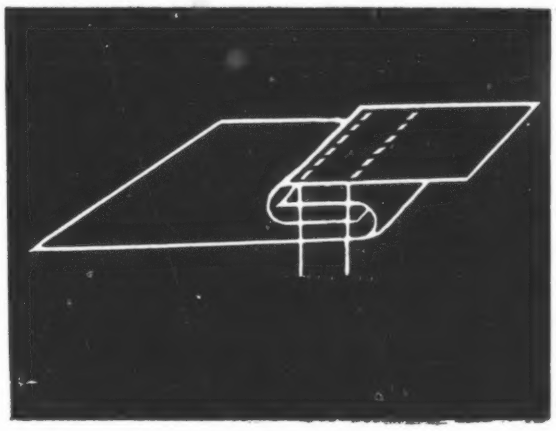
double	(dub′ əl)
specially	(spesh′ əli)
assembly	(ə sem′ bli)
top	(top)
spool	(spül)
chart	(chärt)

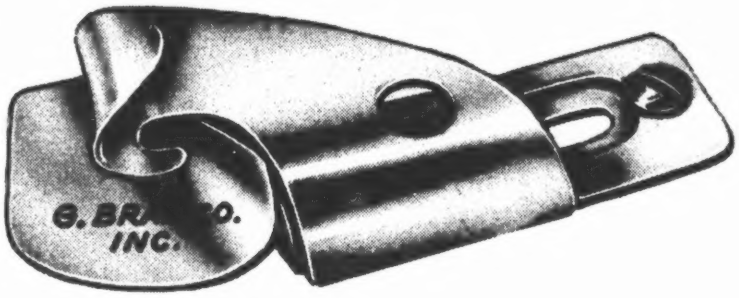
The two-needle lockstitch machine is specially made to make a flat felled seam.



The two-needle lockstitch machine has a folder.

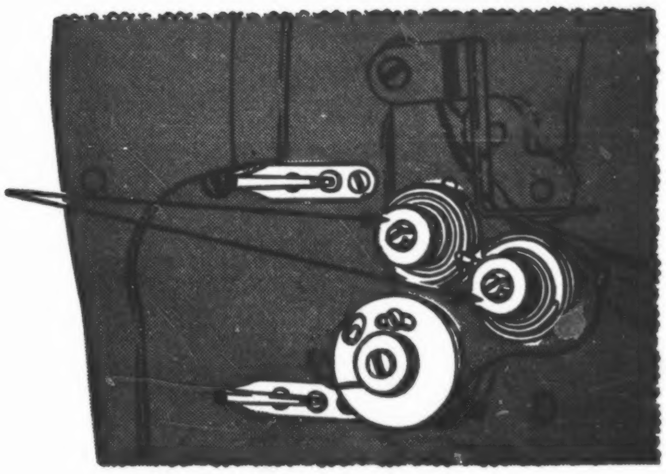
The folder folds the work into the machine.



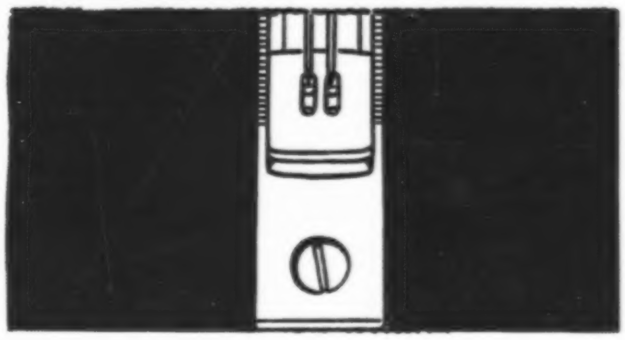


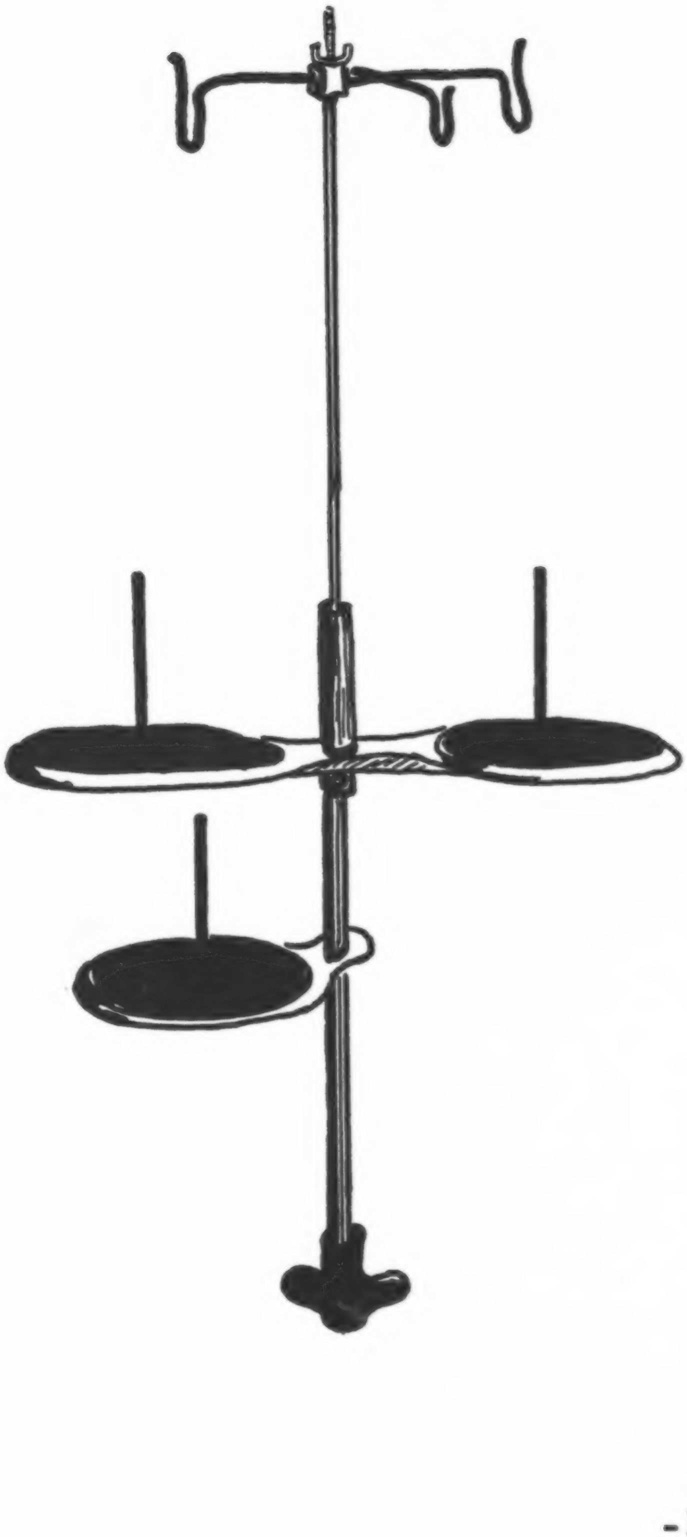
The double-needle lockstitch machine has two needles.

The two-needle lockstitch machine has two tension assemblies.



The two-needle lockstitch machine has two bobbins.



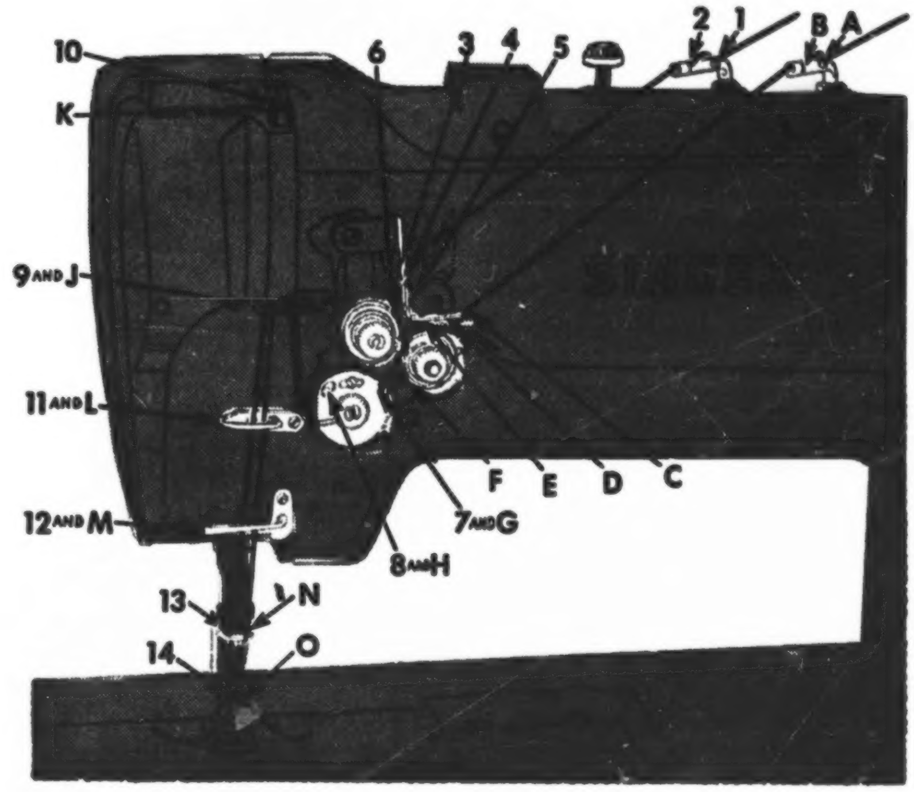


The two-needle lockstitch machine uses 3 spools of thread.

2 spools for the top.

1 spool for the bobbin winder.

The operator's guidebook has a chart for threading.


10
K
9 AND J
11 AND L
12 AND M
13
14
N
O
6
3
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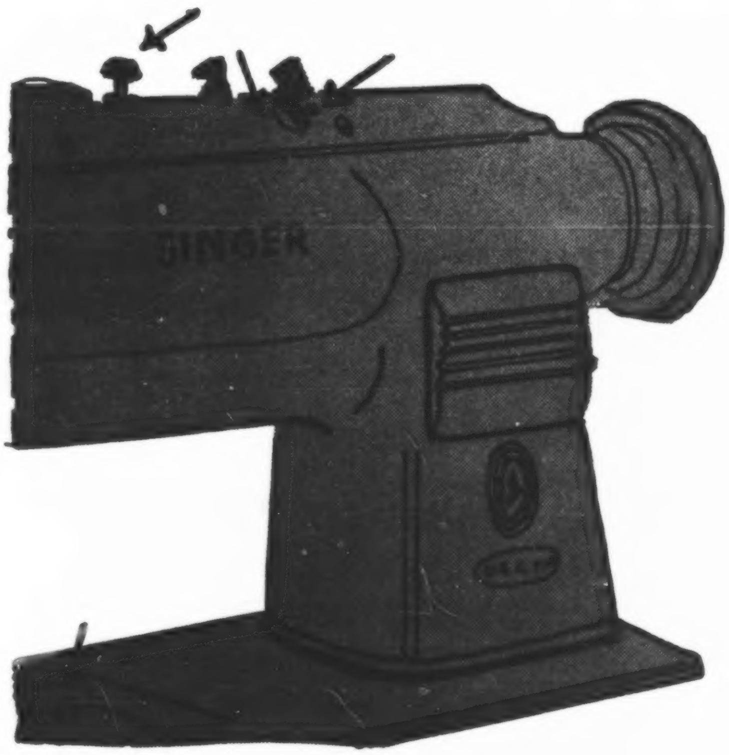
2
1
B
A
F
E
D
C
7 AND G
8 AND H

Upper Threading



The operator's guidebook has a chart for oiling.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Does the two-needle lockstitch machine have a tension assembly?
2. What seam is made on the two-needle lockstitch machine?
3. How many bobbins does the two-needle lockstitch machine have?
4. What does the folder do?
5. How many spools of thread do you need for the two-needle machine?

UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Flat Felled Seam — Lesson 2

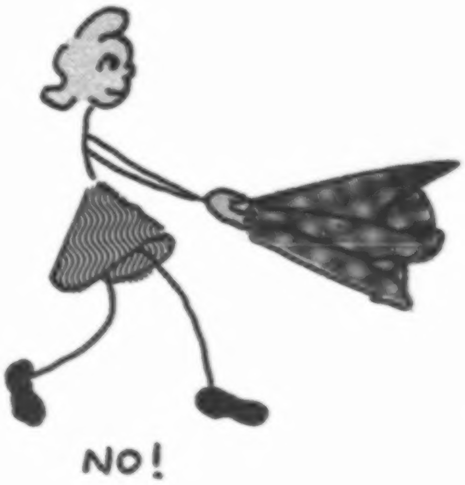
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a seam on the two-needle lockstitch machine.

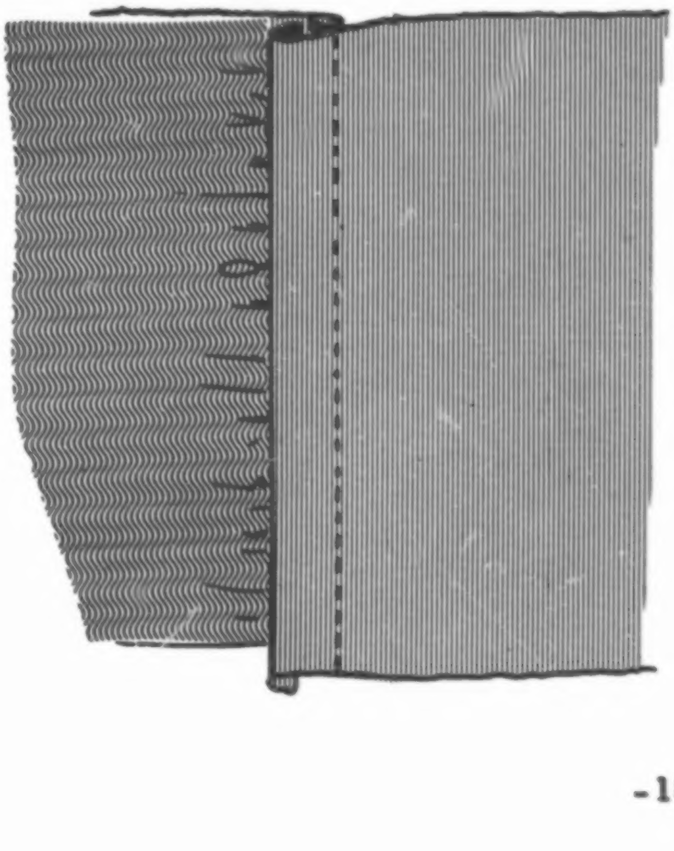
Words to learn for this lesson:

different - (dif′ər ənt)
folder - (fōl′ dər)
pull - (pu̇l)
pucker - (puk′ ər)
both - (bōth)
slide - (slīd)
perfect - (pėr′ fikt)

On the two-needle machine you must hold your work differently than on the single-needle machine.

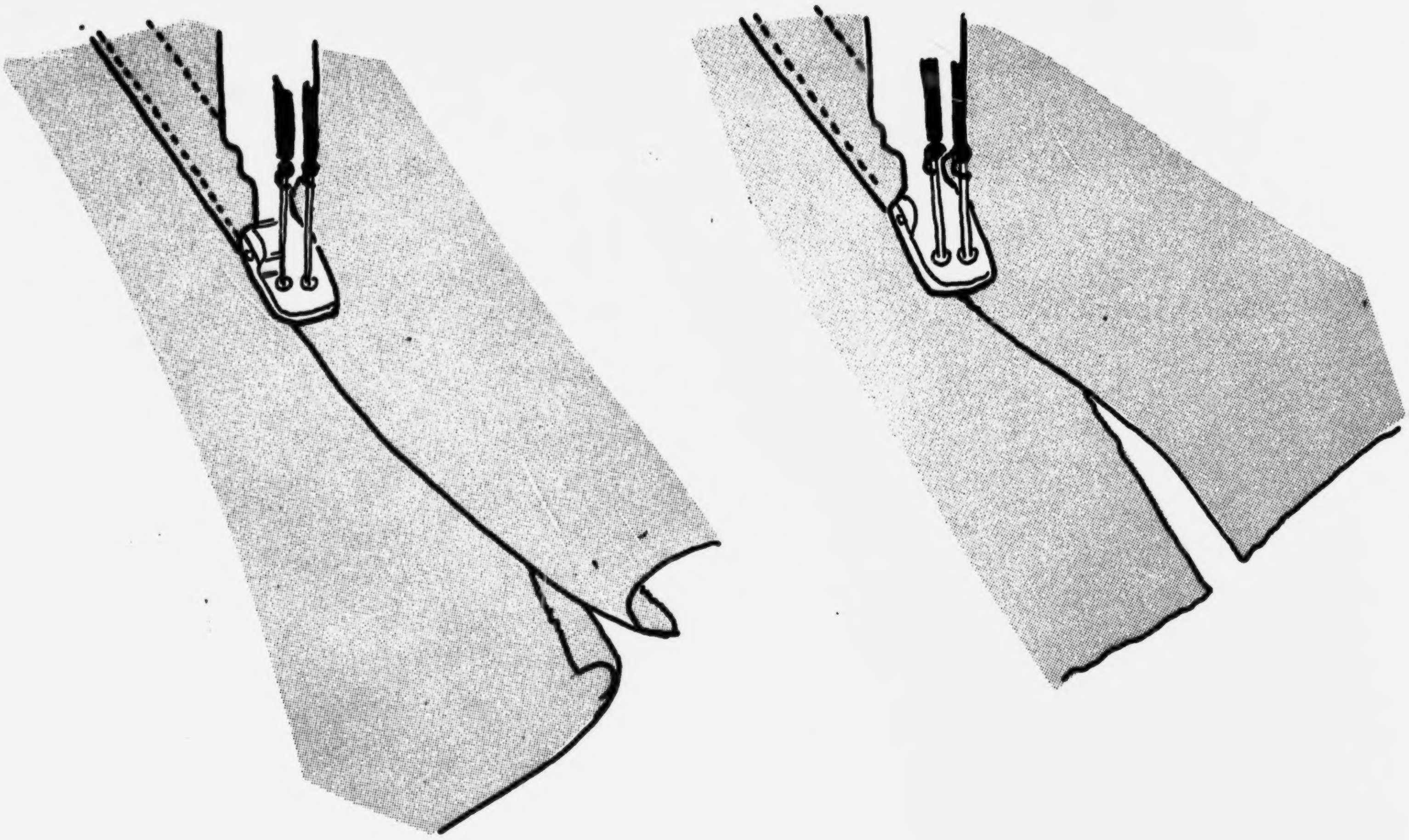
Let the folder do the work. Do not pull.





If you pull one side, the other side will pucker.

If you pull both sides, the material will slide out the folder.



To make a perfect seam you will need practice, practice, and more practice.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for material.

Practice making flat felled seams.

UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

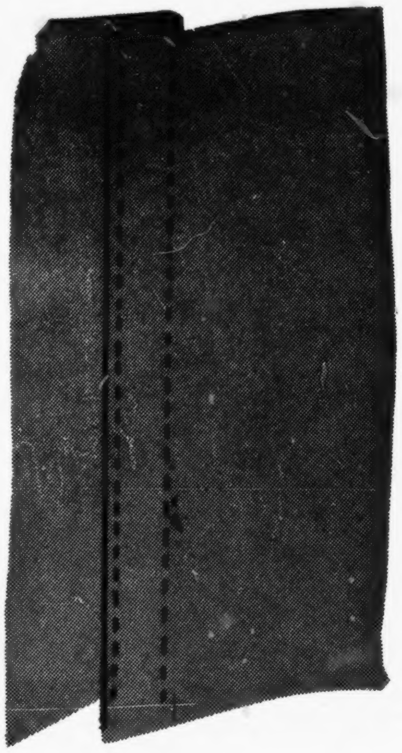
The Curved Seam — Lesson 3

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make curved seams on the two-needle lockstitch machine.

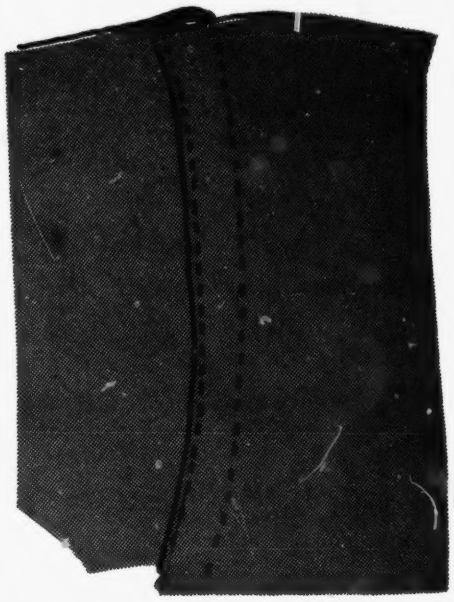
Words to learn for this lesson:

curve	-	(kėrv)
sleeve	-	(slēv)
round	-	(round)

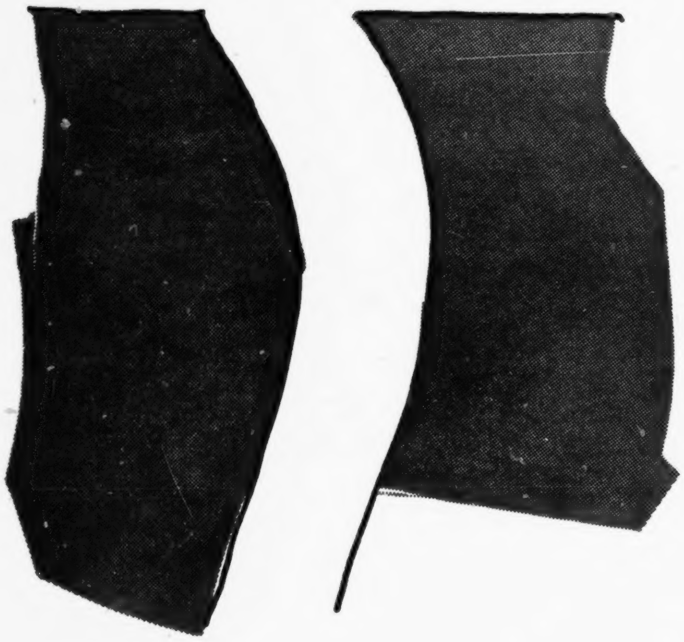
When you work on the two-needle machine, you do not always make straight seams.



STRAIGHT SEAM.



CURVED SEAM.



Sometimes your seams are curved. You might have to sew two curved seams together.

Or you might have to sew one curved and one straight seam together.

This sleeve has two curved seams put together.

The round seam must be worked differently from the straight seam.

Be careful not to pull the curved seam.

Be careful not to push the curved seam.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for material.

1. Practice sewing two curved seams together.
2. Practice sewing one curved and one straight seam together.

UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

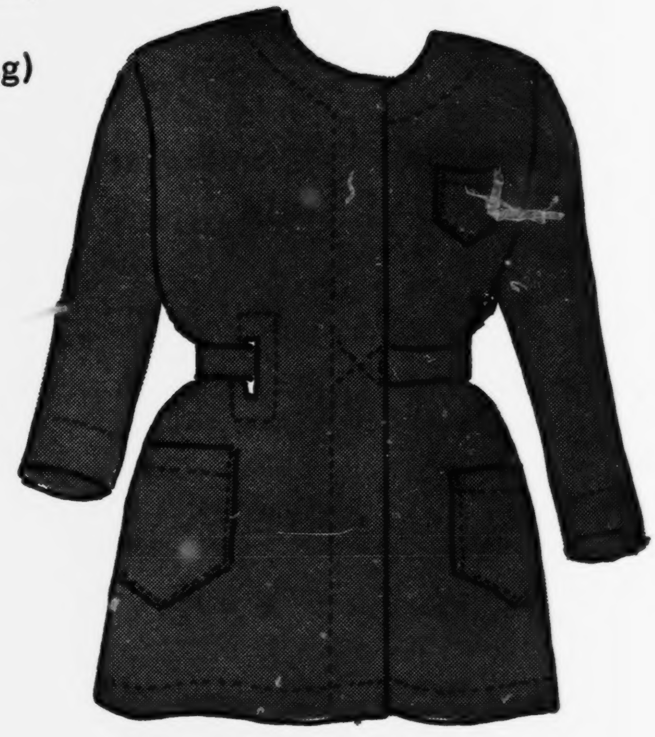
The Shopcoat-A **Lesson 4**

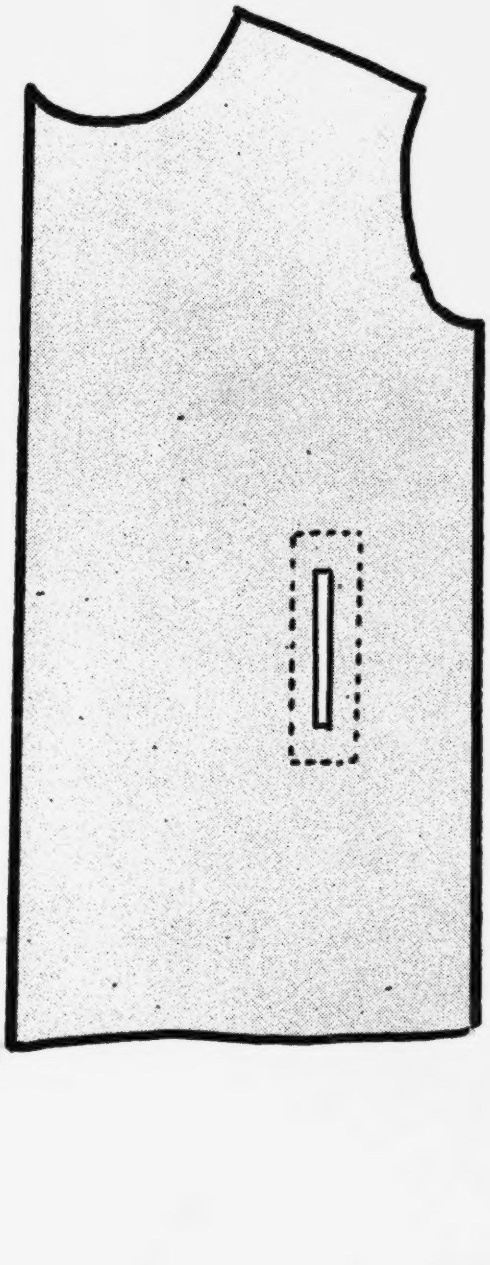
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make the slit.

Words to learn for this lesson:

slit	(slit)
coat	(kōt)
corner	(kôr′ nər)
center	(sen′ tər)
facing	(fās′ ing)

In the next six lessons we shall learn how to make this shopcoat.

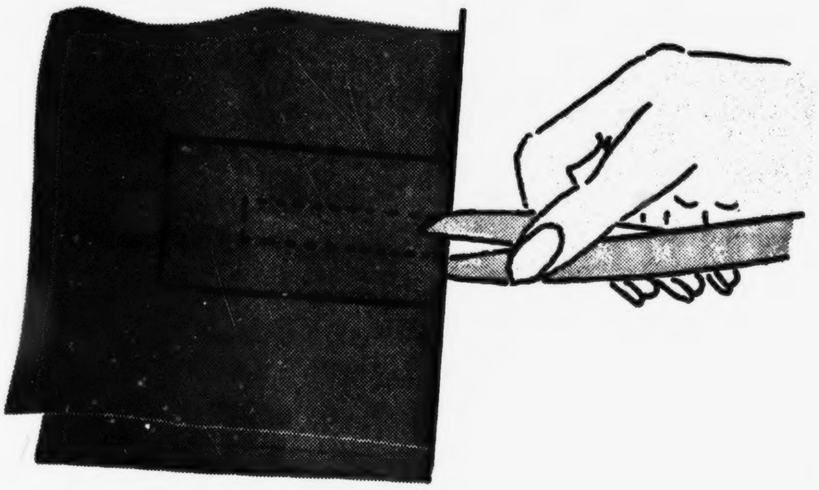




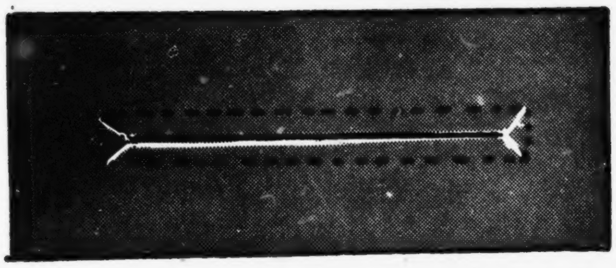
We shall learn how to make the slit.

This is the first operation.

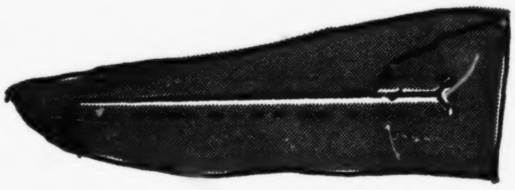
1. **Sew the facing to the front of the coat.**



2. **Cut the center.**



3. **Cut the corner.**



4. **Turn the facing to the inside.**

5. **Turn the edges of the facing under. Topstitch all around.**

6. Fold the fronts neatly and stack them.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Ask the teacher for coat fronts and facings.

2. Make the slit on the shopcoat.

3. Fold your work neatly and bundle.

UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Shopcoat-B **Lesson 5**

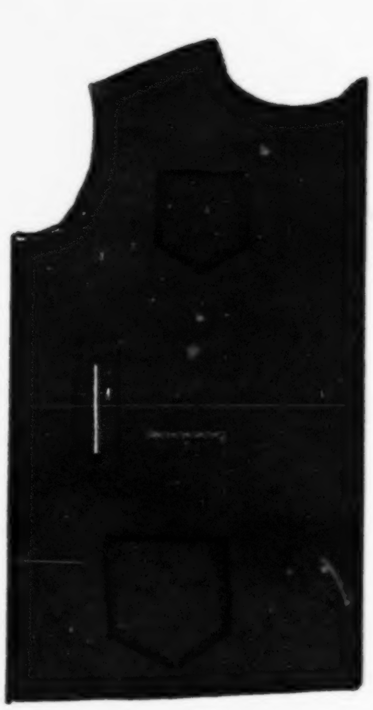
OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make and set a pocket.

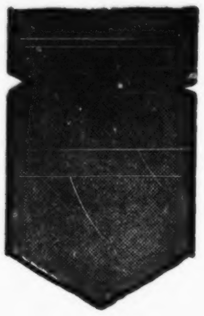
Words to learn for this lesson:

pocket	(pok′ it)
edge	(ej)
around	(ə round′)
front	(frunt)
backstitch	(bak′ stich)

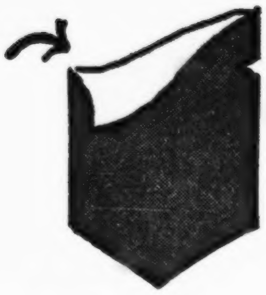
In this lesson we shall learn how to make pockets.

We shall also learn how to set a pocket.



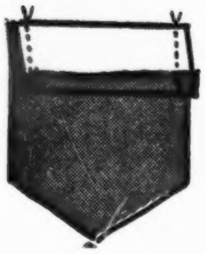


1. This is the cut pocket.

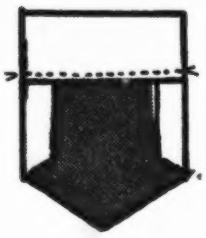


2. Turn the top over.

   The right side on top of the right side.



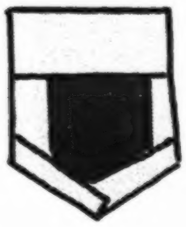
3. Sew both sides $\frac{1}{2}$" from the edge.



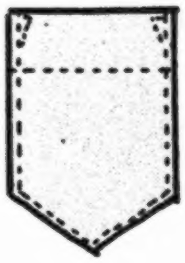
4. Turn top around.

   Topstitch the top.

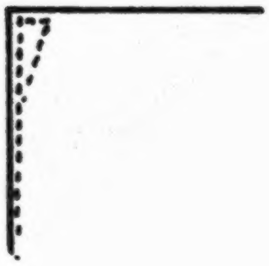
   Fold the sides over.



5. Fold the lower edges over.



6. Topstitch the pocket to the coat front.



7. Do not forget to backstitch the top.

   Fold the fronts neatly and stack them.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Make and set the pockets on the coat fronts you have been working on.
2. Fold your work neatly and bundle.

UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Shopcoat-C — Lesson 6

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to sew the shoulder.

To learn how to set the sleeve.

To learn how to sew the side seam.

Words to learn for this lesson:

sleeve	(slēv)
shoulder	(shōl′ dər)
side seam	(sīd′ sēm′)

Go to the two-needle lockstitch machine.

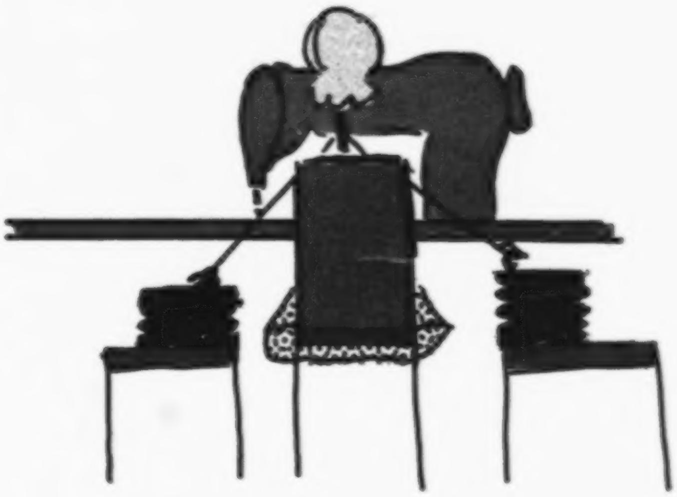
Have the fronts neatly folded.

Put them on the stool on the right side.

Have the backs neatly folded.

Put them on the stool on the left side.

Can you reach both easily?



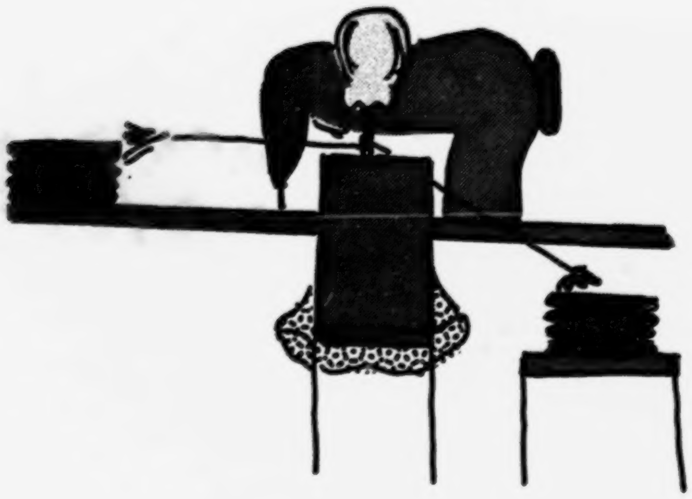
Now make the left shoulder.

1. Take one front with your right hand.
2. Take one back with your left hand.
3. Sew the shoulder.

Start at the neckline.

Do the same with the right shoulder.

Now you set the sleeve.



Have the coats neatly folded.

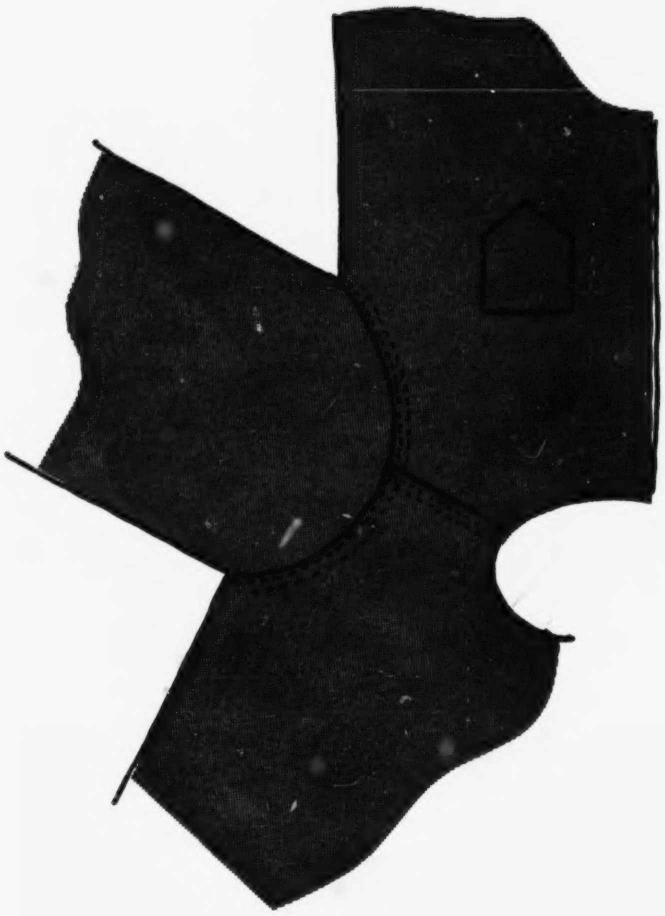
Put them on the stool on the right side.

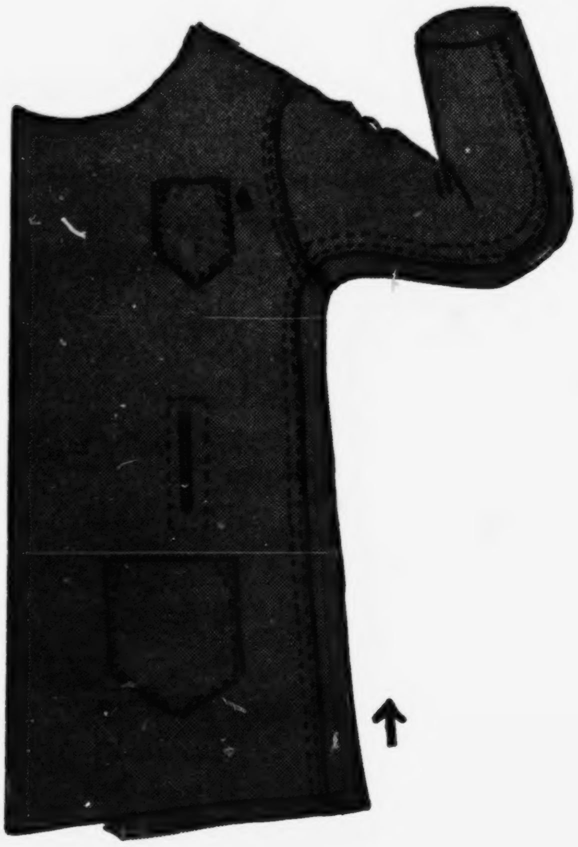
Have the sleeves neatly folded.

Put them on the machine on the left side.

Can you reach both easily?

1. Take the coat with your right hand.
2. Take the sleeve with your left hand.
3. Sew the sleeve.
   Match both ends.
   Match the shoulder and the markings.





Now sew the side seam.

Start on the bottom.

Match the armhole.

Match the end of the sleeve.

Fold the coats neatly and stack them.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Take the fronts you have finished.

   Ask the teacher for backs.

   Sew the shoulders.

2. Take the garment.

   Ask the teacher for sleeves.

   Set the sleeves.

3. Sew the sides together.

4. Fold your work neatly and bundle.

UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Shopcoat-D **Lesson 7**

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to make a cuff.

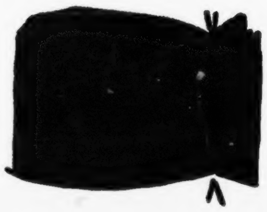
Words to learn for this lesson:

cuff	(kuf)
inside	(in′ sīd′)
upper	(up′ ər)
lower	(lō′ ər)

Take the cuff and fold in half.

Right sides must be together.

Sew ½" from the edge.

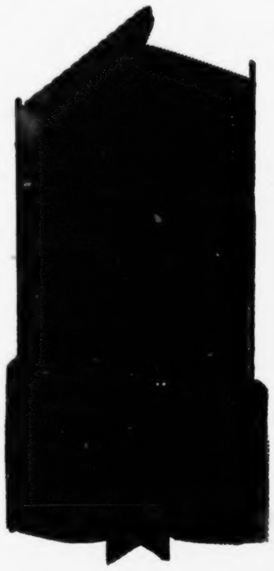


Turn the cuff inside out.

Slip on the lower edge of the sleeve.

Keep the cut edges together.

Sew ½" from the cut edge.



Turn the cuff down.

Topstitch.

Turn the cuff to the right side.

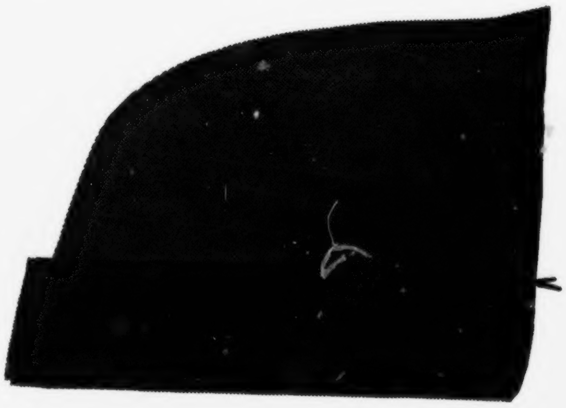
Topstitch the lower edge.

Turn under the upper edge.

Fold the coats neatly and stack them.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Take the coats on which you are working.
2. Ask the teacher for the cuffs.
3. Sew on the cuffs.
4. Make a $1\frac{1}{2}$" hem on the coat.
5. Fold your work and bundle



UNIT VI

THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Shopcoat-E **Lesson 8**

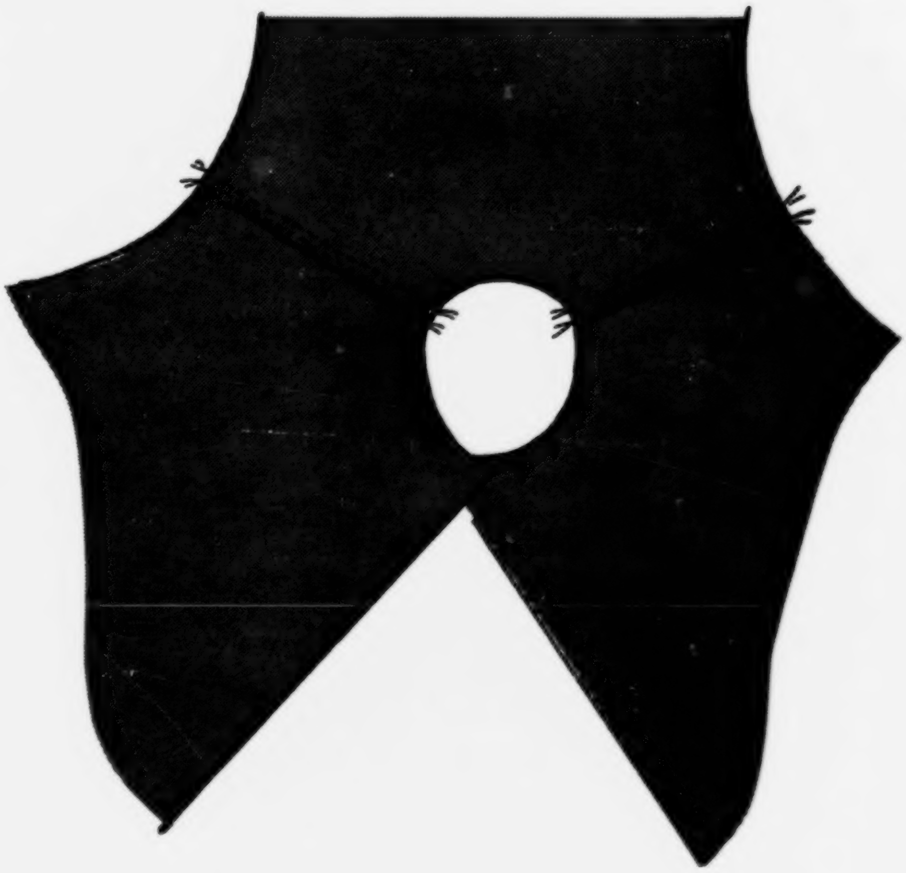
OBJECTIVE: How to make the neck facing.

Words to learn for this lesson:

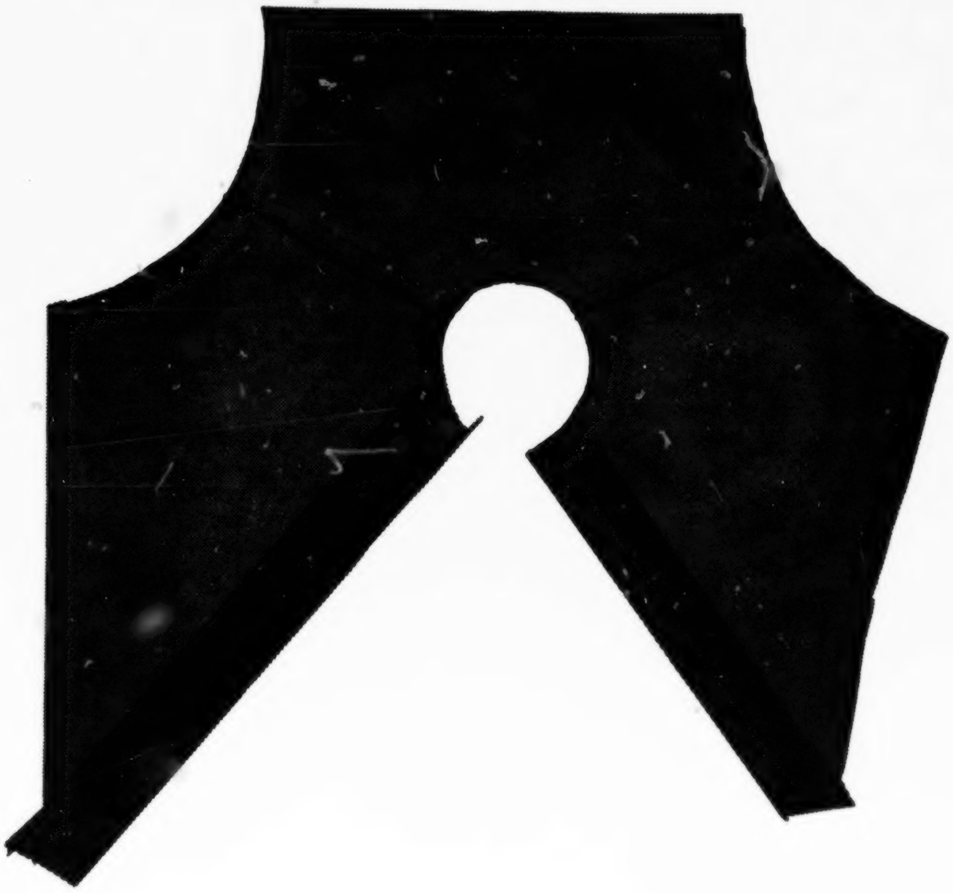
flat	(flat)
top	(top)
turn	(tėrn)
facing	(fās′ing)
neck	(nek)

Lay your coat flat on the machine.

Be sure the right side is on the top.



Turn the front over to the mark.

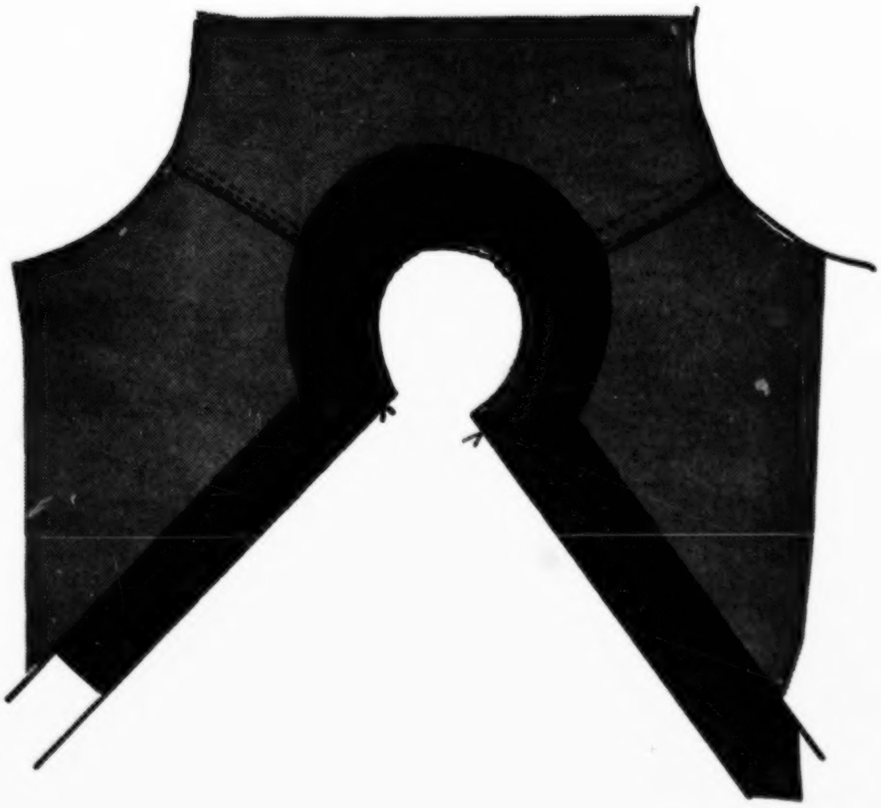


Take the facing.

Put the facing on top of the coat.

Be sure the right sides are together.

Sew $\frac{1}{2}$" from the cut edge.



Turn the facing around.

Have the seam perfectly in the edge.

Turn the cut edges over.

Topstitch.

Fold the coat neatly.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask the teacher for facings.

1. Put the coats on the stool at your left side.

   Put the facings on the machine.

2. Make the facing.

3. Fold your work neatly and bundle.

UNIT VI

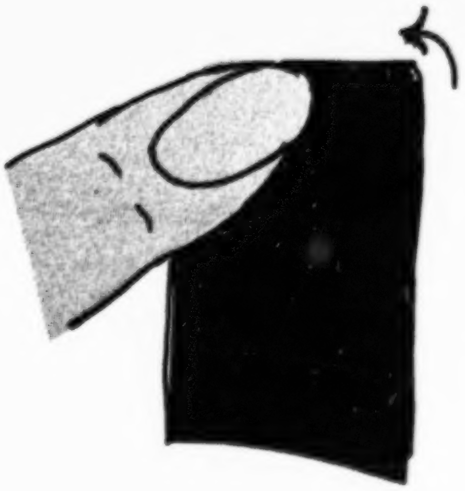
THE TWO-NEEDLE LOCKSTITCH MACHINE

The Shopcoat-F **Lesson 9**

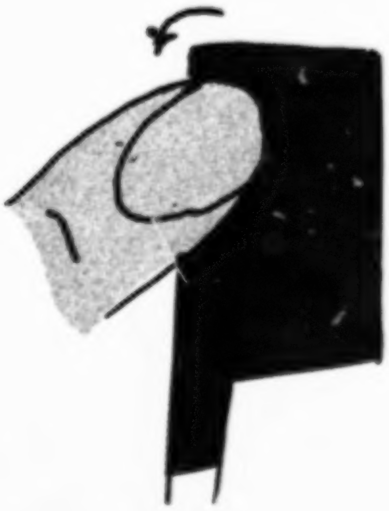
OBJECTIVE: **To learn how to make a belt for the shopcoat.**

Words to learn for this lesson:

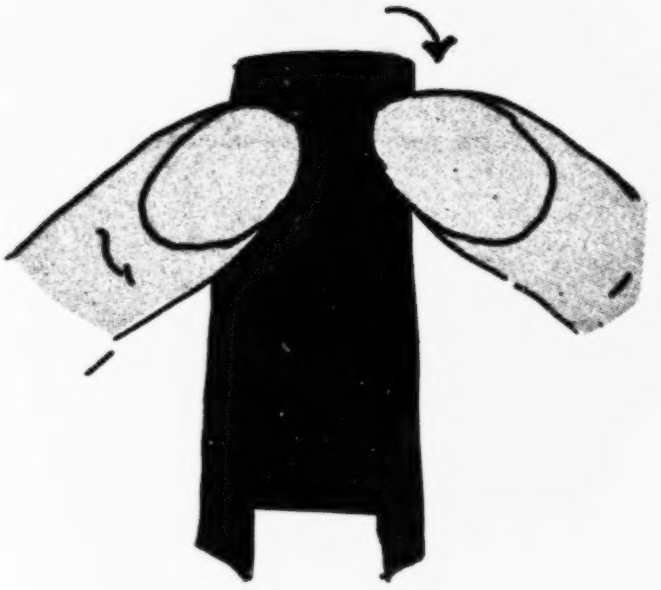
belt	(belt)
fold	(fōld)
short	(shôrt)
long	(lông)



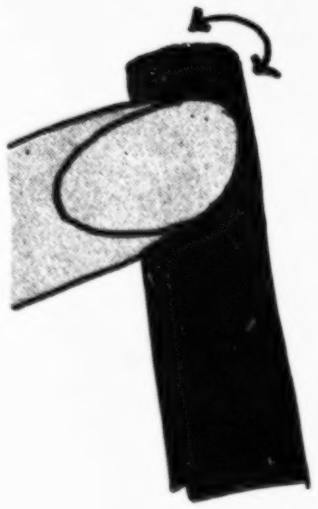
Fold the short end of the belt over.



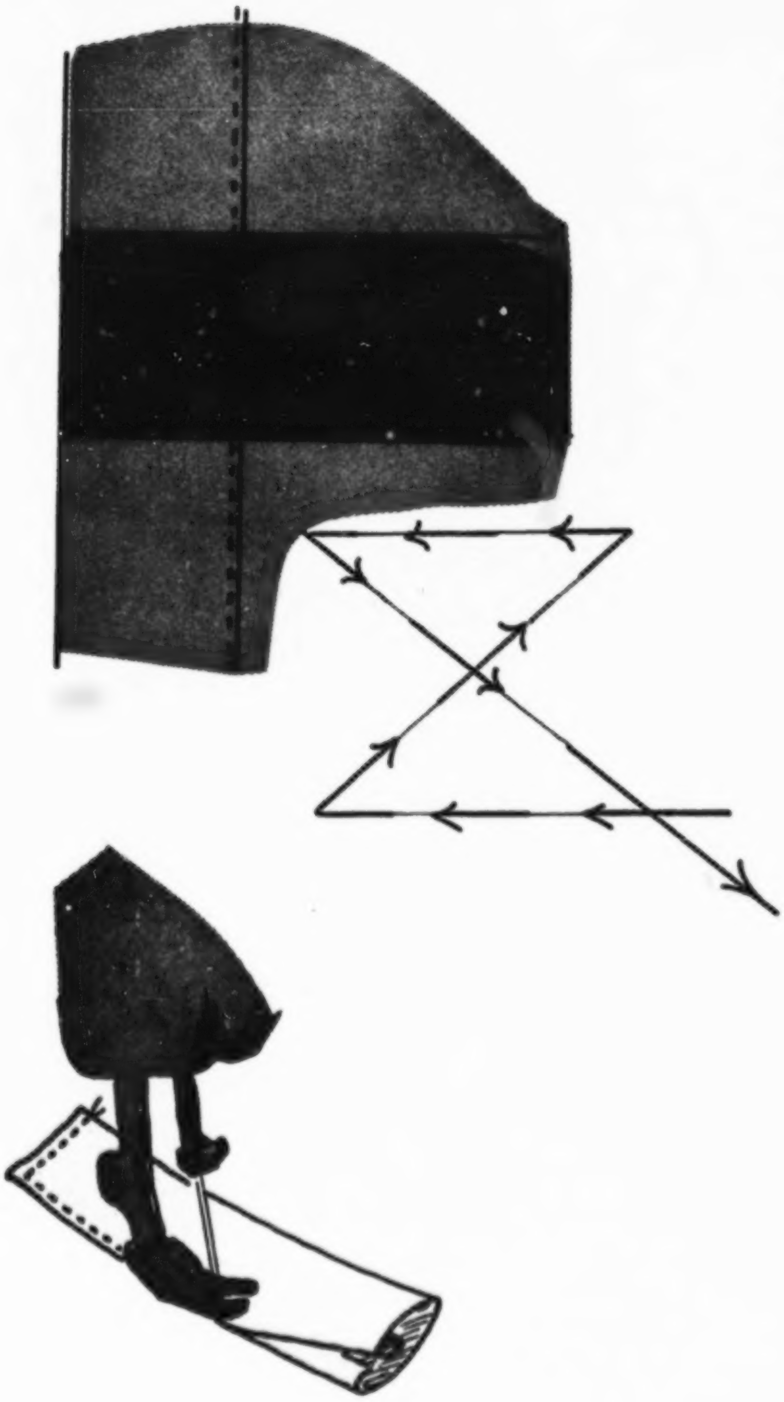
Fold one of the long sides over.



Fold the other long side over.



Bring the two sides together.



Fold the coats neatly, and stack them.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ask your teacher for belts. You need two belts for each coat.

1. Make the belt.
2. Sew to the coat.
3. Fold the coats and bundle.

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

1. The Cablestitch machine
2. The Single-Needle Chainstitch machine
3. The Two-Needle Cablestitch machine
4. Threading the Two-Needle Cablestitch machine
5. Overedging
6. The Overedge machine
7. The Blindstitch machine
8. The Automatic machines
9. The Buttonhole machine
10. The Button machine

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

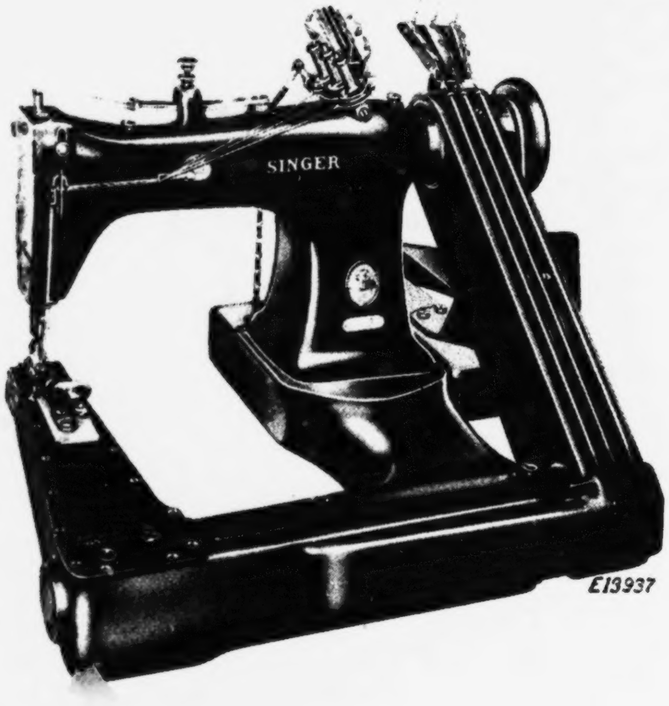
The Cablestitch Machine — Lesson 1

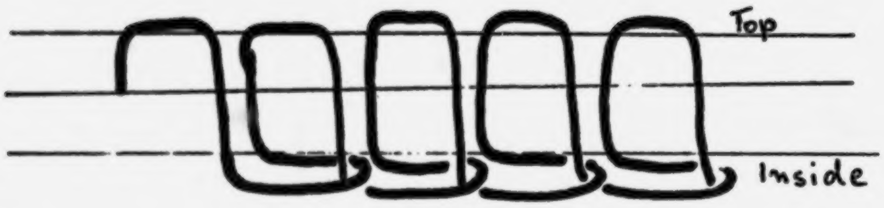
OBJECTIVE: **To learn what a cablestitch is.**

Words to learn for this lesson:

cablestitch	**(kā′ bl stich′)**
chainstitch	**(chān′ stich)**
looper	**(lǘ pər)**
needle	**(nē′ dl)**
elastic	**(ē las′ tik)**

This is a cablestitch machine.



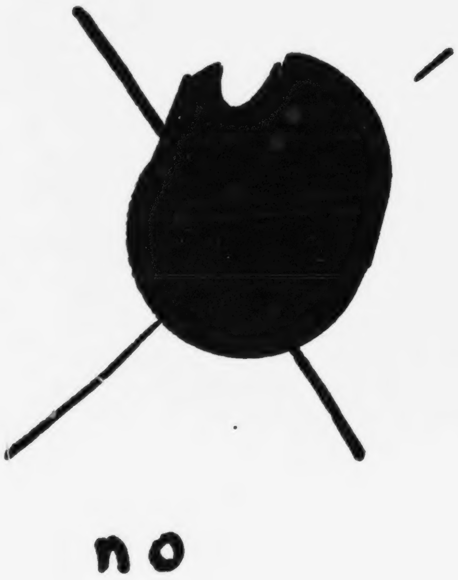


The seam is not the same on both sides.

The top looks like a lockstitch.

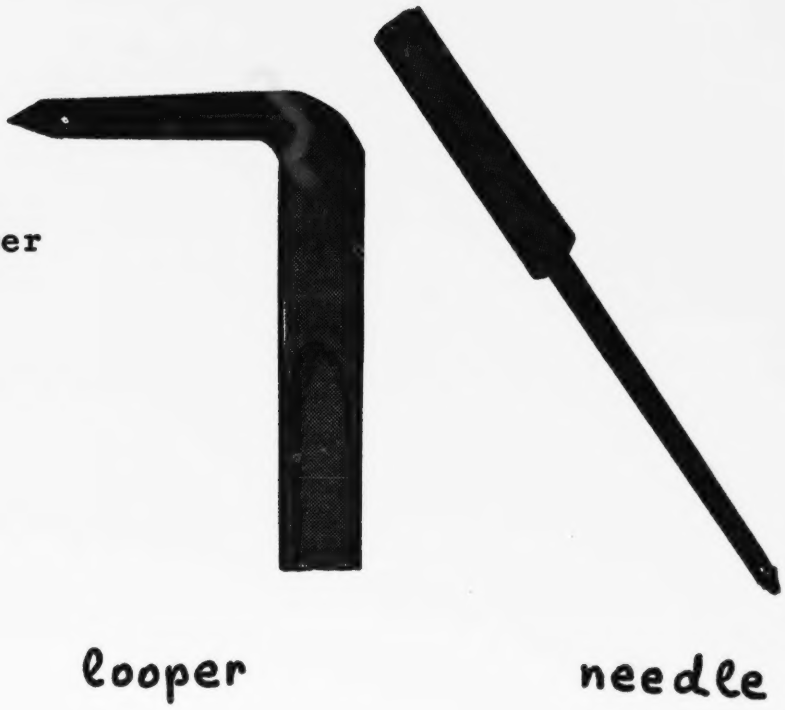
The inside is a chainstitch.

You cannot sew upside down on this machine.

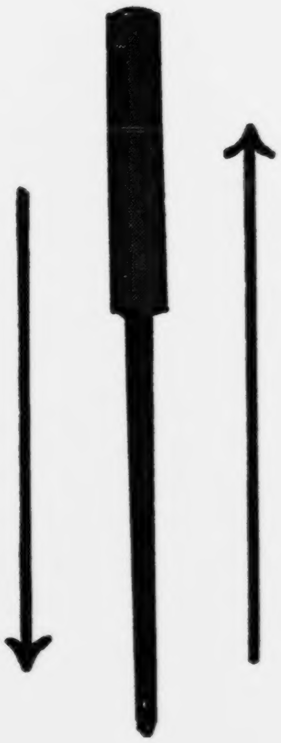


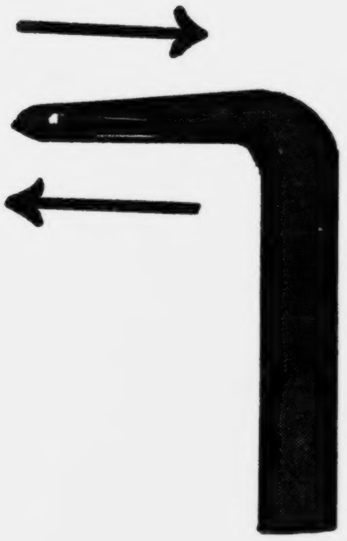
The cablestitch machine never has a bobbin.

The cablestitch machine has a looper and one or more needles.


looper
needle

The needle goes up and down.





The looper goes back and forth.

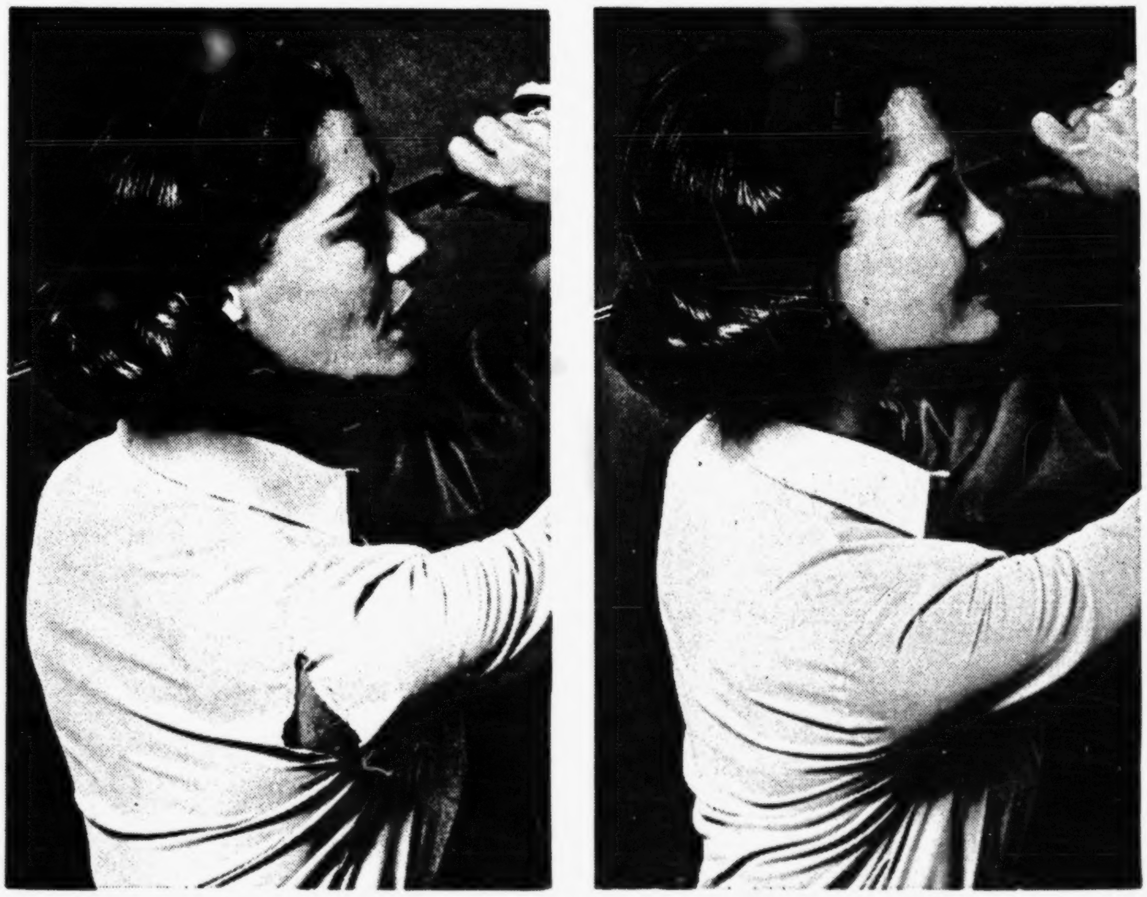
The thread does not lock.

The seam will ravel if the thread breaks.

The cablestitch is more

elastic than the lockstitch.

It stretches.



Look at this blouse.

This is where we need an elastic seam.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. **Is the stitch the same on both sides?** __________
2. **Does the cablestitch machine have a bobbin?** __________
3. **Does the cablestitch machine have a looper?** __________
4. **Do we use more cablestitch machines than lockstitch machines?** __________
5. **Does the cablestitch stretch?** __________
6. **Can a cablestitch machine have more than one needle?** __________

UNIT VII

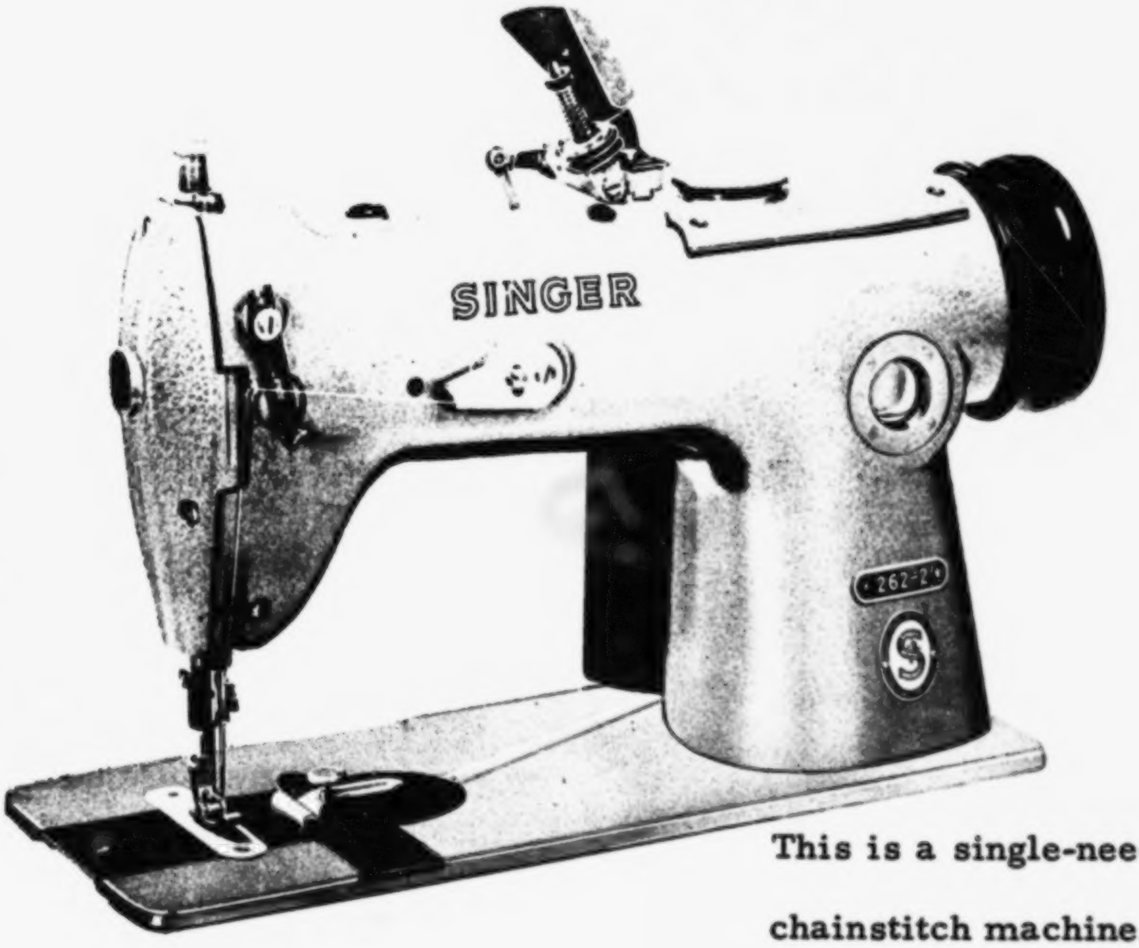
SPECIAL MACHINES

The Single-Needle Chainstitch Machine — Lesson 2

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the single-needle chainstitch machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

single	(sing′gl)
simple	(sim′pl)
basting	(bās′ting)
spool	(spül)
practice	(prak′tis)



This is a single-needle chainstitch machine.

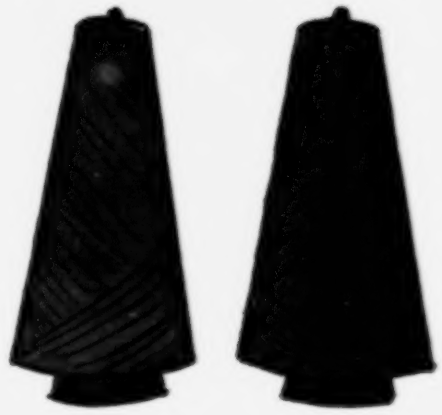
This is a very simple machine.

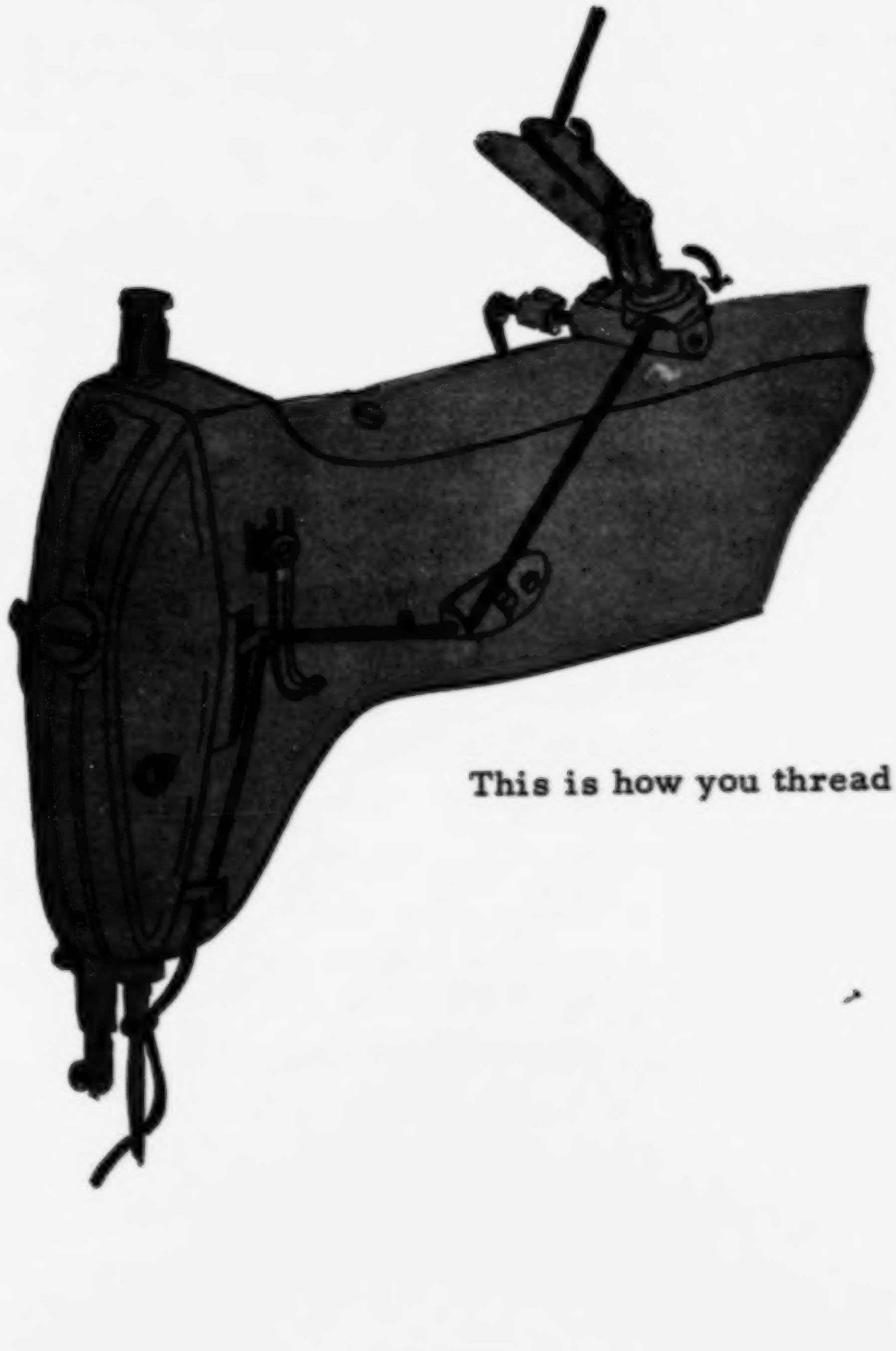
This machine is used very often for basting.

You need two spools of thread.

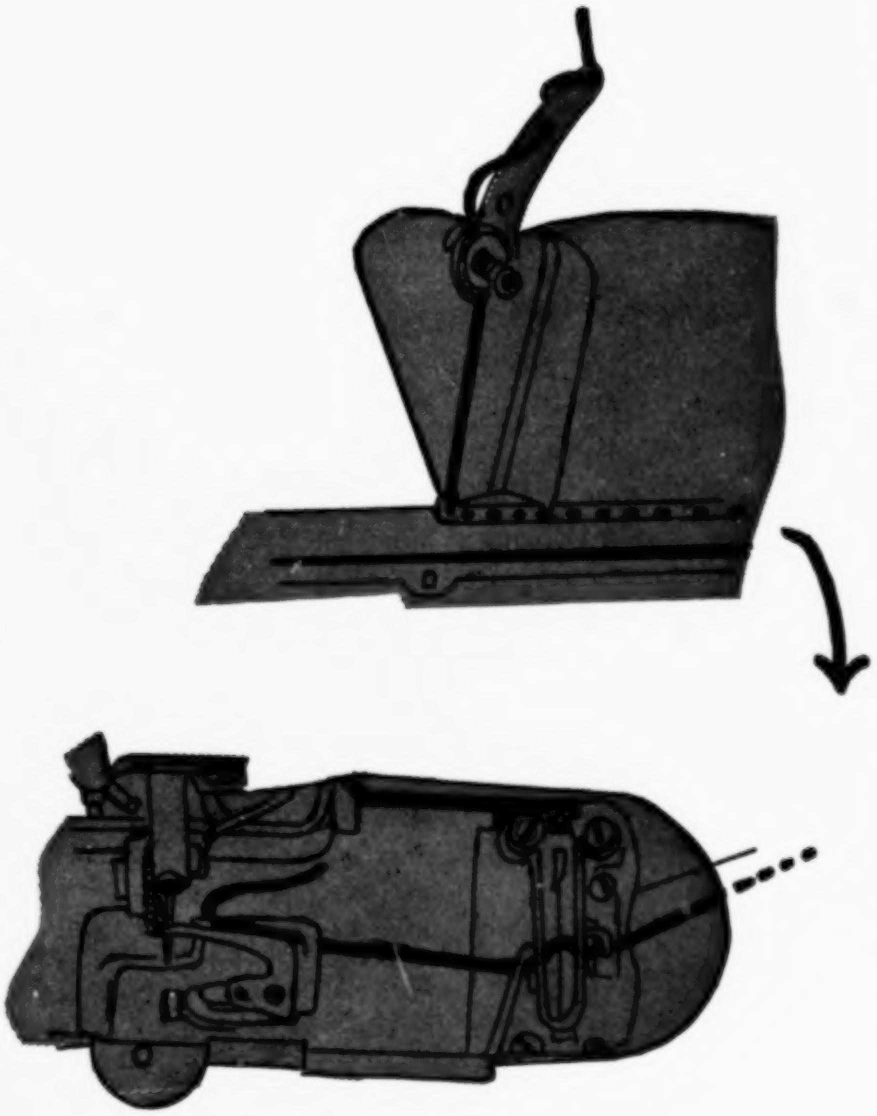
One spool for the looper.

One spool for the needle.

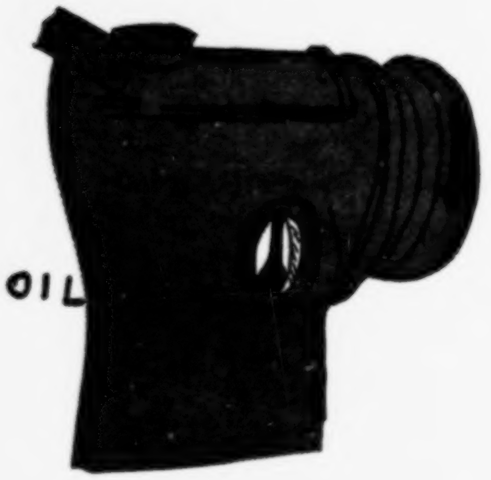




This is how you thread the needle.



This is how you thread the looper.

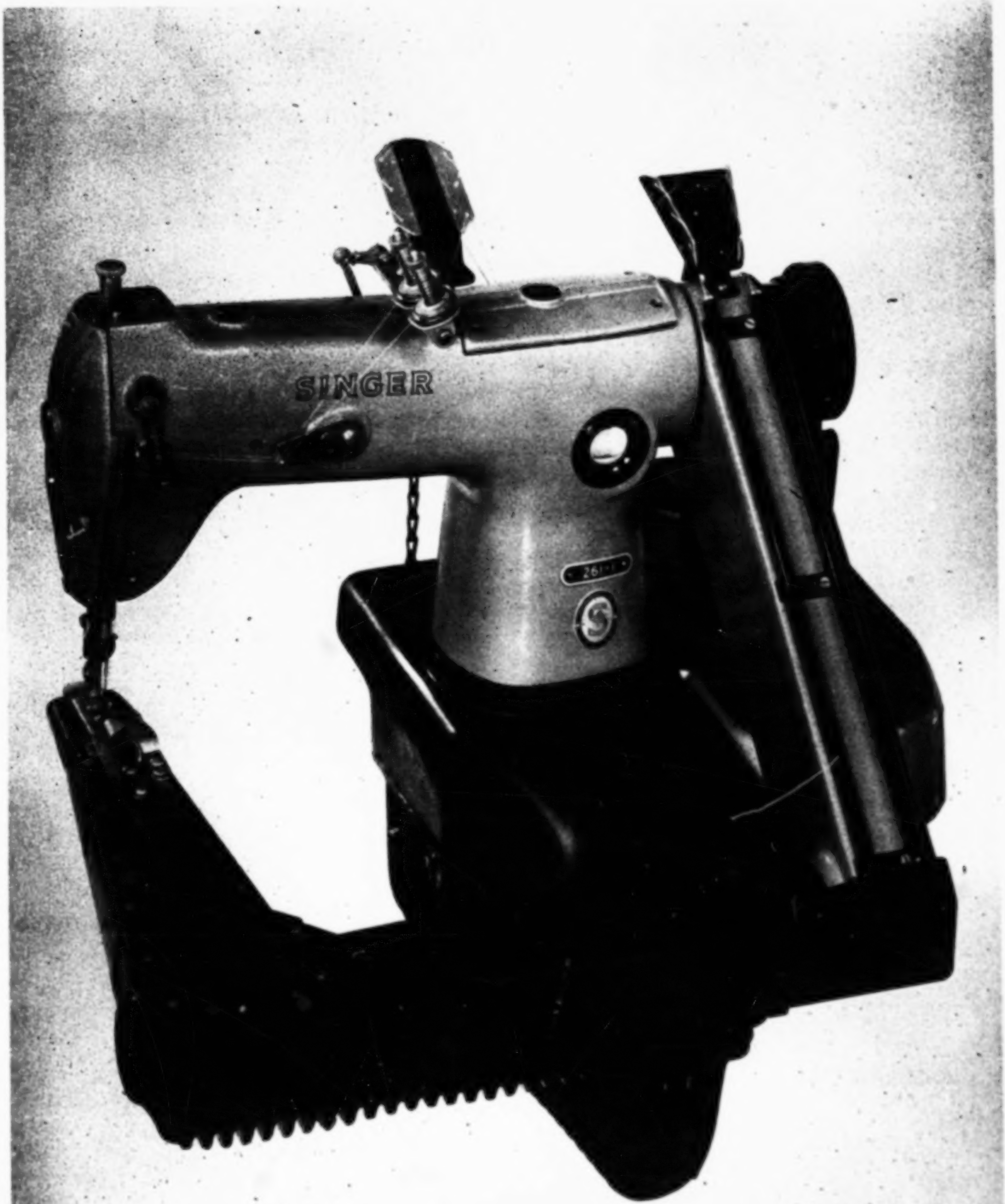


Be sure that the oil flows while you are sewing.

ASSIGNMENT:

Go to the machine and practice threading.

Get some practice material and practice running the machine.


SINGER

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

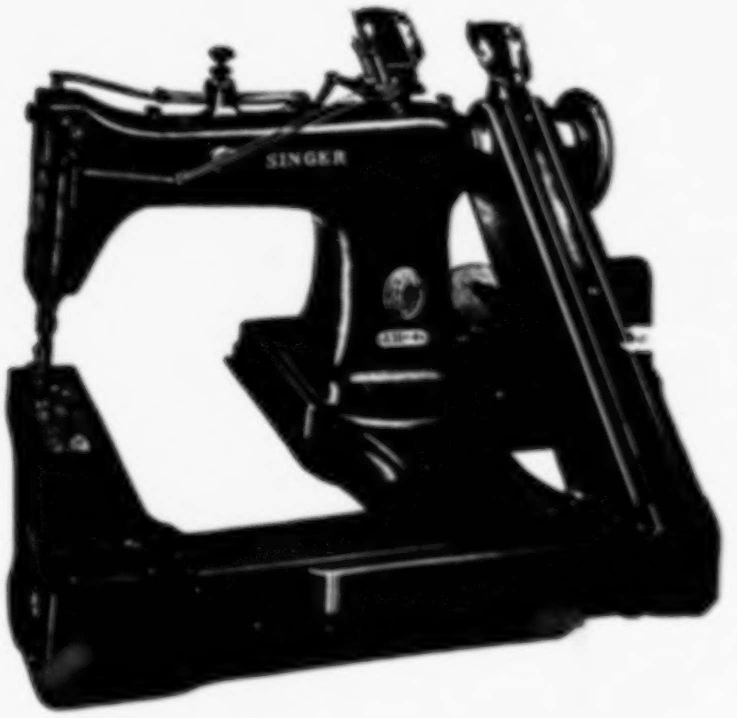
The Two-Needle Cablestitch Machine — Lesson 3

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the two-needle cablestitch machine.

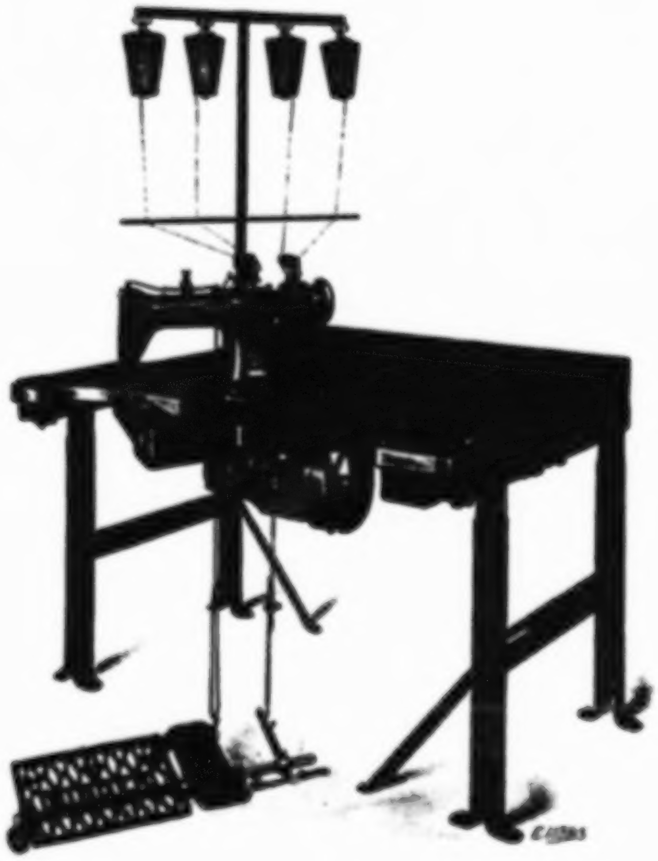
Words to learn for this lesson:

double	(dub′ l)
model	(mod′ el)
off	(ôf)
sideways	(sīd′ wāz′)
sleeve	(slēv)
trousers	(trou′ zerz)
legs	(legs)
spool	(spül)

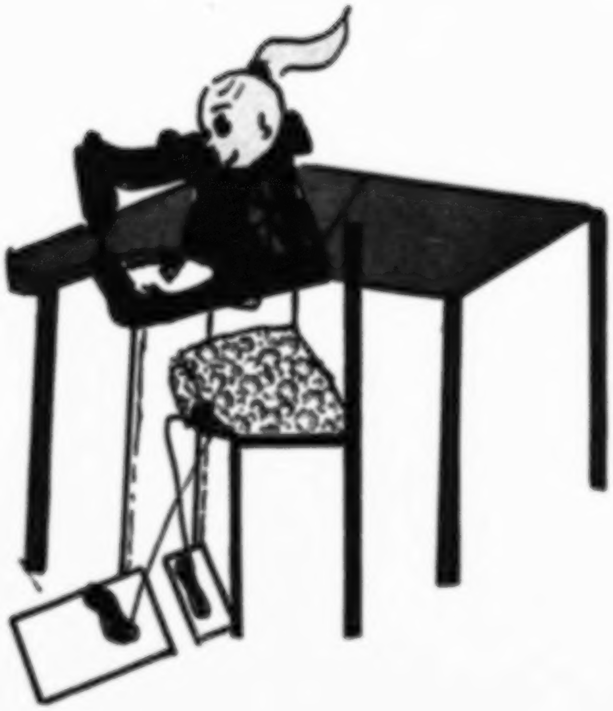
This is a two-needle cablestitch machine.



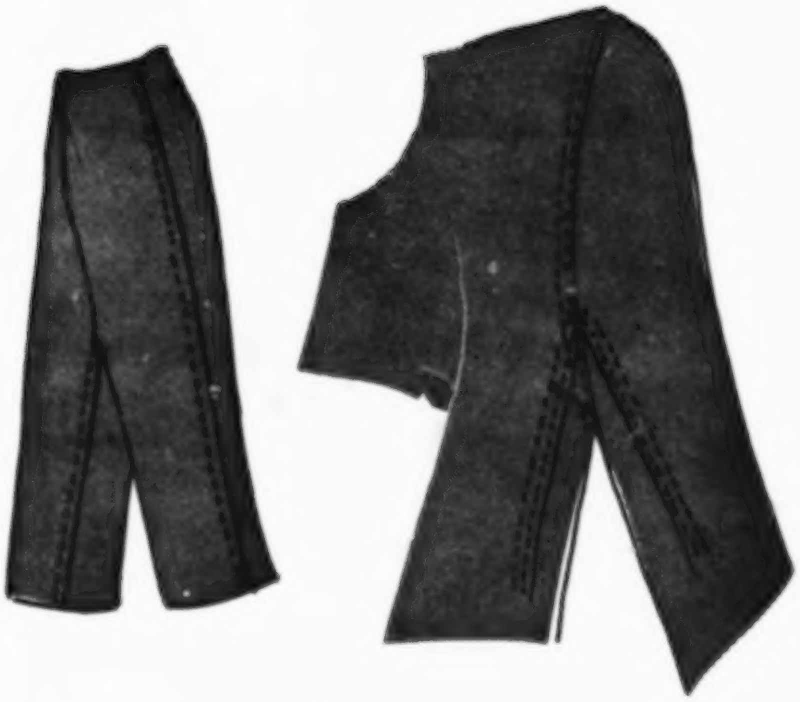
The table is an off-the-arm model.

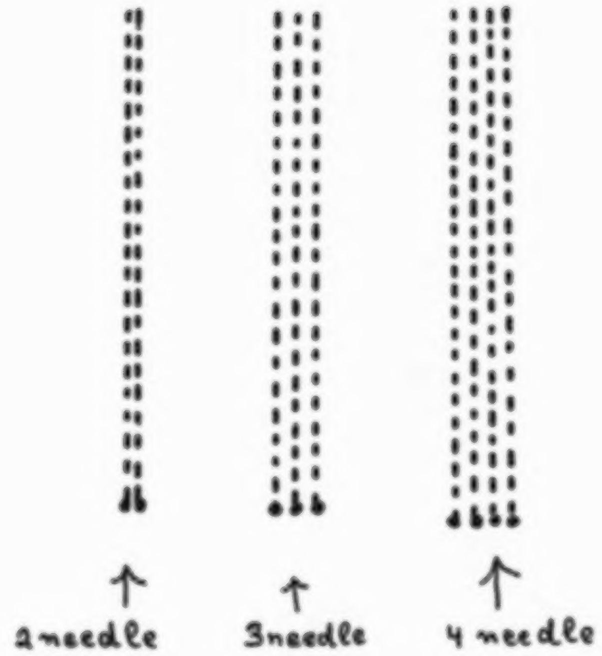


The operator sits sideways.



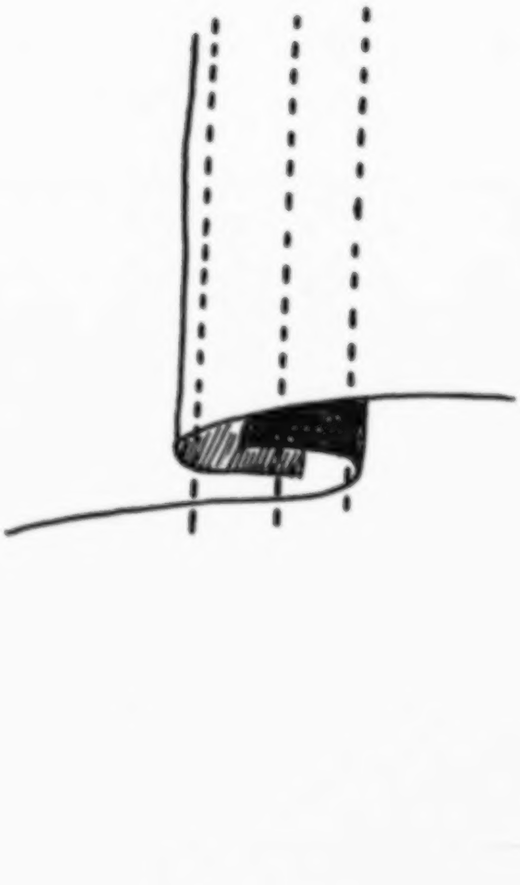
This machine is used to sew sleeves or trouser legs.

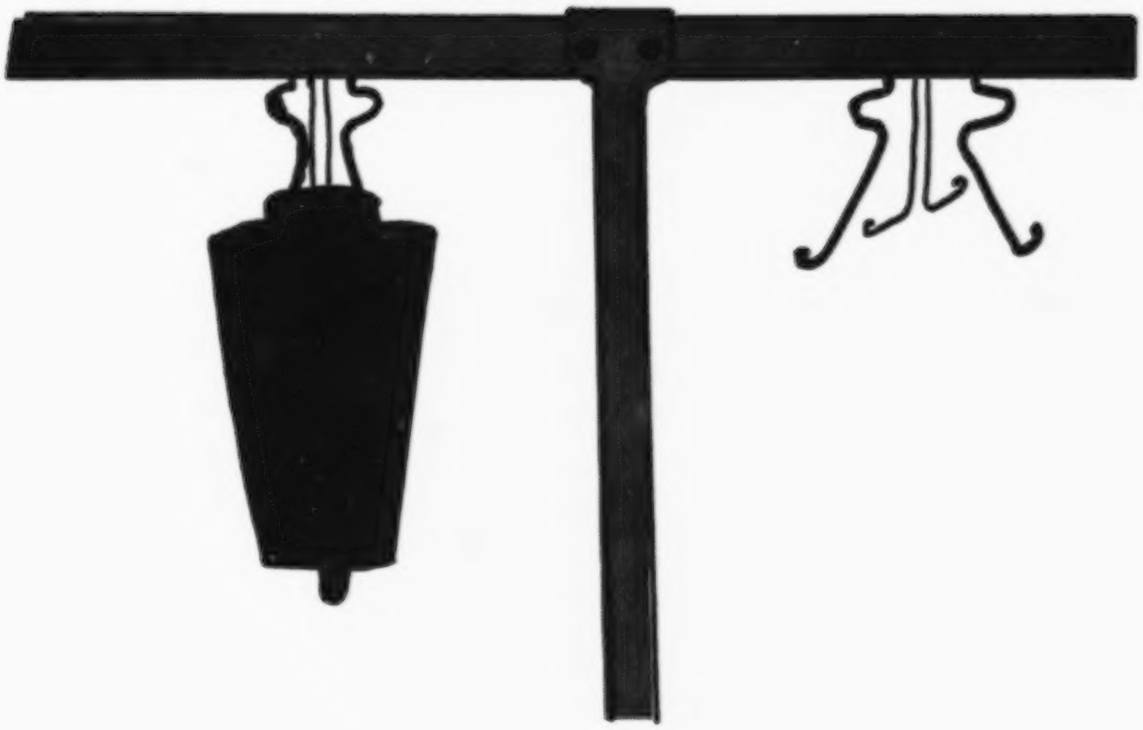



2 needle
3 needle
4 needle

You will find this machine with two or more needles.

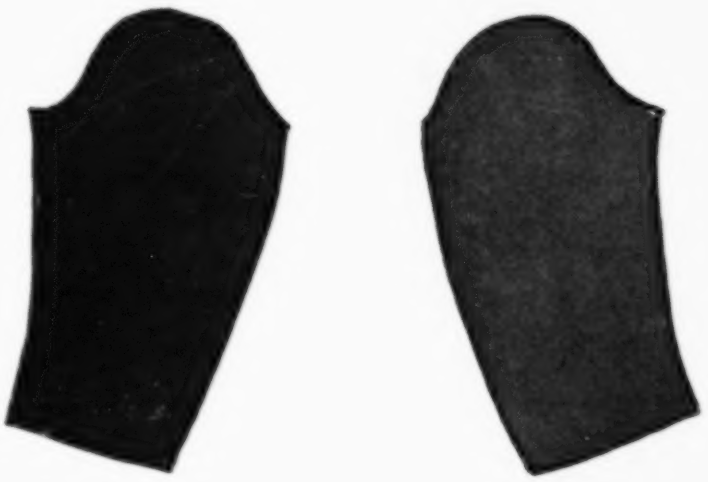
This machine makes a flat felled seam. You had the same seam on the lockstitch machine.





The threads do not stand on spool stands.

They hang upside down on the spool holder.

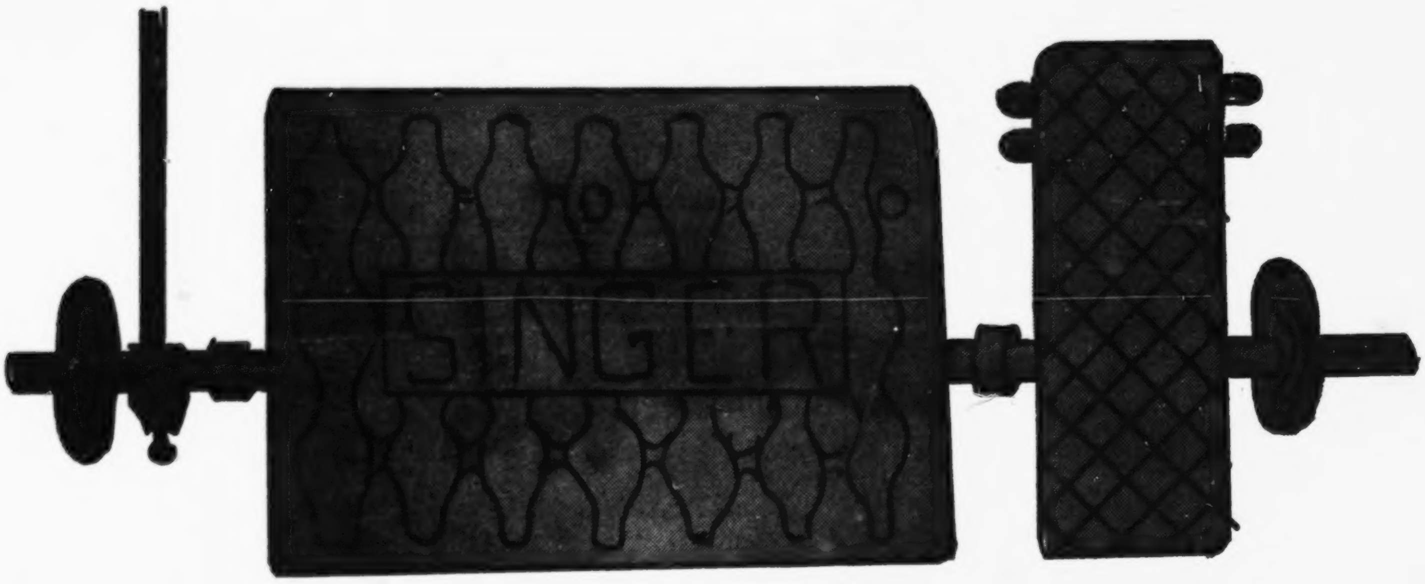


When you make sleeves, be sure that you make one right and one left.

Under the table you have two foot pedals.

#1 sews.

#2 raises the presser foot.



1   # 2

ASSIGNMENT:

1. **What kind of table is the two-needle cablestitch machine on?**
2. **How does the operator sit?**
3. **What is sewn on this machine?**
4. **What seam does this machine make?**
5. **How is the thread held?**
6. **What do the two pedals do?**

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

Threading the Two-Needle Cablestitch Machine — Lesson 4

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to thread the two-needle cablestitch machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

difficult	(dif′ ə kult)
straight	(strāt)
eyelet	(ī′ lit)
tension	(ten′ shən)
guide	(gīd)
tube	(tüb)
nipper	(nip′ ər)

This machine is very difficult to thread.

You will need much practice.

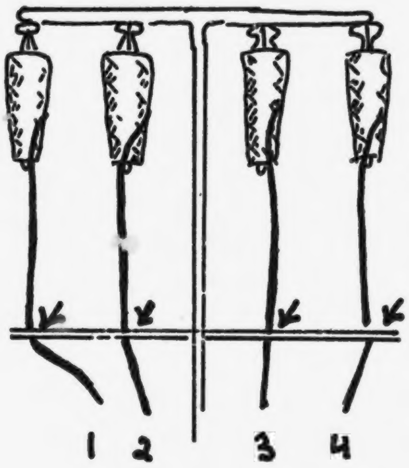
You have four threads.

Thread 1 is the left needle.

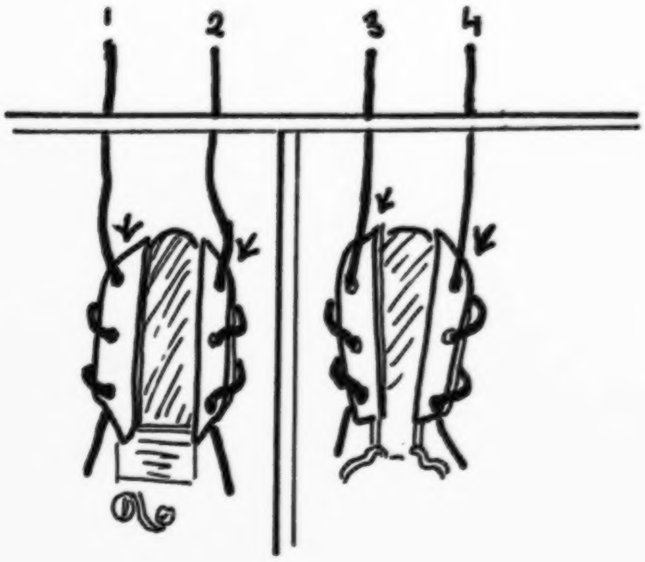
Thread 2 is the right needle.

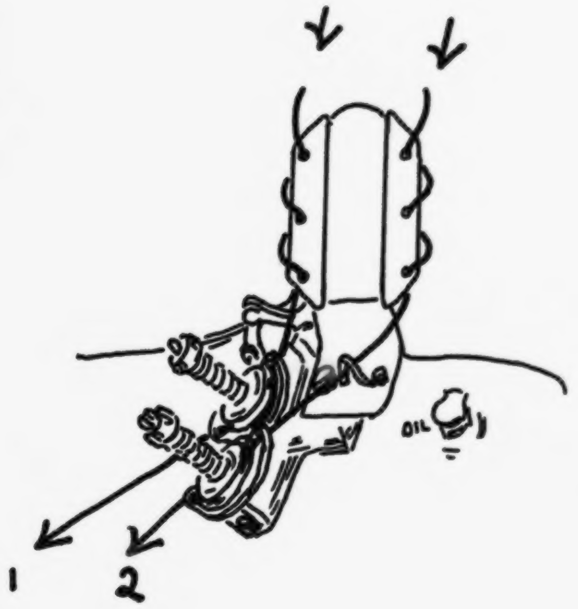
Thread 3 is the left looper.

Thread 4 is the right looper.



Bring the thread through all six holes of the thread straightener.

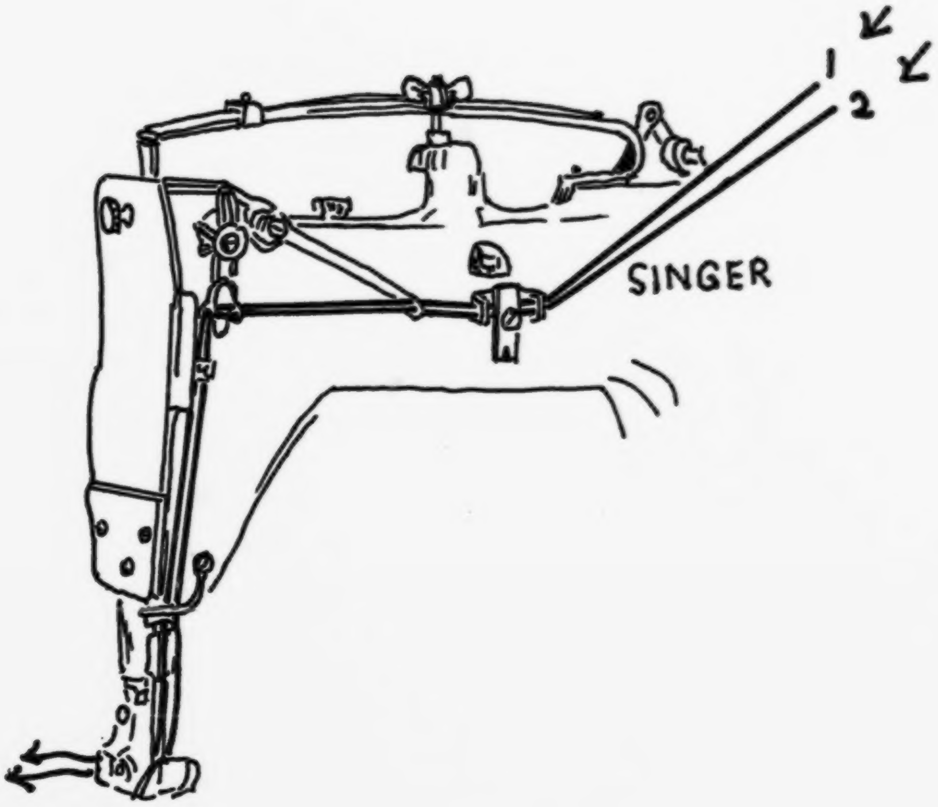




Now you work with threads #1 and #2.

You run both threads through the eyelet and tension guide.

Through all the eyelets and thread guides. Through the needles from the front to the back.

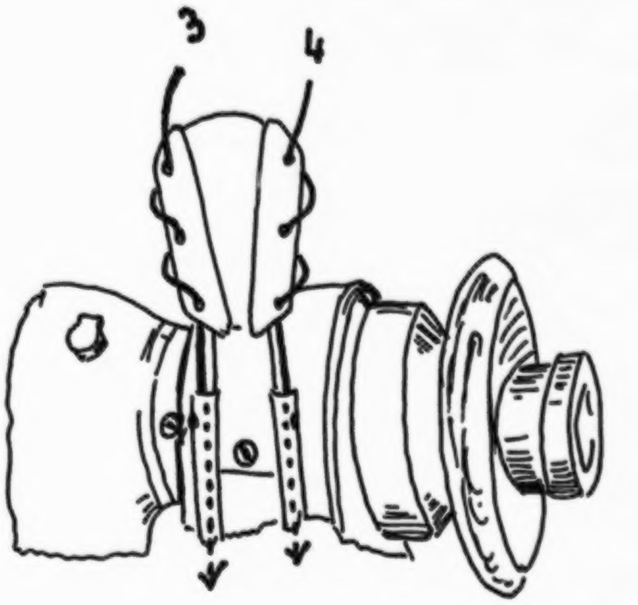


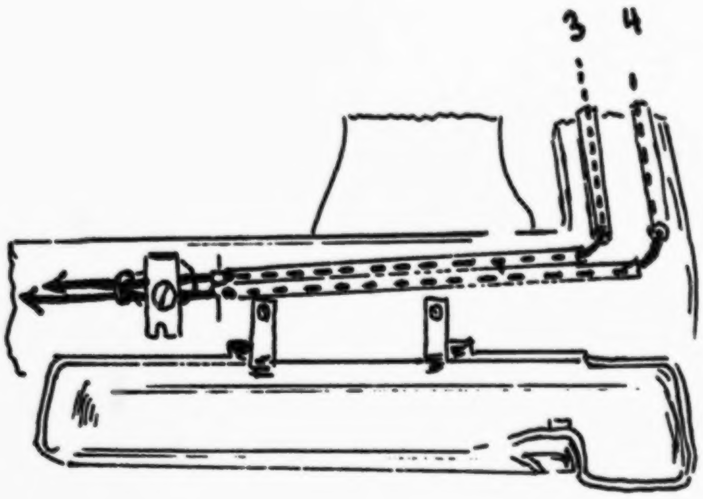
Now you work with threads #3 and #4.

Your thread will run through thread tubes.

The thread tubes have a hole on both ends.

Your thread goes through the one hole into the thread tube and out through the other hole.

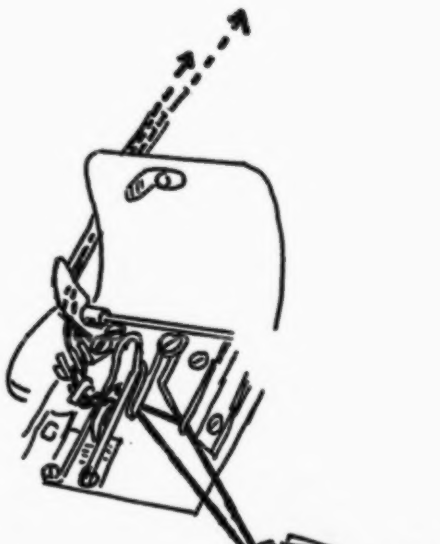




The same thing through the next two thread tubes.

Through the thread nipper and through the little holes.

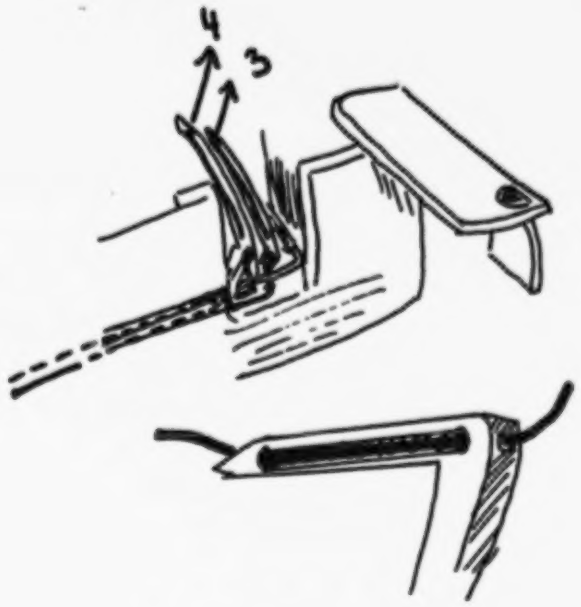
Over all the thread guides and into the next two thread tubes.



Through the hole on the machine.

Through the hole on one end of the looper.

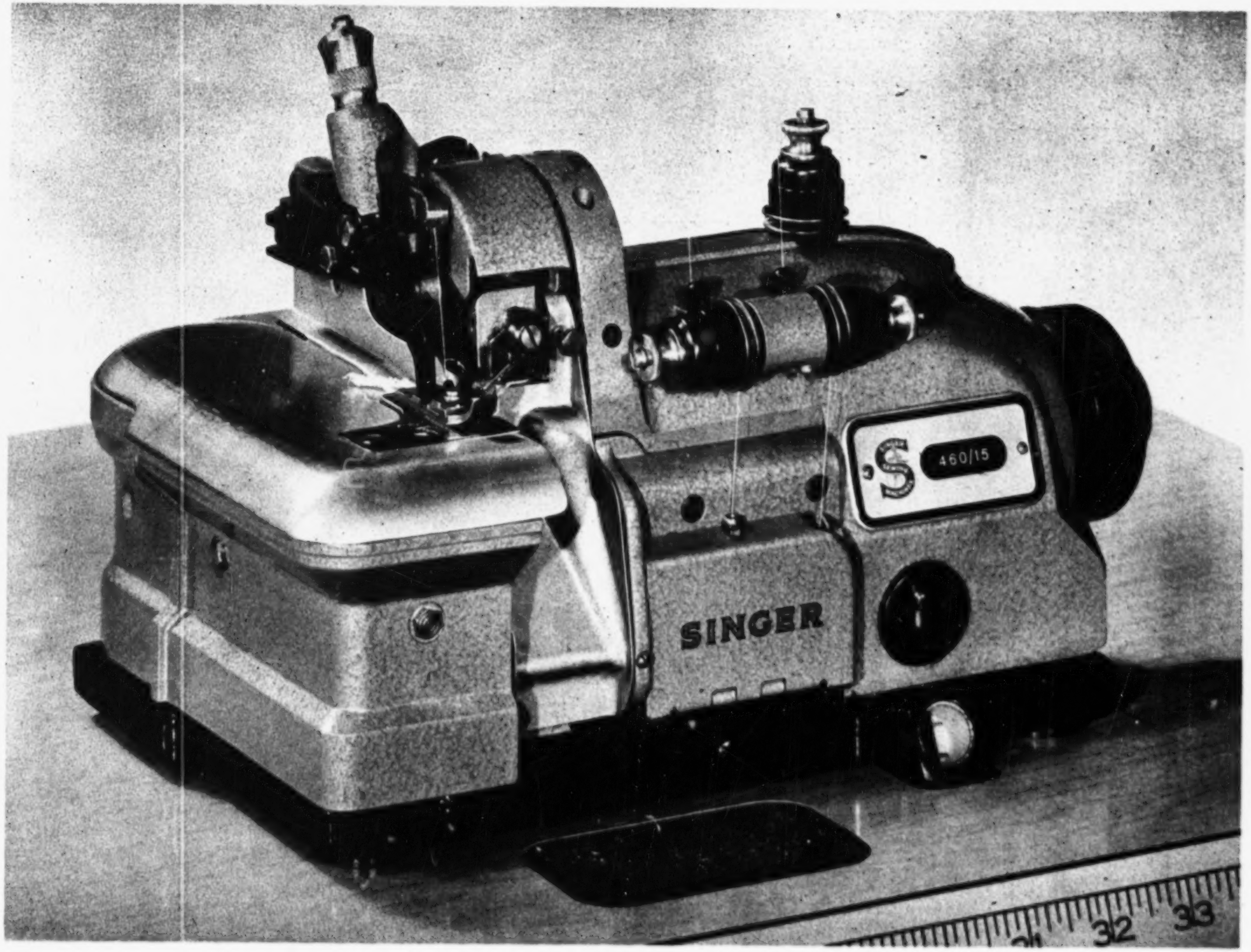
Through the hole on the other end of the looper.



ASSIGNMENT:

Go to the machine and practice threading.

Keep the book next to you so that you can check.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460/15
SINGER
31
32
33

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

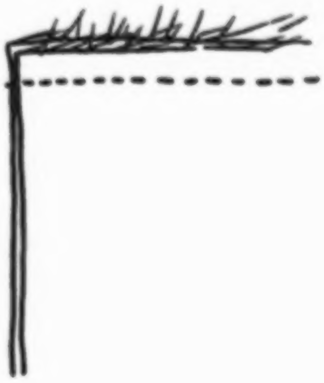
Overedging or Serging — Lesson 5

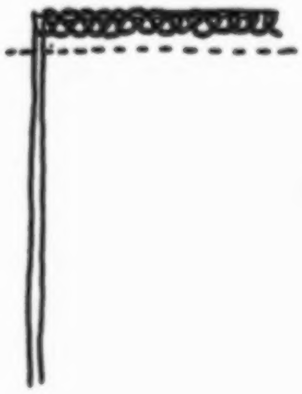
OBJECTIVE: To learn about the different overedging machines.

Words to learn for this lesson:

prevent	(prē vent′)
ravel	(rav′l)
finishing	(fin′ ish - ing)
simple	(sim′ pl)

We overedge to prevent (stop from) raveling.





Overedging is a finishing stitch.

It does not sew two pieces of material together.

It makes the edges of the work neat.

Overedging is also called serging.

OVEREDGE = SERGE

Be careful!! The machine cuts and sews at the same time.

The overedge machine can have one or more needles.

The overedge machine is a cablestitch machine.

It does not have a bobbin, but it does have a looper.

The overedge machine is easy to operate.

It works very fast.

Be careful that the knife does not cut the material.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Why do we overedge?
2. How many needles does the overedge machine have?
3. Is the overedge machine a cablestitch machine?
4. Does the overedge machine have a bobbin?
5. What is another name for overedging?

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

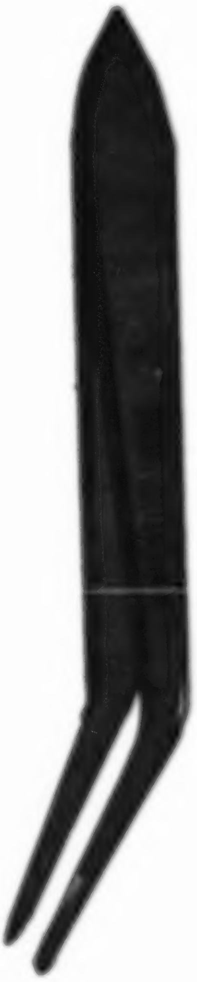
The Overedge Machine — Lesson 6

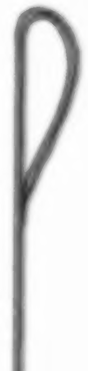
OBJECTIVE: To learn about different overedge machines.

Words to learn for this lesson:

tweezers	(twēz′ ərz)
wire	(wīr)
space	(spās)
complicated	(kom′ plə kāt′ id)
safe	(sāf)
lingerie	(län zhə rē′)

Before you start to thread the machine be sure that you have tweezers and a threading wire.



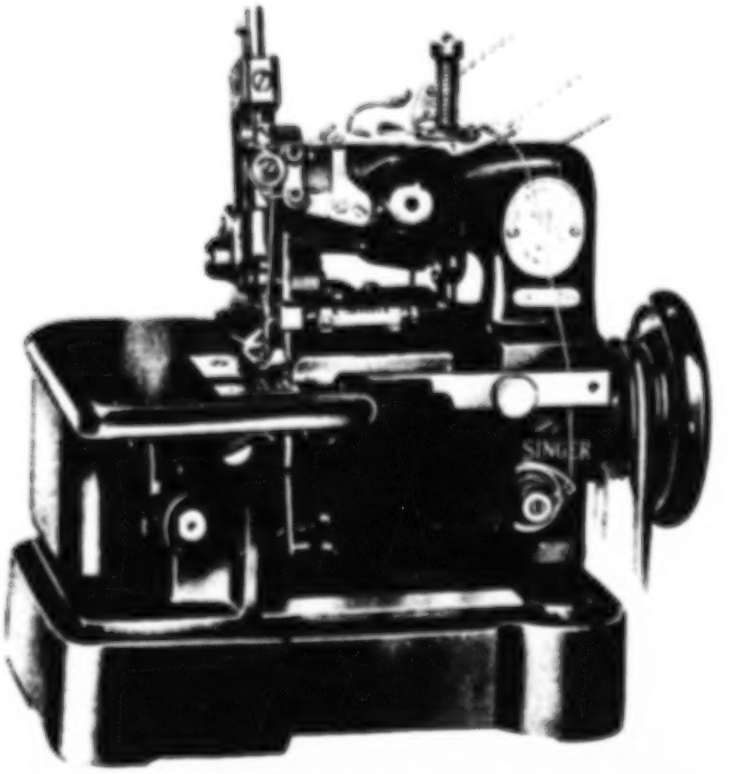


This is a machine with

three threads.

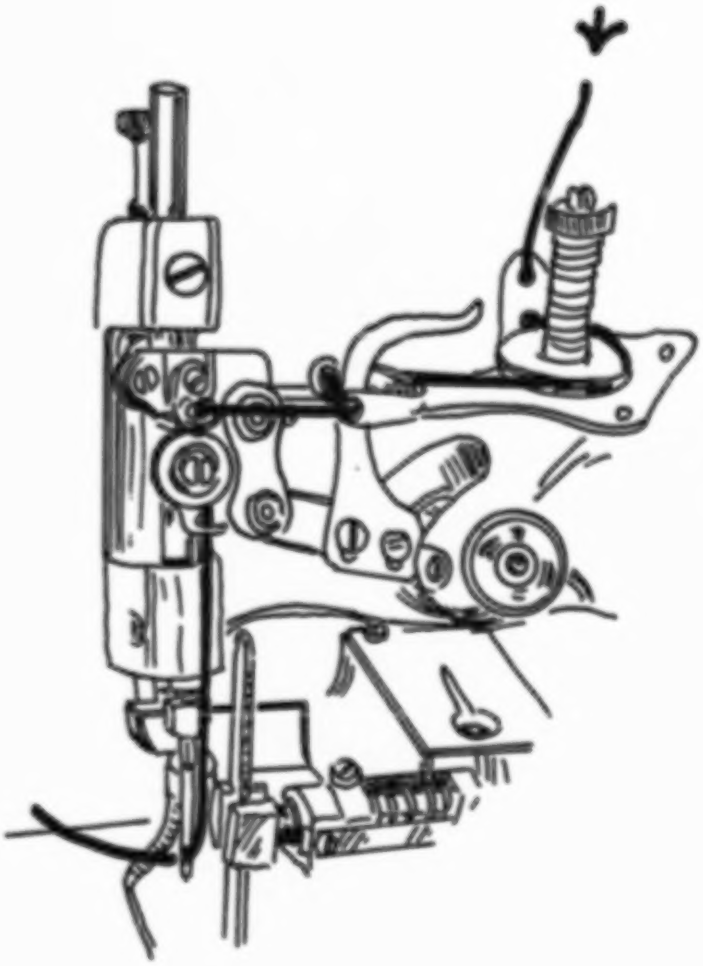
One needle thread.

Two looper threads.

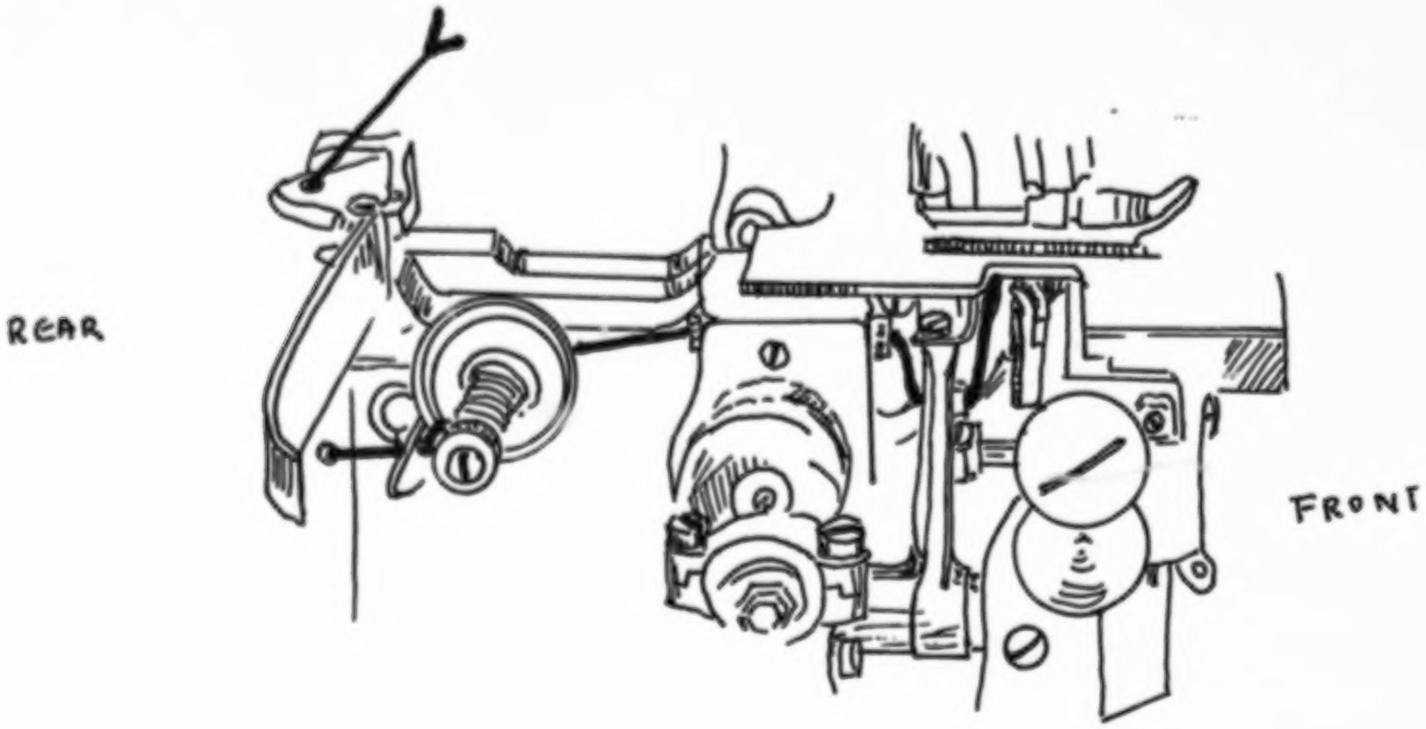


*A TRADE MARK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

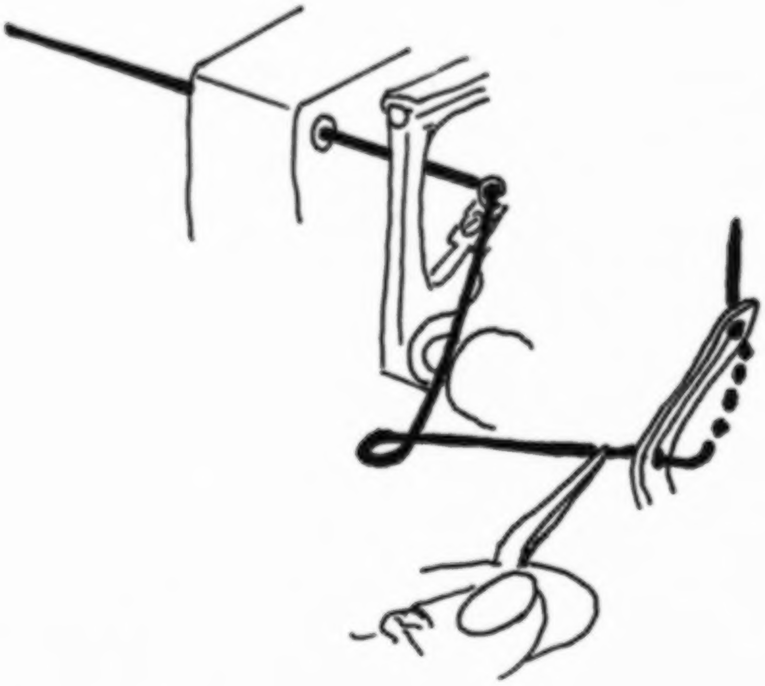


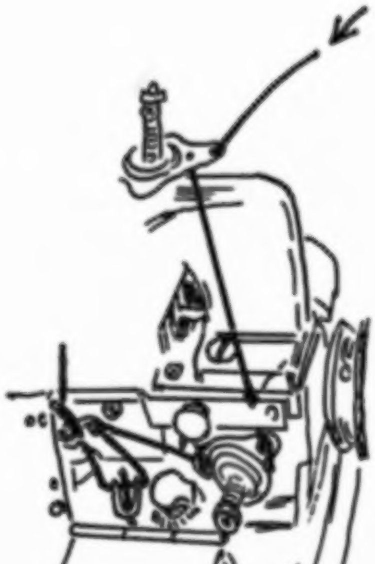
Thread #1 goes through the tension guide, all the thread guides, and the needle.



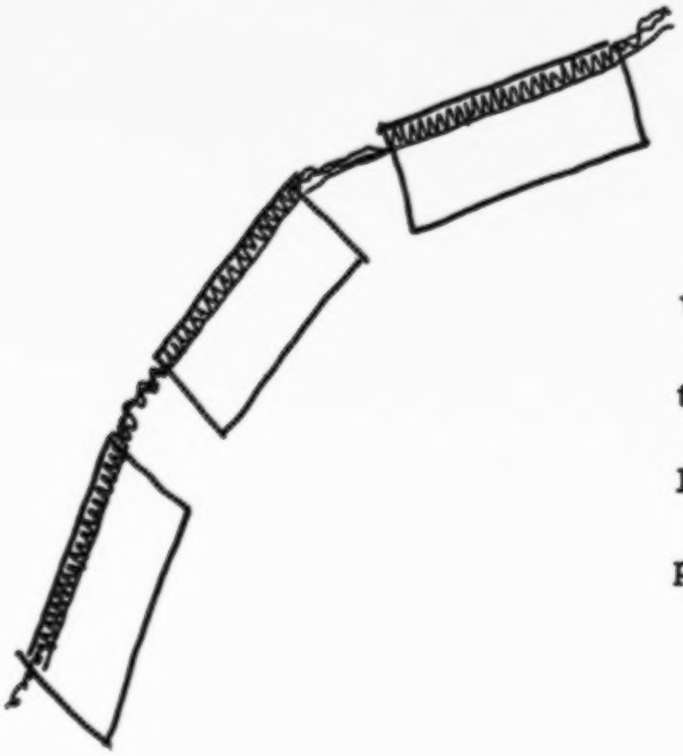
Thread #2 comes from the back of the machine.

It goes through the tension guide, the thread guides, and both holes on the looper.





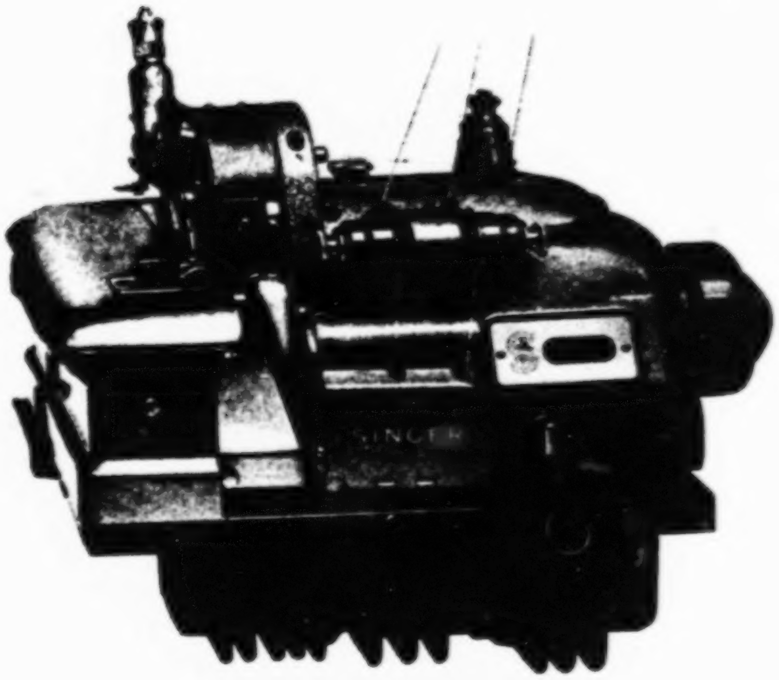
Thread #3 comes from the front of the machine.
It also goes through the tension guide, the thread guides, and both holes on the looper.

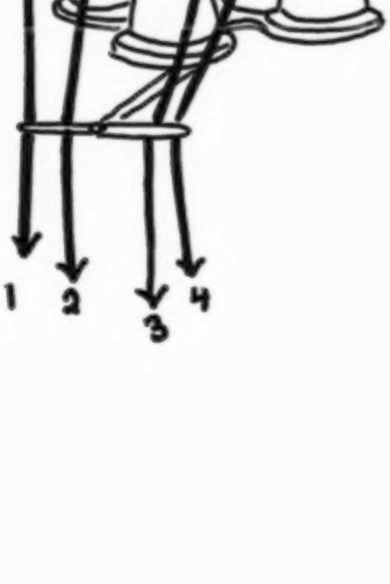


When you sew do not pull the thread.

Leave some space between two pieces of work.

This is a more complicated machine.





This machine uses four threads.

It makes a very safe stitch, and is used mostly in making lingerie.

ASSIGNMENT:

Practice threading the different serging machines.

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

The Blindstitch Machine

Lesson 7

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the blindstitch machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

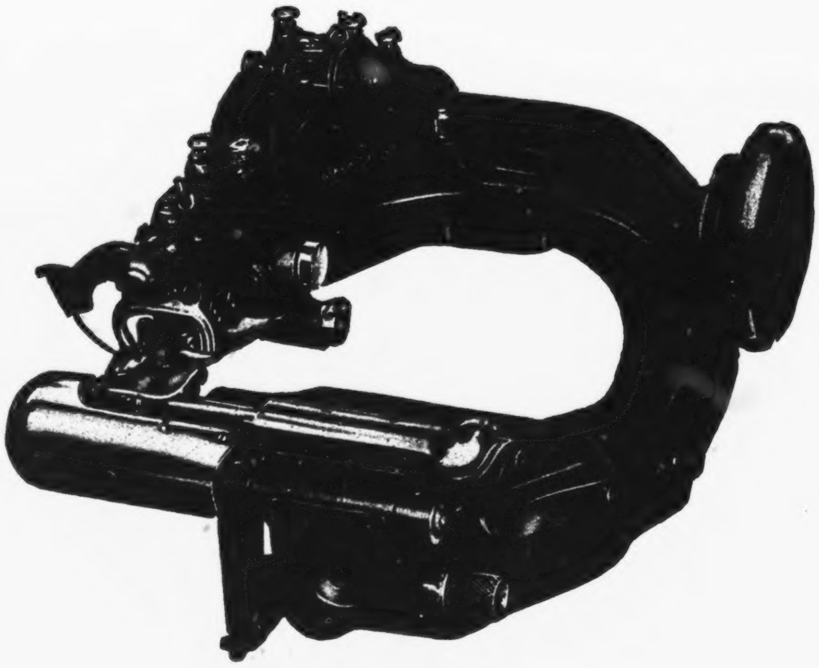
blind	(blīnd)
show	(shō)
round	(round)
feed	(fēd)
ridge	(rij)
catch	(kach)
adjust	(ə just′)

This is a blindstitch machine.

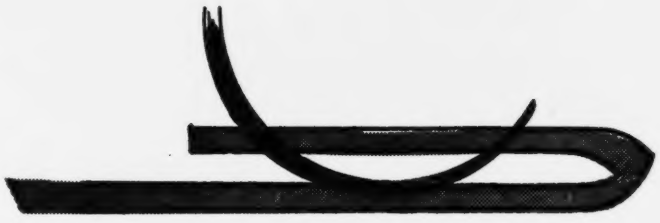
We use the blindstitch machine when we do not want the stitch to show.

The blindstitch machine is very simple.

There is only one thread.



The machine has a round needle.

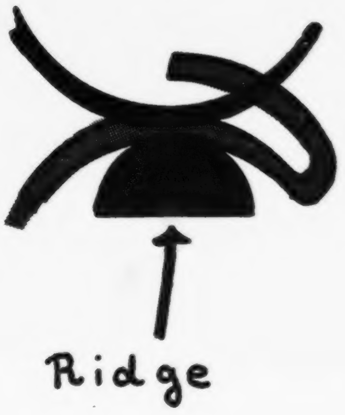


The needle goes only through part of the material.

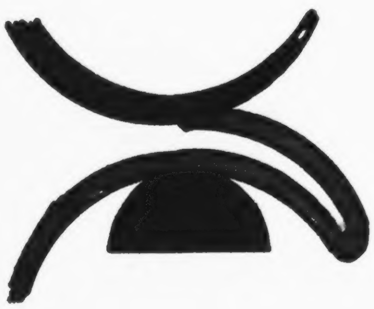
The work is "fed" over a ridge.

Look at the picture.

You see how the needle bites into the material.



The ridge can be adjusted to the thickness of the material.



This ridge is too low.

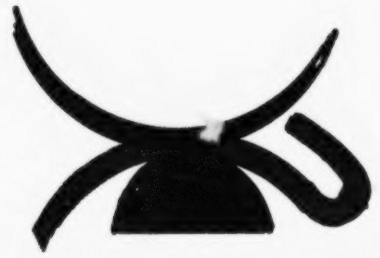
The needle does not catch the material.

The hem is not sewn down.

How you fold the hem is also important.

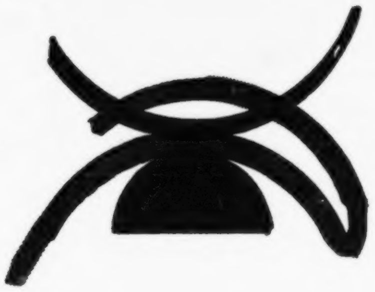
Too far to the right.

Does not catch the hem.



Too far to the left.

Sews in the center and not the edge.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. When do we use a blindstitch machine?
2. How many threads are in the blindstitch machine?
3. What kind of a needle is in the blindstitch machine?
4. Should the needle go through the material?
5. What is a ridge?
6. Can the ridge be adjusted?

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

The Automatic Machines — Lesson 8

OBJECTIVE: To learn about automatic machines.

Words to learn for this lesson:

automatic	(ô′ tə mat′ ik)
count	(kount)
fold	(fōld)
button	(but′ ən)
hook and eye	(hu̇k and ī)
snap	(snap)

The automatic machines do the work alone.

The operator only feeds the machine.

The work is held in place with clamps.

The operator only pushes a button or a pedal.

Some machines even fold and count automatically.

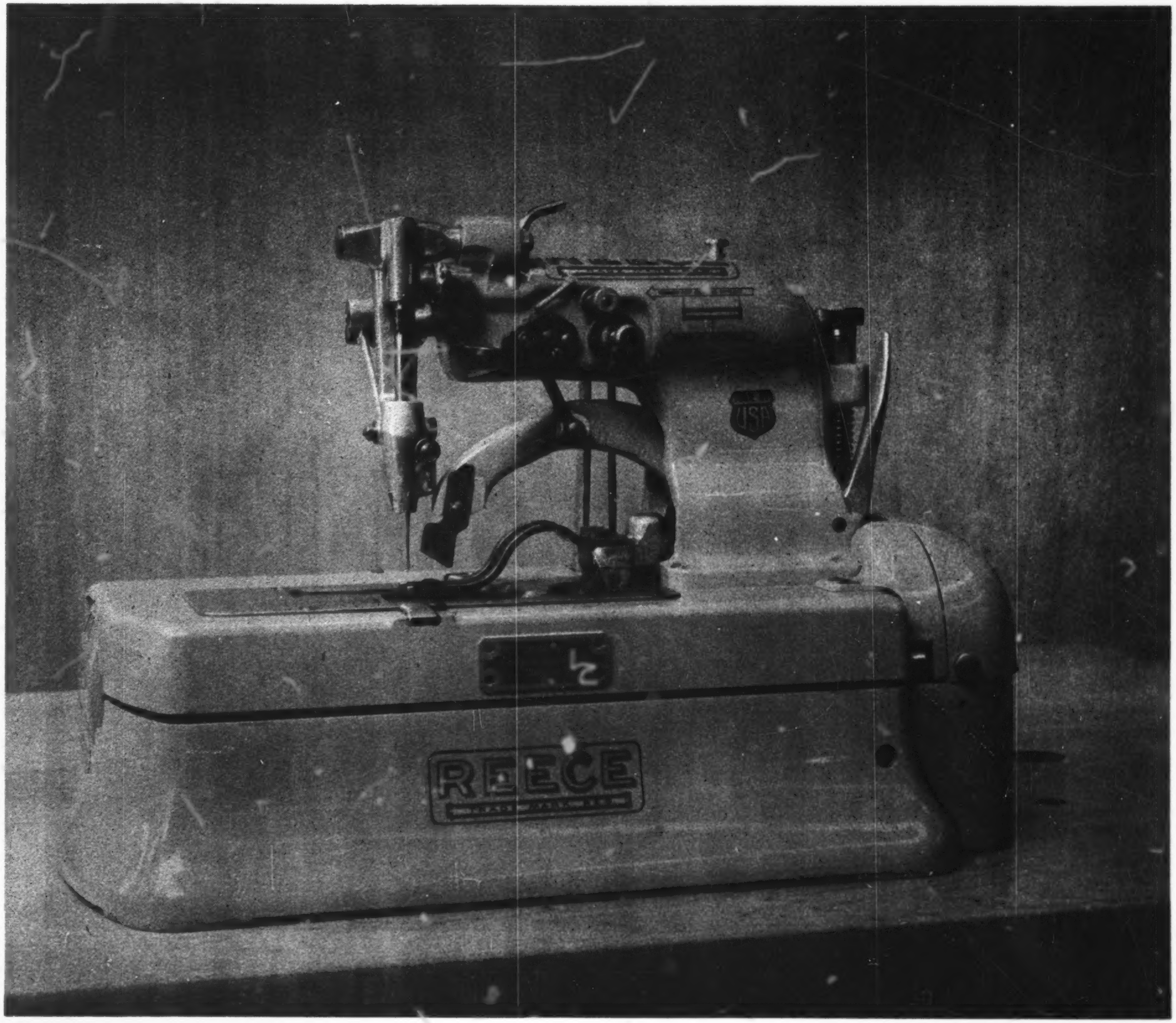
We shall learn about two automatic machines.

One machine makes buttonholes.

One machine sews on buttons, or snaps, or hooks and eyes.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What does the operator do on an automatic machine?
2. What holds the work in place?
3. Can automatic machines do more than sewing?
4. Name two automatic machines.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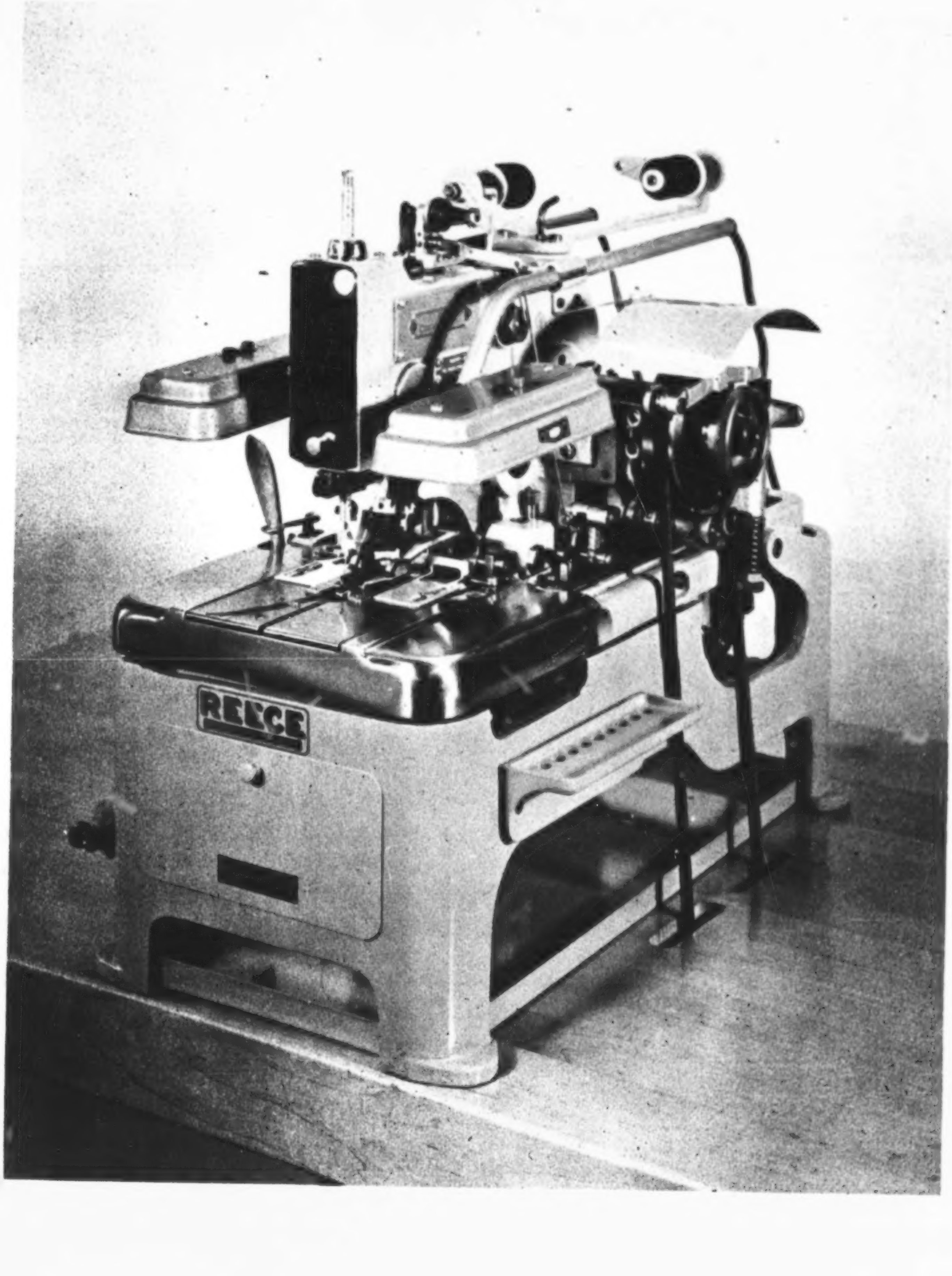
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UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

The Buttonhole Machine

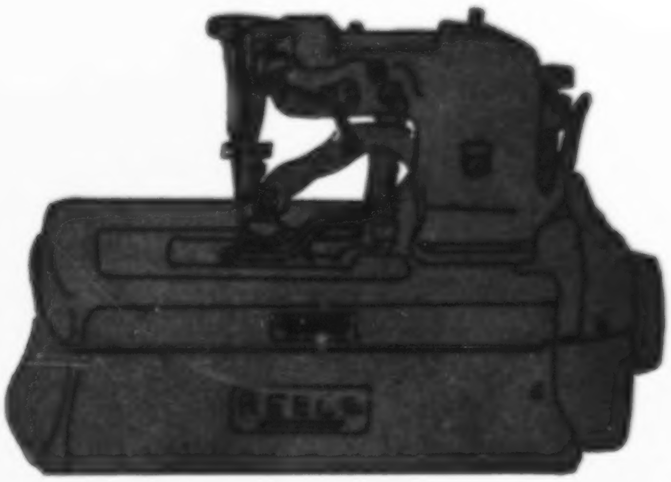
Lesson 9

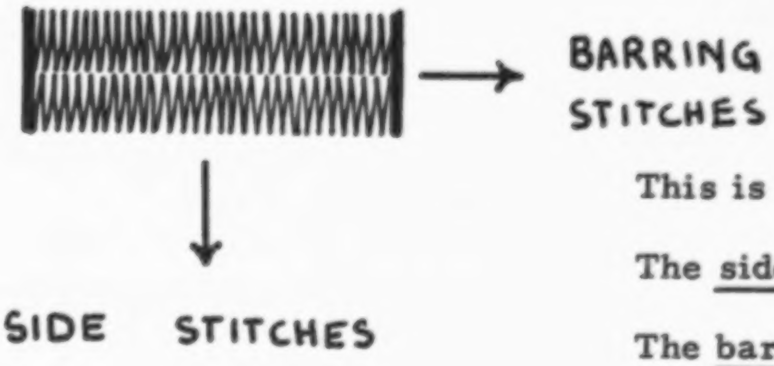
OBJECTIVE: To learn about the buttonhole machine.

Words to learn for this lesson:

side	(sīd)
both	(bōth)
end	(end)
clamp	(klamp)
handle	(han′dl)
press	(pres)
automatically	(ô - tō - mat′ i - kal - i)
buttonhole	(but′n hōl)

This is a buttonhole machine.



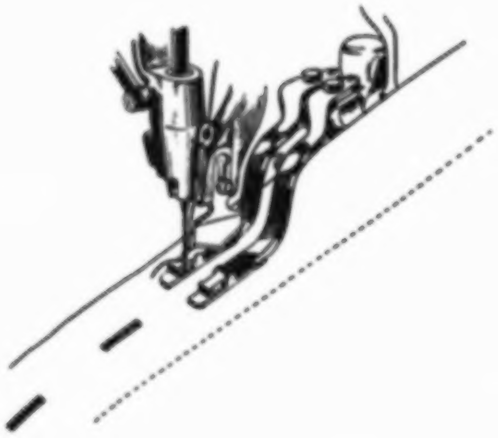


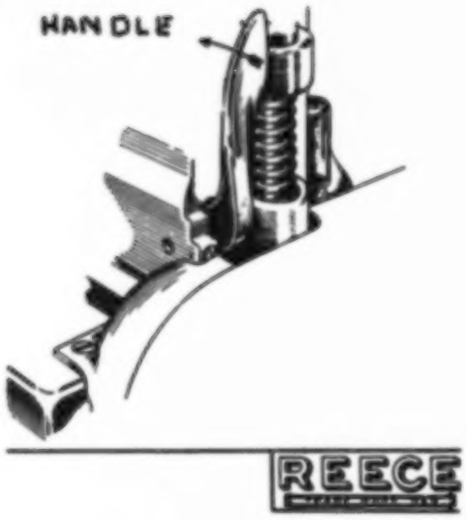
This is a buttonhole.

The side stitch is on both sides of the buttonhole.

The barring stitch is on both ends of the buttonhole.

The machine has clamps to hold the material.





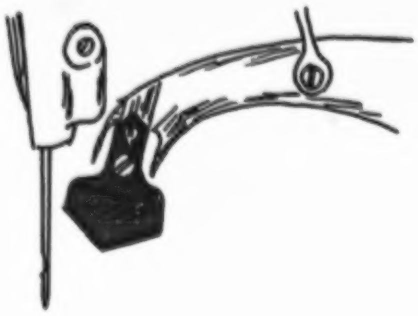
On the right side is a handle.

Press the handle -- it lifts the clamps.

This is the knife.

It cuts the buttonhole automatically.

The knife must be the same as the buttonhole.



The thread is also cut automatically.

Some machines sew a row of buttons at the same time.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What is the side stitch?
2. What is the barring stitch?
3. Why do you need the clamps?
4. What does the handle do?
5. Do you have to cut the thread?
6. Is the buttonhole cut automatically?

UNIT VII

SPECIAL MACHINES

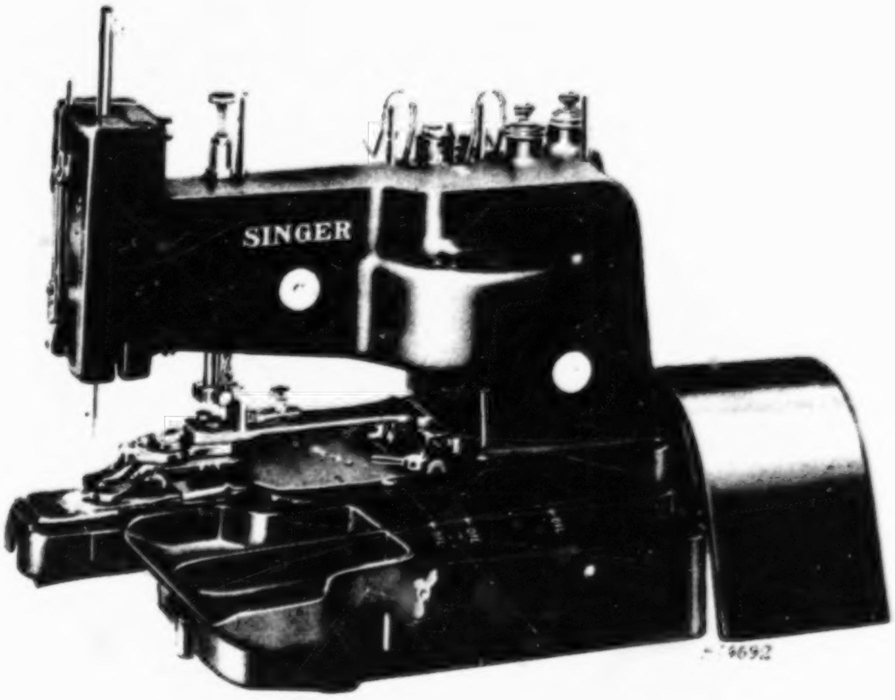
The Button Machine **Lesson 10**

OBJECTIVE: To learn about the button machine.

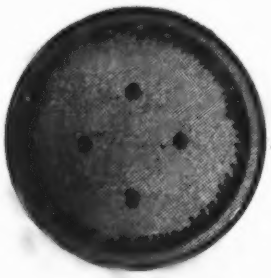
Words to learn for this lesson:

button	(but′ ən)
hole	(hōl)
shank	(shangk)
snap	(snap)
hook	(hu̇k)
eye	(ī)
clamp	(klamp)

This is a button machine.



The machine sews the button on automatically.



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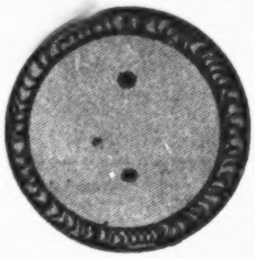

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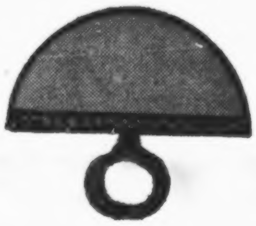
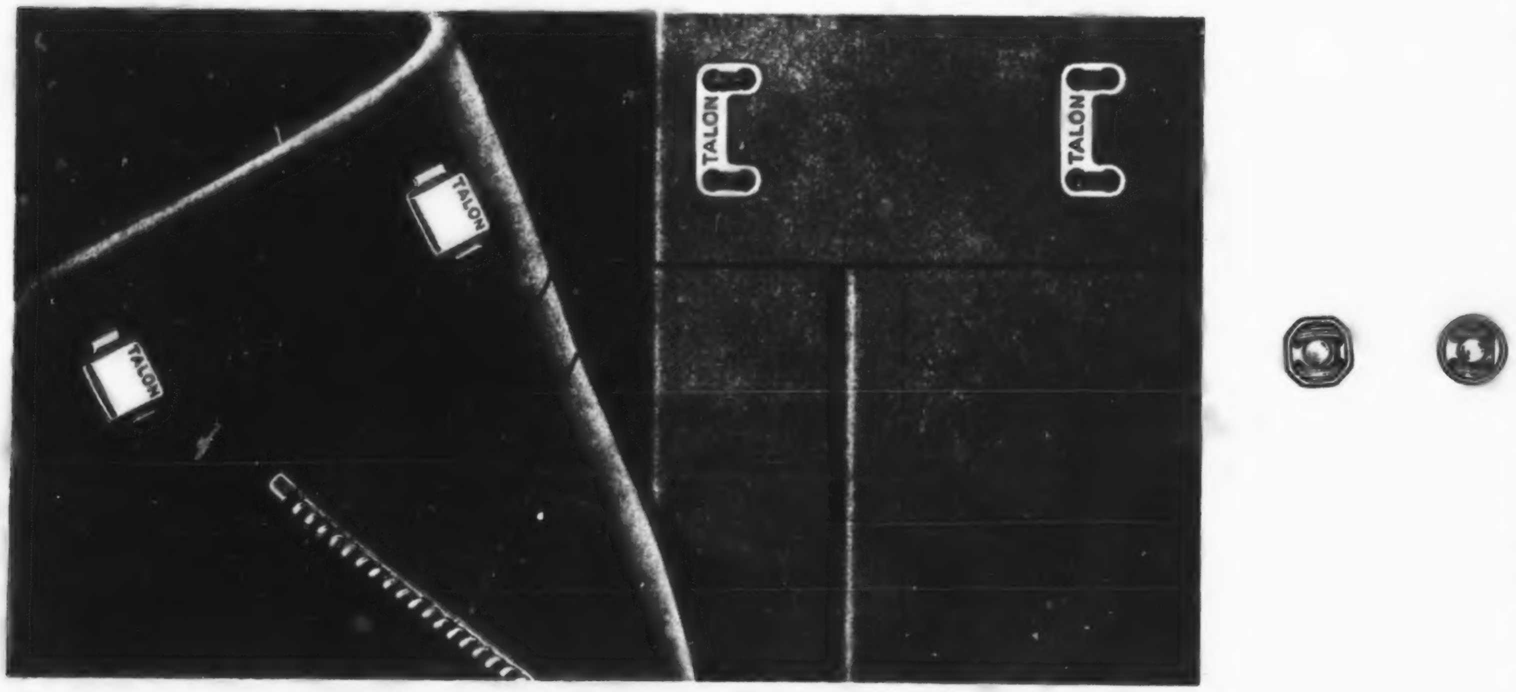


3

The machine sews on any button:

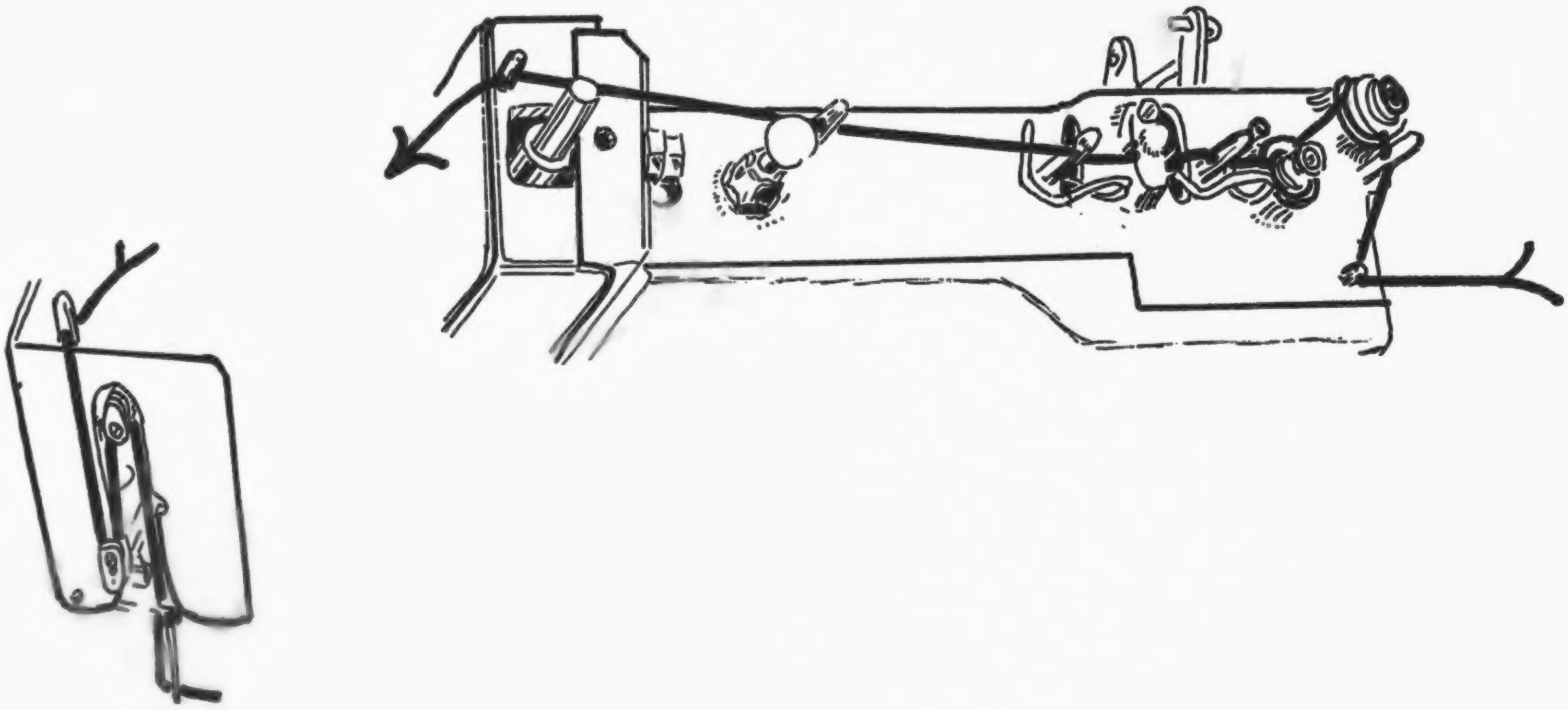
1. The 4-hole button
2. The 2-hole button
3. The shank button



This machine also sews snaps and hooks-and-eyes.

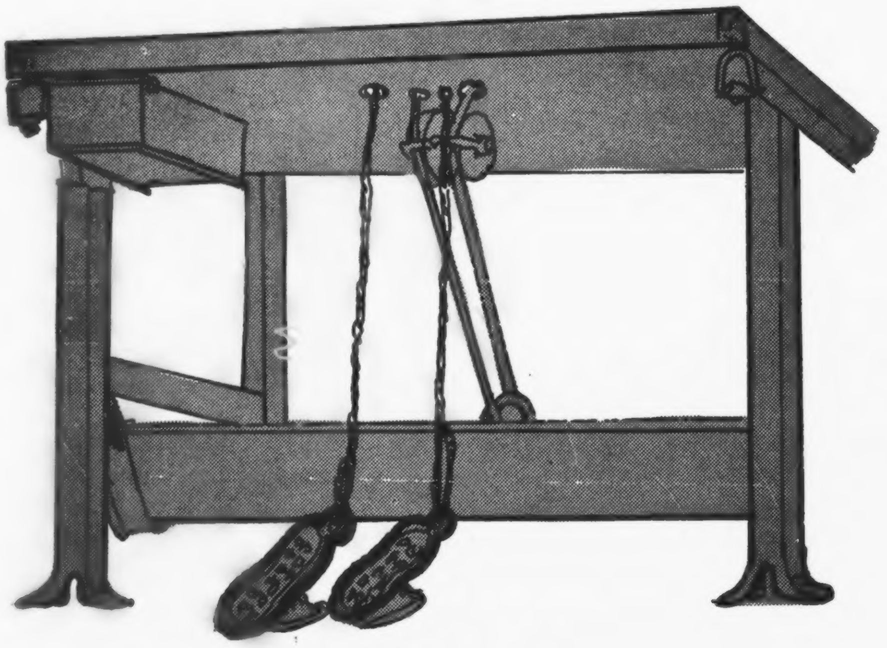
The button machine does not have a bobbin or looper.

The button machine uses only one thread.



This is how you thread the button machine.

Only the top is threaded.



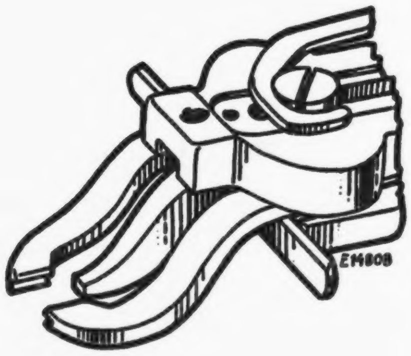
The button machine has two foot pedals.

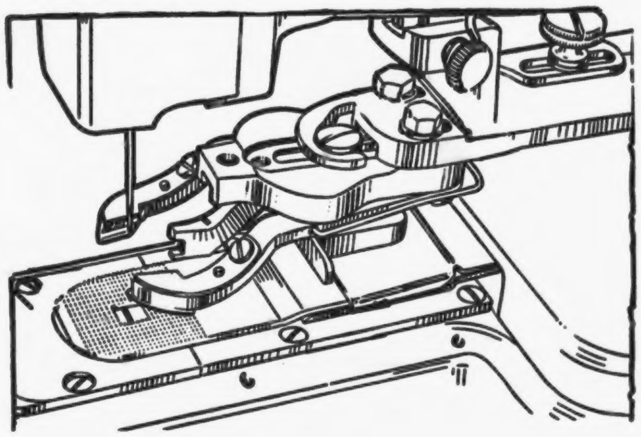
One foot pedal to put the button in the machine.

One foot pedal to make the machine work.

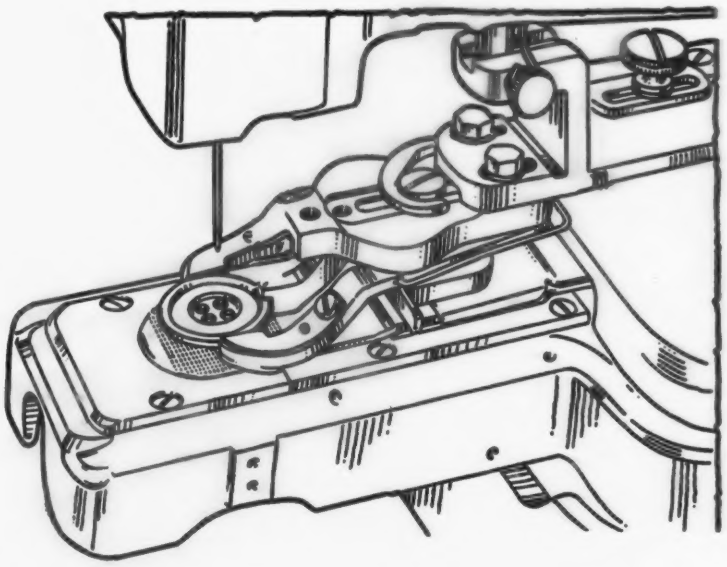
These are the clamps.

They hold the button while you sew.





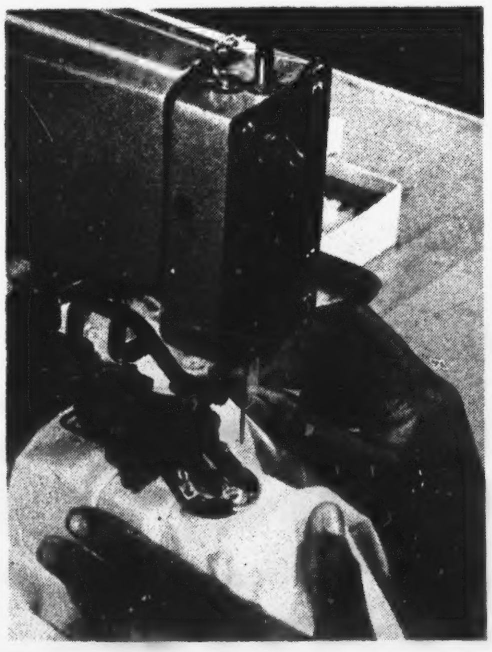
When you step on the right foot pedal, the clamps open.



Put the button between the clamps.

Take your foot off the pedal.

Hold the garment on both sides of the clamps.



Step on the left pedal.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Name three buttons this machine sews. __________ __________ __________

2. What else can this machine sew? __________

3. Does the button machine have a bobbin? Yes No

4. How many threads does the button machine have? ________

5. What do the clamps do? __________

6. Where do you put the button? __________

UNIT VIII

ODDS AND ENDS

1. Pressing
2. The handling of work
3. Repairs
4. Folding and counting

UNIT VIII

ODDS AND ENDS

Lesson 1

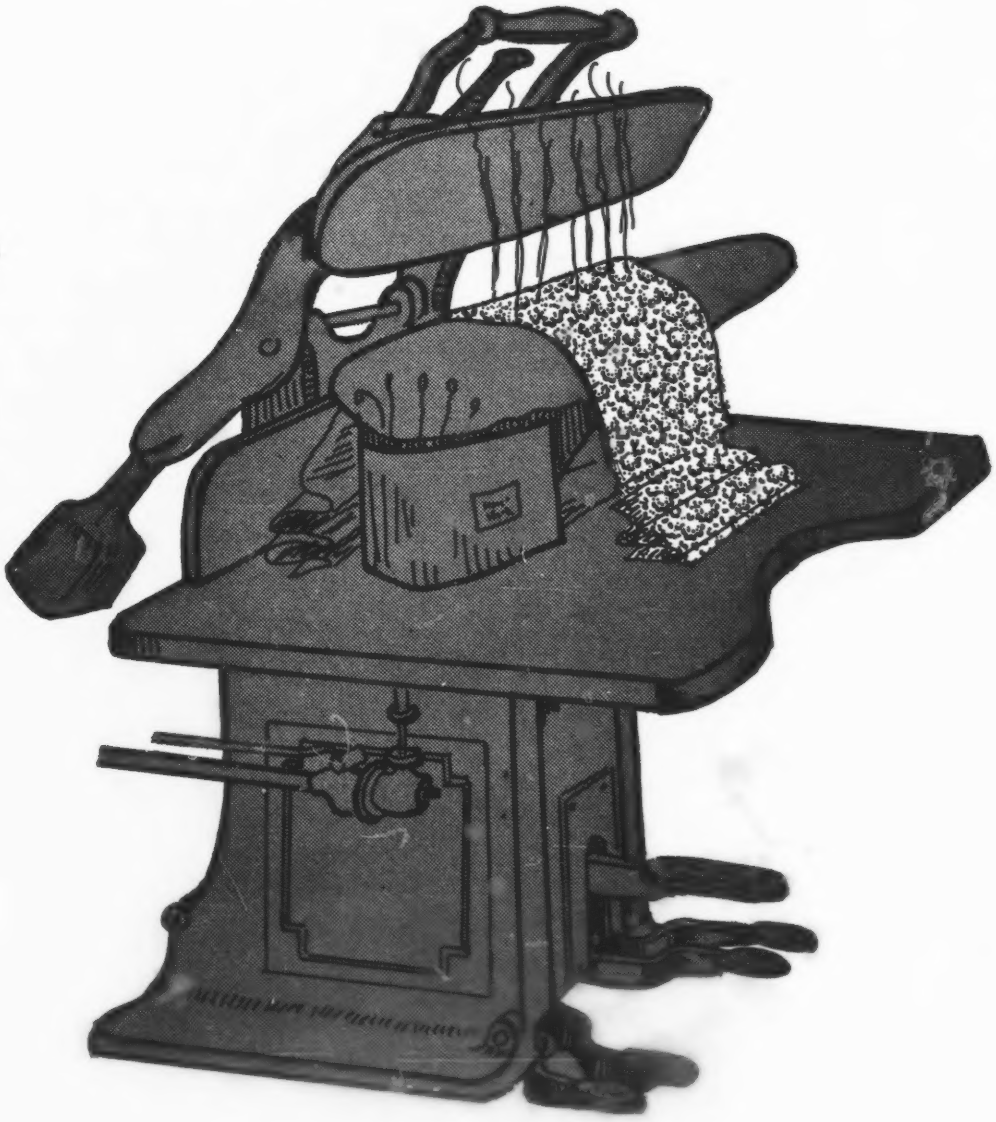
Pressing

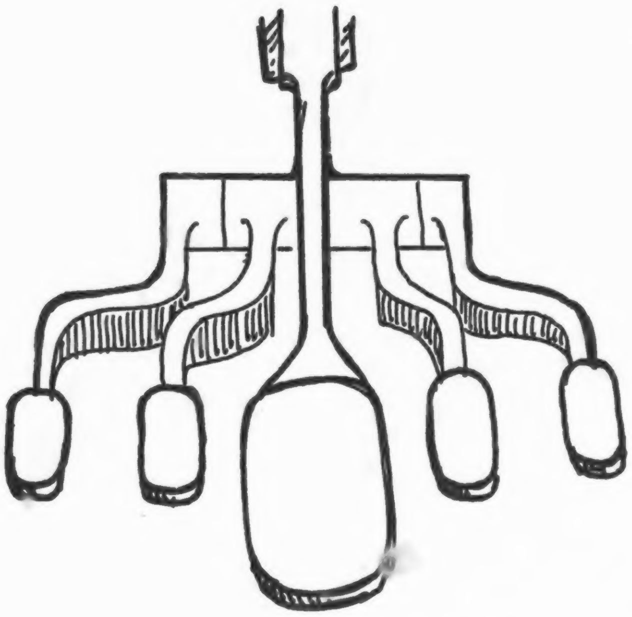
OBJECTIVE: To learn about pressing.

Words to learn for this lesson:

pressing	(pres′ ing)
steam iron	(stēm′ ī′ ərn)
sleeve board	(slēv′ bôrd)
edge	(ej)
wrinkle	(ring′ kəl)

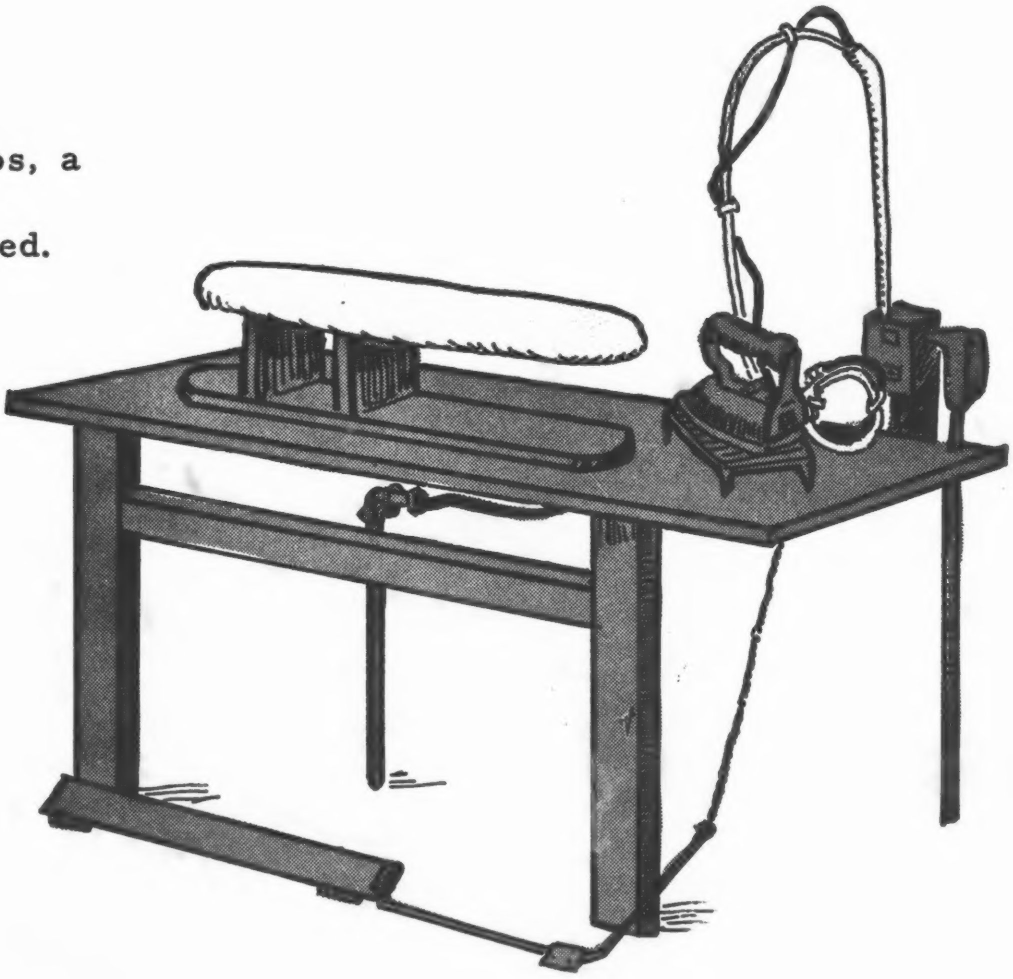
Most factories use steam pressing machines.



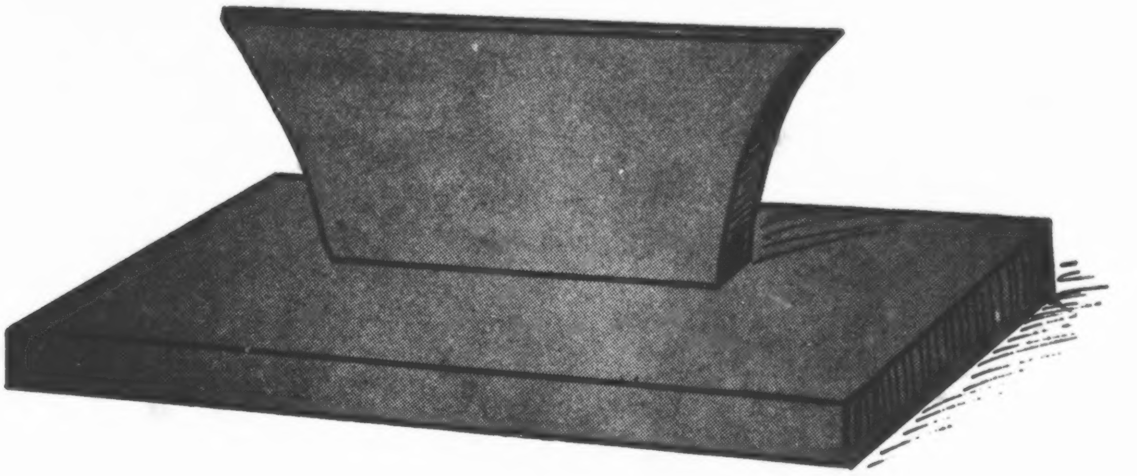


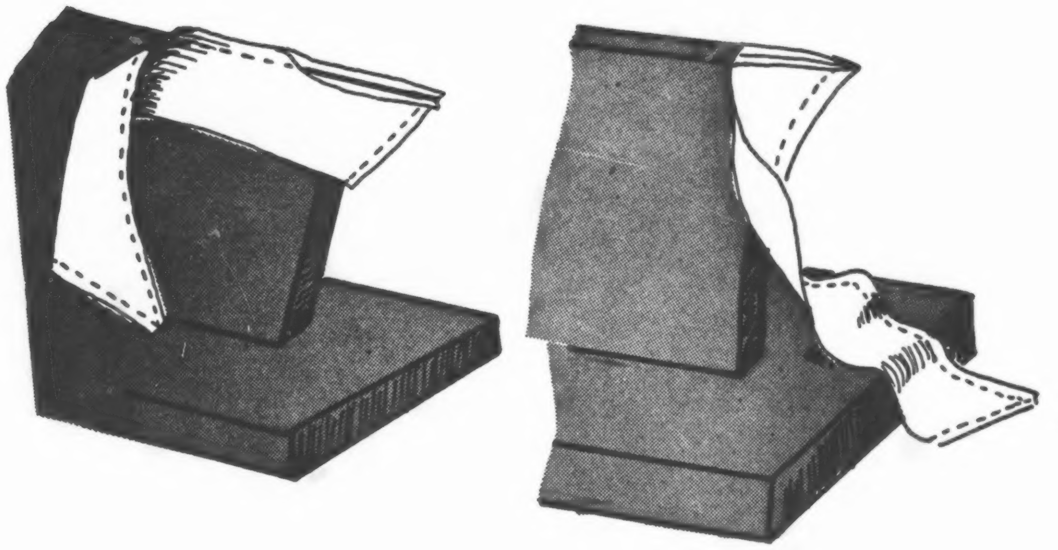
The presser steps on different foot pedals to make the machine work.

For smaller pressing jobs, a steam electric iron is used.



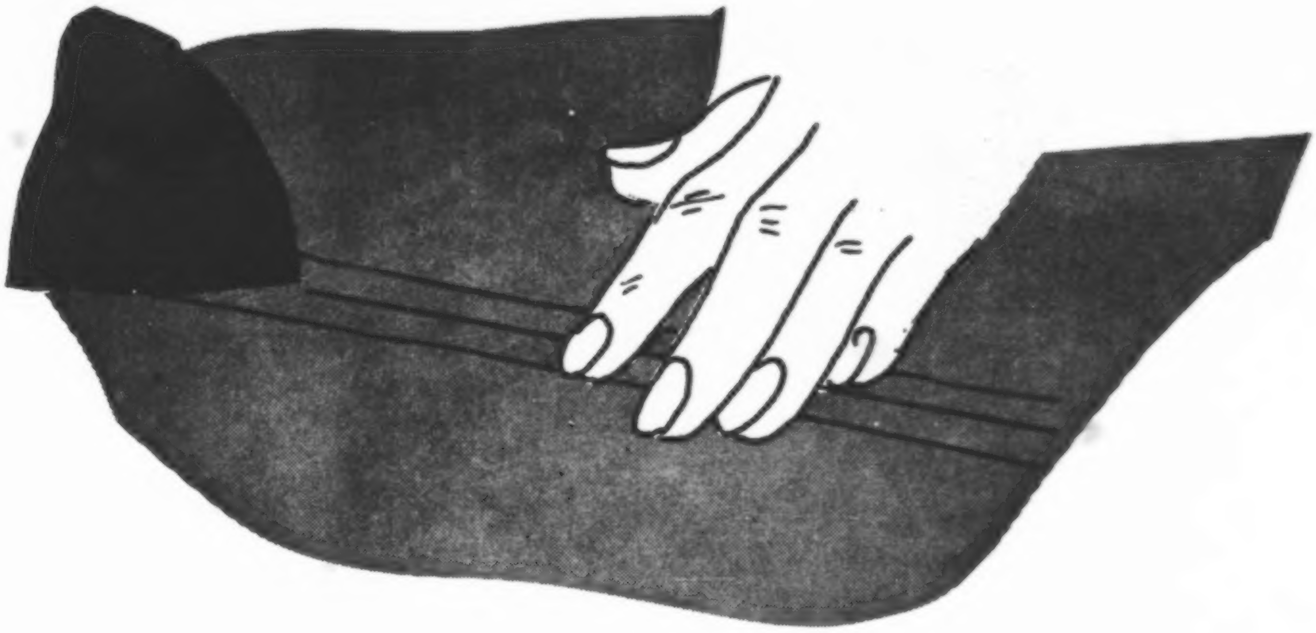
This is a sleeve board.



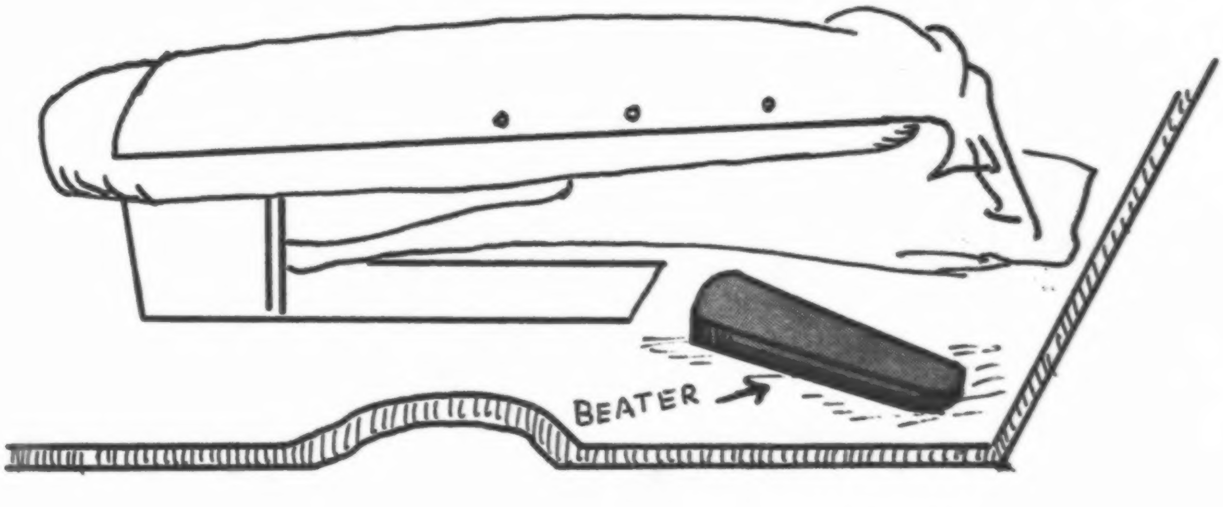


This is an edge pressing block.

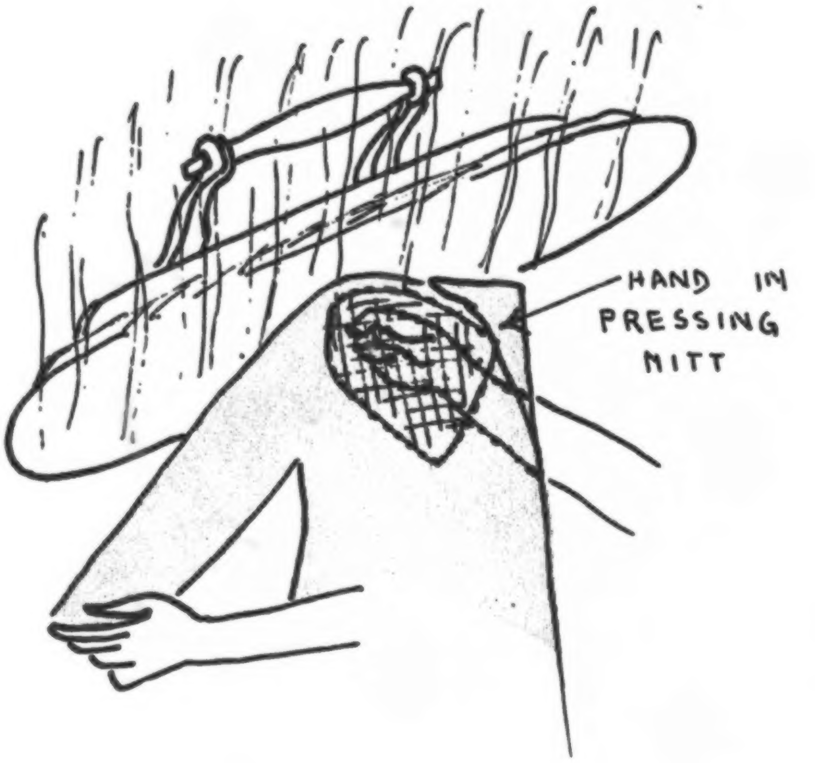
It is used to press the edges on collars.



When you press a seam open, hold it down with your fingers.

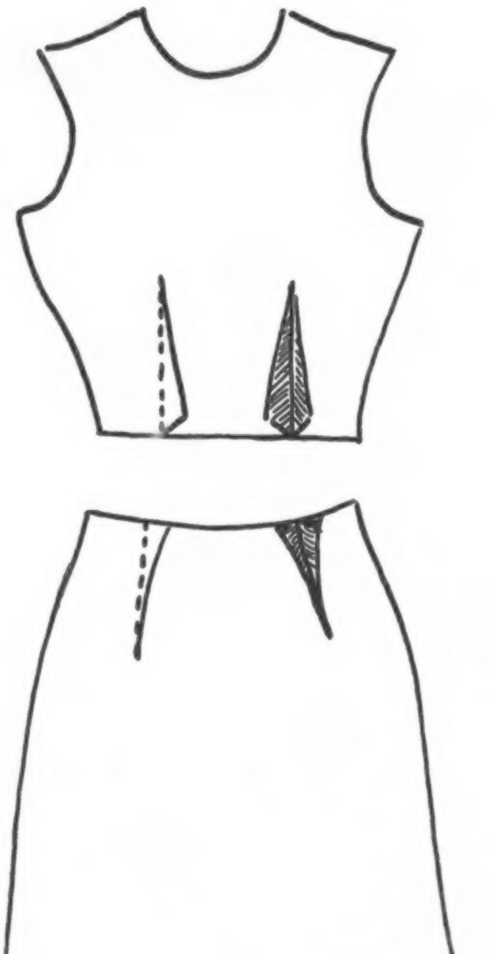


For stubborn wrinkles, use steam and beat flat with a beater.


HAND IN PRESSING MITT

This is a pressing mitt.

It is used to steam the armhole.



Darts are pressed either open or to the center of the garment.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. What do most factories use for pressing? ____________

2. What can be used for small pressing jobs? ____________

3. On what do we press collars? ____________

4. What do we use on stubborn wrinkles? ____________

5. What do we use to steam an armhole? ____________

6. How are darts pressed? ____________

UNIT VIII

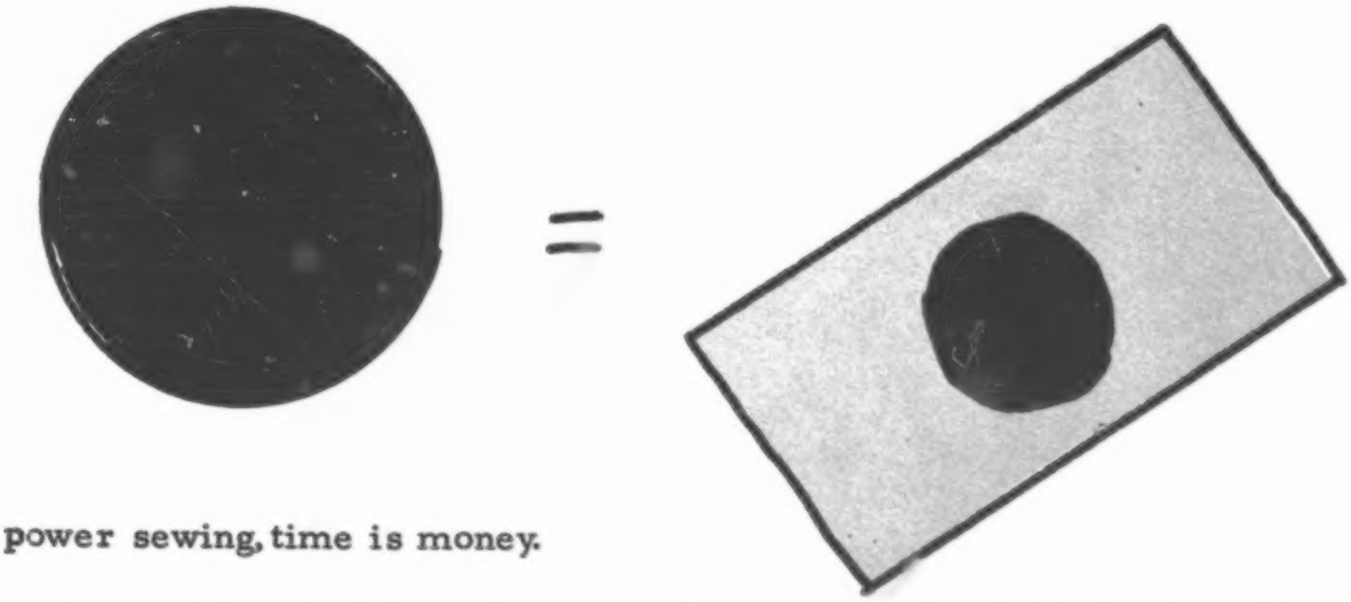
ODDS AND ENDS

The Handling of Work — Lesson 2

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to handle the work so that you do not waste time.

Words to learn for this lesson:

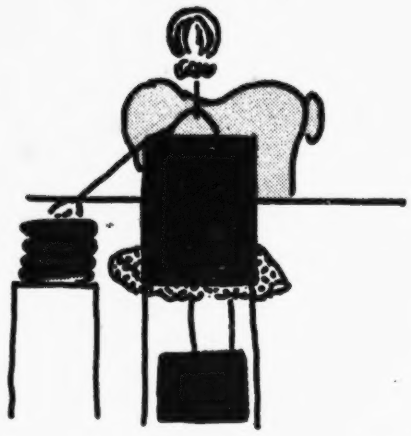
handle	(han′ dəl)
reach	(rēch)
easy	(ēz′ i)
close	(klōz)
push	(pu̇sh)
loose	(lüs)



In power sewing, time is money.

A good operator never wastes time. She uses both hands at the same time.

A good operator puts her work where she can reach it easily.

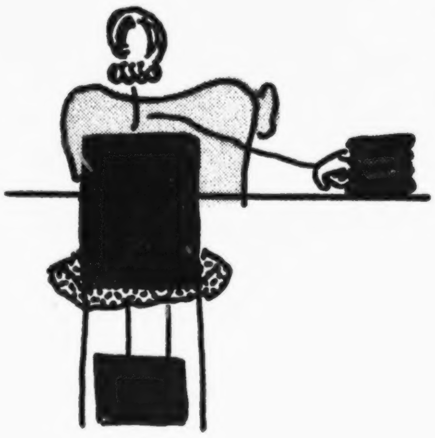


This is VERY GOOD.

The operator takes her work with the left hand

The work is close to her hand.

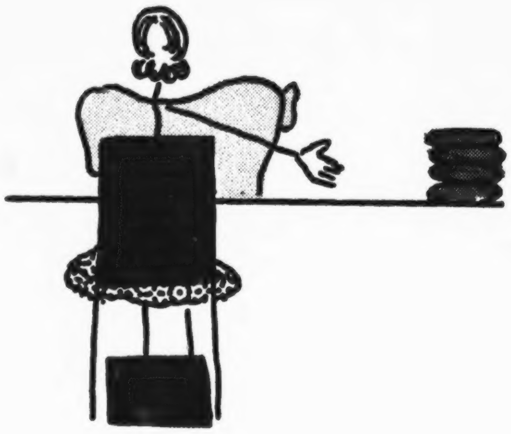
At the same time she pushes the finished work with her right hand.



This is GOOD.

The operator can take the work, but she must stretch her hand.

The operator is not as fast.

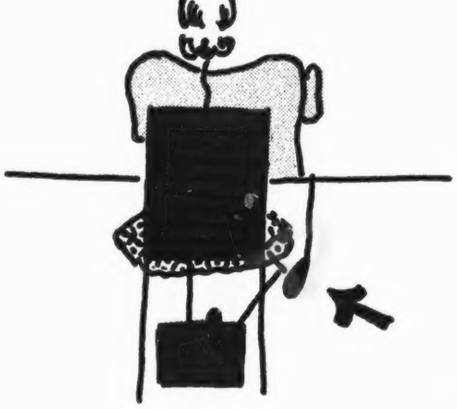


This is BAD.

The work is not close enough.

The operator must get up.

The operator loses time.

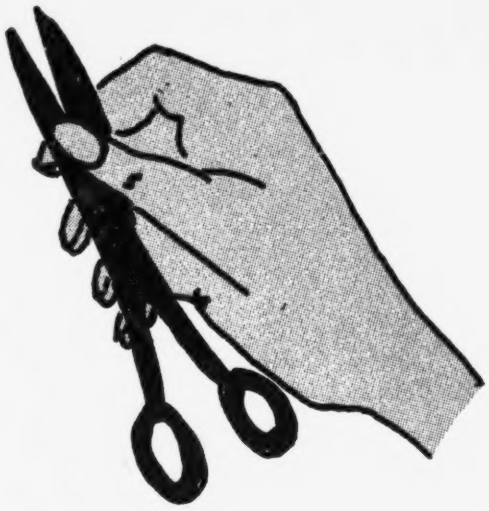


Use the kneelift when you put work into the machine.

Use the kneelift when you take work out of the machine.

This leaves both hands free for work.

When you use scissors, hold them as
in this picture.
Do not put your fingers in the handle
of the scissors.
This takes longer and you waste time.



When you sew short seams, hold the clippers in your hand.
This helps you to save time.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Where should you put your work?

2. Why is it important to use the kneelift?

3. Why must you not put your fingers in the handle of scissors?

4. Can you save time by putting the material in the right place?

5. Why do we want to save time?

UNIT VIII

ODDS AND ENDS

Repairs **Lesson 3**

OBJECTIVE: To learn what to do if you make a mistake.

Words to learn for this lesson:

mistake	(mis tak′)
repair	(ri pãr′)
pucker	(puk′ ər)
rip	(rip)
again	(əgen′)
hide	(hīd)
forelady	(fôr′ la′ di)
crooked	(kru̇k′ id)

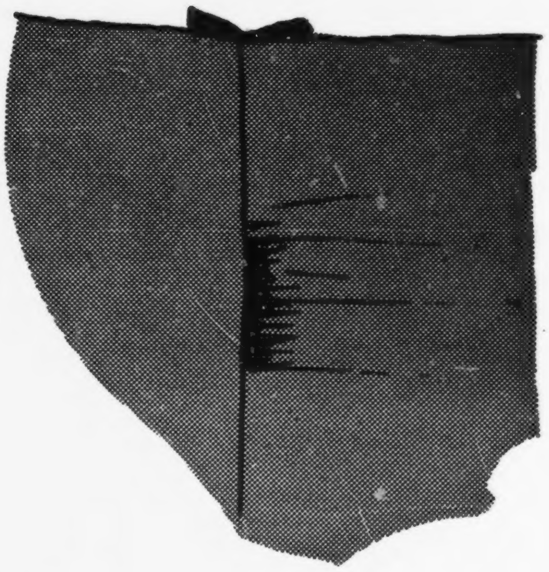
Everybody can make a mistake when sewing. If you make a mistake, be sure to REPAIR it. It is not nice to give your mistakes to the next operator. You make her lose her time and money.

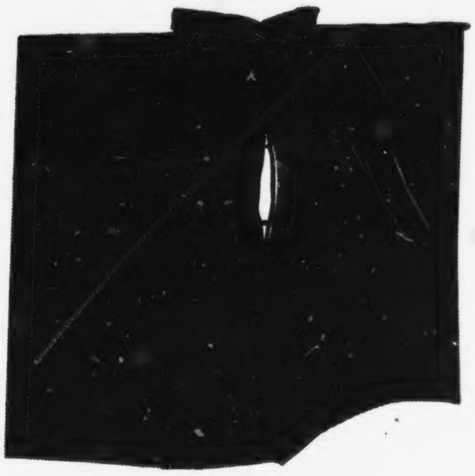
If your finished seam looks like this,

it puckers.

One side is longer than the other.

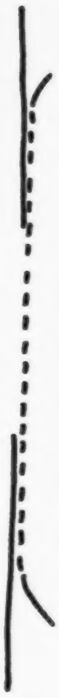
You must rip the seam, and sew it again.

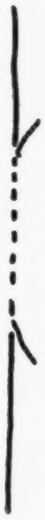




Sometimes the thread breaks and leaves a hole in the seam.

This is how you repair it.

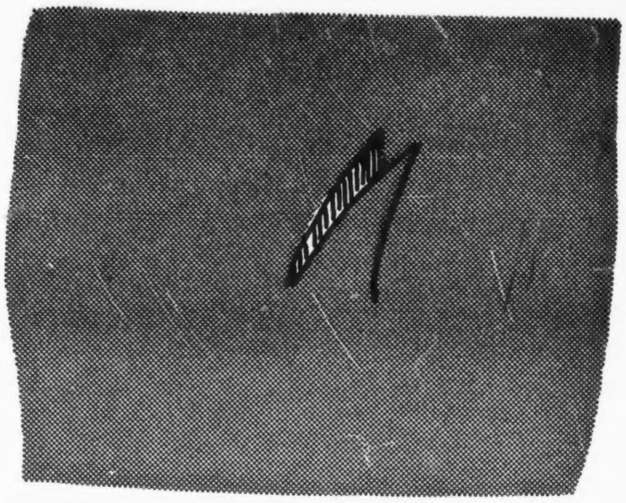




It is wrong to start the repair at the same place.

If you cut a hole, do not try to hide it.

Go to your forelady and tell her about it.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. What do you do with a mistake?
2. What is a puckered seam?
3. When you repair, do you start at the same place?
4. Should you repair a hole that you cut?
5. Can everybody make a mistake?

UNIT VIII

ODDS AND ENDS

Folding and Counting

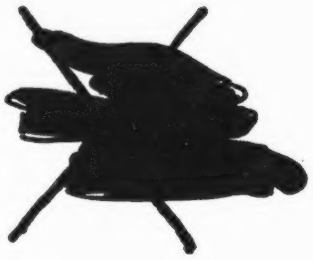
Lesson 4

OBJECTIVE: To learn how to fold and count the finished work.

Words to learn for this lesson:

fold	(fōld)
count	(kount)
finish	(fin′ ish)
piecework	(pēs′ wėrk)
bundle	(bun′ dəl)

When you are finished with your sewing, you must fold your work.



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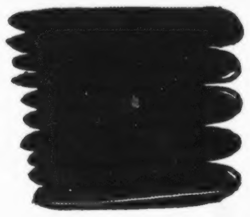
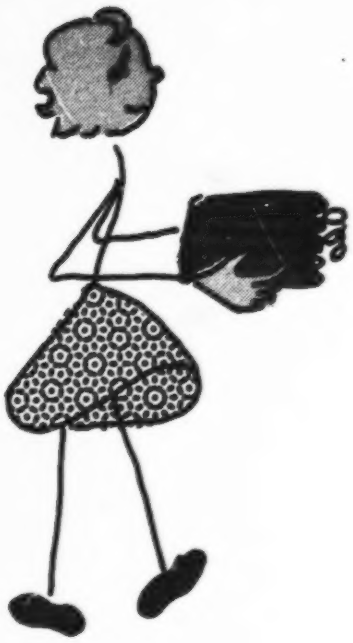
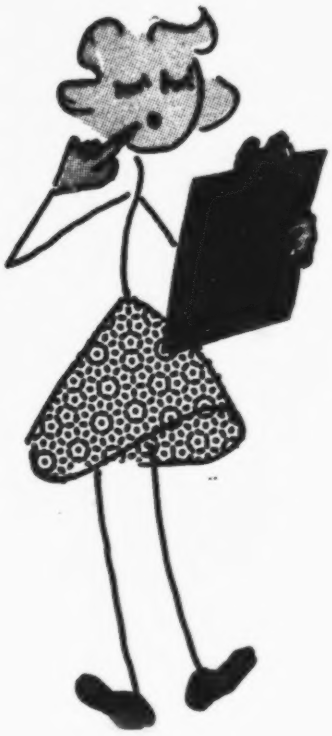


YES

A good operator folds her work neatly.

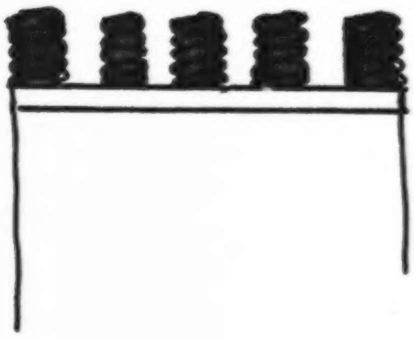
Give your work, folded and counted, to the next operator.
She will thank you, because she will not waste any time.





If you work on piecework, you must count and add your coupons every day.

On piecework you fold your work in bundles.



ASSIGNMENT:

1. Fold 150 pieces of work.
2. Make ten-piece bundles.